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A

GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL

# HISTORY

OF THE

AIR, WEATHER, || SEASONS, METEORS, &c.

IN

Sundry Places and different Times; more particularly for the Space of 250 Years.

Together with some of their most

REMARKABLE EFFECTS

ON

ANIMAL (especially HUMAN) BODIES, and VEGETABLES.

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In TWO VOLUMES.

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VOL. I.

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# Dr. MEAD,

Phyſician to His MAJESTY,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

And of the ROYAL SOCIETY, *LONDON.*

SIR,

I Should not have troubled the World with the following *Hiſtory of the Air, and of its Effects on Animal and Vegetable Bodies*, if I had not hoped that it might prove in ſome Degree beneficial to Mankind.

Should the public Opinion, on a thorough Peruſal and candid Judgment, differ from mine, I own it would be a ſevere Rebuke to my Vanity in becoming an Author, as well as to my Preſumption in offering an uſeleſs Work to ſo good a Judge.

On the other hand, ſhould the Execution be found equal to the Deſign of my Performance, every one muſt unanimouſly applaud my Choice of a Patron, ſo diſtinguiſhed by his Abilities, and yet more by the Goodneſs of his Heart.

But whatever may be it's Fate, I flatter myſelf that you, Sir, will chiefly conſider it's Intention; and, ſince that is apparently good, accept of this Addreſs as a faint Mark of that high Eſteem and Reſpect with which your great Talents and amiable Qualities have made me, among many others,

SIR,

*Your moſt Obedient*

*and moſt Humble Servant.*

# THE PREFACE.

THE Air being moſt eſſential to Animal Life, many uſeful Experiments and noble Enquiries have of late Years been made by Philoſophers, and much written by them on its Nature and Properties; and we have ſeveral Hiſtories of its different Effects at ſundry Times, in various Places, on human Bodies, and what beneficial or hurtful Alterations it's many Viciſſitudes have made on them. But what ſeveral and different Effects the ſame Kind or Conſtitution of the Weather and Seaſons may produce at their ſundry Returns, has not yet been ſo well attended to and examin'd as the Extent and Uſefulneſs of the Subject demands; nor could it poſſibly

be done whilſt theſe Scraps of Hiſtories lay ſcattered in a vaſt Multitude of Authors of different Deſigns and Profeſſions, as Hiſtorians civil, eccleſiaſtical, and political; Phyſicians, Divines, Naturaliſts, Monks, Fryars, Journaliſts, Travellers, &c. And while they lay diſperſed ſo wide in an endleſs Number of Books, and frequently in ſmall Fragments, we muſt remain entire Strangers to the only true, valuable, and proper Uſe of them, ſo highly and ineſtimably beneficial to Mankind. For who could be the better for Thouſands of Volumes of Hiſtories of the Effects of different Seaſons, Weather, and Conſtitutions of the Air, which though they mention the Effects ſupervening each ſeveral Seaſon, yet take no notice of the different Effects of ſimilar Conſtitutions, with the various proſperous, or unſucceſsful Treatment of each Species? This could neither be expected nor done, but upon an exact judicious Review, and tedious Rumination of a large Collection of good Hiſtories,

Hiſtories, and thereby drawing from the Whole, ſuch Deductions, Inferences, Aphoriſms, or Concluſions, as might be of general Service, and point out juſt Rules for the certain, laudable, and ſalubrious Treatment of ſuch Effects. This is what is here attempted when they ſhall happen for the future. Another ſubordinate but more extenſive Uſe thereof is, that by comparing what has happened for ſo many Ages paſt, we may make ſome tolerable Gueſs what we may probably expect the next Seaſon or Conſtitution to be.

A particular continued Hiſtory of this Kind over the Globe, for a long Series of Years, is not to be expected, however much it may be wanted and deſired. For 1. A great Part of the inhabited World is yet unknown to us, and conſequently their Weather and Seaſons muſt. 2. The greateſt Part of the *American*, *African*, and *Aſiatic* Nations, are ignorant and illiterate, except what they have learned of late

from Commerce and Acquaintance with *Europeans*. Now their Stay has been too ſhort in thoſe Places, to compile ſuch Hiſtories and Obſervations; and the barbarous Natives are unqualified for it, as they never received any ſuch, nor any Helps for them, from their Anceſtors. 3. Where any Degree of Learning has been preſerved, reſtored, or lately acquired, the Generality of People have been too idle to collect ſuch Hiſtories, not being apprized of their great Worth and Uſe to all People who breathe in the Air, are fed by the Products of the Earth, and have Bodies to be influenced by the Viciſſitudes and Alterations, or Extremes, good or bad, of Weather and Seaſons. 4. Ancient Obſervations of this Kind, are either long ſince loſt themſelves, or the Languages, and perhaps Letters, in which they were written, are not now known, or are ſo much changed, that few, if any of the deſcendant Natives themſelves, underſtand them. Where are now the Aſtronomical

ſtronomical Obſervations of the ancient *Ægyptians*, *Chaldeans*, and *Babylonians*, the *Alexandrian* and *Roman* famous Libraries, moſt of the Learning of *Greece*, *Solomon*'s natural Hiſtories? *&c.* Who now underſtands, or can be benefited by the numerous Manuſcripts of the ancient *Brachmans* which they treaſured up in their Cells, but which cannot now be read by their Poſterity? And ſince the Revival of Learning, and the Invention of Printing in *Europe*, ſuch Scraps as are preſerved, or publiſhed, are diſperſed in ſo many different Authors and Languages, that they are paſt one Man's Procuring, Underſtanding, and Peruſal, eſpecially with the Time, Judgment, and Attention, requiſite to draw any certain Deductions from them. 5. Many that are publiſh'd are ſo ſtuft with Theory, that they ſeem only intended to ſupport a favorite Hypotheſis. From all which we ſee, that an univerſal Hiſtory of this kind is impoſſible.

Practice

Practice muſt ſtill be improved by exact and judicious Obſervations of Authors, both ancient and modern, to which our own can only be adding a Mite. From theſe, Phyſick took its Birth, and by theſe has made its chief Progreſs; not from Philoſophy or Imagination. A cloſe Attention to Nature, juſtly raiſed the Name of the great *Hippocrates* above his Predeceſſors, Contemporaries, and Succeſſors. By this he acquired his Knowledge, Honour, and Uſefulneſs; not by Contempt of the Ancients, eſpouſing ſome darling Hypotheſis; nor by waſting his Time in Studies or Pleaſures foreign to his Profeſſion: He deſpiſed ſuch mean Artifices to gain popular Eſteem. He found enough in his Profeſſion to employ his Time, and take up the moſt capacious Human Intellect. And tho' he wanted the Help of our late Mathematical Gauges for meaſuring the Gravity, Levity, Elaſticity, Heat, Cold, Moiſture, Dryneſs, &c. of the Air; yet he from his Senſes, made more accurate

curate Obſervations on it, and its Effects, than have been made ſince. But in making Deductions from Facts faithfully and accurately narrated, all Impoſition, Error, and Miſtakes, ſhould be watchfully avoided; and let only Things clear and uſeful be collected, without omitting or concealing any eſſential Things or Circumſtances, or raſhly gloſſing them over with Theories of our own, and ſo drawing haſty, dubious, impertinent, or falſe Conſequences from them. To avoid which, Reaſon and Obſervation muſt go together; the latter without the former, makes an Empiric; and the former without the latter, makes a conceited, wrangling, contentious Diſputant about Words, and is the more unſucceſsful and dangerous of the two. Neither of theſe ſearch out the Truth of Cauſes from their Effects, in order to prove and confirm, or reject Things by Experience and Obſervation, which alone muſt be of the moſt extenſive Benefit during a Reign of Epidemics, whoſe

whoſe Riſe, Spread, Duration, and fatal Conſequences, are moſtly ſo quick, their Symptoms and Cure (even of the ſame Species of Diſorders, but from different Cauſes) moſt different and oppoſite. A Collector muſt not only take Care to avoid imperfect and wholly lame Scraps of Paſſages, but alſo ſuperfluous and trifling Things; and though he be obliged profitably to converſe a good deal with ancient Monks and Friars, yet let him not meddle in diſpoſing (as they too often and weakly did) of the Almighty's Arrows and Judgments; nor with their ſuperſtitious Stories of Padfoots and Barguefts, Apparitions, Hobgoblins, and Dæmons, invented only to ſerve mean Purpoſes. Nor are ſome later, otherwiſe learned and eminent Men, clear from this Charge, who often made ſuch pitiful Stuff a Part of the Religion of their Times. Nor ſhould he pay the Infidel the Compliment of ridiculing and contemning ſome ſpecial Premonitors of divine Diſpleaſure. Nor ſhould he

pay

pay any Regard to judicial Aſtrology. Nor will he often find ſuch in ſolar and lunar Eclipſes, Conjunctions and Oppoſitions of Planets, and ſuch Things as happen ſeveral Times every Year; and which have been induſtriouſly proſtituted to contemptible Purpoſes, by furious and diſaffected Party-Men in Church and State, in ſeveral Ages, to inflame the Populace. Nor need he ſpend much Time about the Plague, excluſive of other Diſtempers, as it is no one Diſeaſe that goes by that Name, but many; and moſt likely others in proper Situations, by Aſſiſtance of Libraries and Converſation with learned Men, have made conſiderable Collections of its Viſitations.

Beſides all the former Part of this Work, the Reader has in the latter Part, a general Hiſtory of the Air and Weather, and their moſt remarkable Effects in ſeveral Places (and often at the ſame Time) for about 250 Years laſt paſt, with very few Chaſms; which 'tis hoped

hoped, together with the general and particular Remarks and Deductions from the whole, may be of ſome Benefit to Mankind. Whatever Reception this attempt may meet with from the World, the Author is conſcious it was well intended, was much wanted, is the firſt of its Kind; and would be heartily ſorry to find his many Years indefatigable Toil in compiling it, to be *uſeleſs*.

This Hiſtory though ſhort for the Length of Time, and Uſefulneſs of the Subject, clearly ſhews and proves the Effects of good or bad Air and Seaſons on Animal Bodies; but being a Hiſtory, it is confin'd to Facts: But ſuch as would underſtand the Reaſon of ſuch Effects, or a mechanical Account of their Productions, will meet with it in the Obſervations on the *Engliſh* Bills of Mortality, which is now in the Preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed; a moſt uſefnl Work, ſuited and adapted to the Taſte, not of the medical Faculty only, but of all Scholars

lars, Gentlemen, Naturaliſts, and Perſons of Taſte. The Author has had it on the Anvil for 18 Years, eſpecially the laſt four, wherein it has been his ſole Study, except what ſmall Time he could ſpare towards the carrying on and finiſhing this Hiſtory, which has alſo been 16 Years in collecting and compiling, and making Deductions from it.

PRÆ-

# PRÆLEGOMENA

TO A

# GENERAL HISTORY

OF THE

# AIR and its EFFECTS.

1. BILLS of Mortality might be conſulted, in order to diſcover the Difference of Soils, Situations, Buſineſſes, and Uſe of the Non-naturals, as to Health and Sickneſs in each of them. They might find which were lyableſt and ofteneſt viſited with Epidemics or Endemics, and by Enquiry find which they were, in what State of the Air the People were moſt in danger to be invaded by them, and what Conſtitutions of the Seaſons contributed to the Riſe, Spread, and Mortality.

2. Of all other Diſeaſes, Epidemics come often moſt unexpectedly, ſpread ſooneſt, and are ſometimes of the ſhorteſt Duration, though attended with the greateſt Danger and Mortality, return ſeldom, and at uncertain Times; and though they are often not only of the ſame *Genus* but *Species*, and their Symptoms often very much alike, yet may their ſucceſsful Me-

thod of Cure at one Time, be directly oppoſite to what it was another : So that they may be unwarily taken for Diſeaſes of a quite different Nature. Hence often ſome Epidemics have ſpent their Virulence, and carried off their Victims before their right Method of Cure was known ; and ſome Epidemics return ſo ſeldom, that 'tis not in any one Man's Power to lay in a Stock of Obſervations of his own, to direct and determine him with any ſucceſsful Certainty, which Method is generally the beſt and ſafeſt in the various Kinds that may occur.

3. Becauſe many Diſeaſes perhaps aroſe from unheeded and unſuſpected Cauſes, and different Conſtitutions, and therefore yielded only to different Methods of Cure ; thence might ariſe the voluminous and endleſs Contentions about the Uſe of Evacuants, Alexipharmics, Sudorifics, *&c.* Whether the Epidemic was from an occult Malignity, Malevolence of the Stars, Anger of the Gods, *&c.* if contagious or not, *&c.* I ſay, ſuch a Collection and Compariſon might be of ſome Service to reconcile theſe Differences, determine the Practice, and ſet many obſcure, yet neceſſary Things in their true Light.

4. Though we have not Hiſtories enough of Weather and Epidemics, to enable us even to make a tolerable Gueſs when the latter do return, or in what Order, which Kind will make the next Viſit, or of what Duration, Spread, Severity, or Mildneſs the next will be,

Or whether it will open a Door to other Sorts of Diſeaſes, and what theſe will be; or on what Places, Soils, Imployments, &c. they will prove moſt fatal or favourable: Yet we have ſo many of ſundry Ages, that when carefully collected, claſſed, and judiciouſly conſidered, might not be unſerviceable to Mankind in general, and to the Practiſers of Phyſic in particular.

5. Indeed the Fragments of Hiſtories tranſmitted to us, are generally not only moſtly imperfect, but lie ſcattered in a Multitude of Authors, moral, theological, hiſtorical, natural, and medicinal, that at preſent they are of no great Service in Phyſic; and yet the Profeſſion would ſuffer a Loſs by the Want of them: Wherefore it ſeems neither amiſs nor uſeleſs, to glean at leaſt a few of them, maimed as they are, and ſee whether they won't afford ſome Inferences or Concluſions, that may ſerve as Rules in Practice, when a Country or Place is viſited with ſuch general Calamities. The Lameneſs of moſt of our Hiſtories, is juſt Matter of Regret. Some want the State of the Air and Weather; others the Methods of Cure: Others not only want the Symptoms, but the very Names of the Diſeaſes, which for a great many Ages are huddled up under the general Appellation of Plague, even ſo low as the 15th Century (a few excepted.) Hence the Neceſſity of conſulting a great Number of Authors upon one and the ſame Article, to gain any Light into it. The Remiſſneſs of the Writers of ſeveral Centuries, is no leſs ſur-

prizing, as may be ſeen by comparing the Writers from the *Norman* Conqueſt, to the End of the 13th Century, with thoſe that ſucceed them to near the Middle of the 16th. 'Tis pleaſing to ſee how careful the firſt are in their general and ſhort Accounts of Weather, Meteors, and State of Health; and ſurprizing to ſee how mute the moſt Part of the laſt are upon theſe Heads.

6. The ſame Diſeaſes being ſuppoſed to ariſe from unheeded different Temperatures of the Air, or other more inexplicable Cauſes, were thought to require as various Methods of Cure. Hence aroſe endleſs warm Diſputes and Contentions about Evacuations, the Uſe of Alexipharmics, Sudorifics, Pectorals, the cool, temperate, or warm Regimen, *&c.* and whether the Diſtemper was from a manifeſt or occult Malignity; if from the Malevolence of the Stars, Anger of the Gods, *&c.* if contagious or not, *&c.* with many endleſs, ſubtile, uſeleſs Theories, which ſwelled into many unprofitable Volumes.

7. An epidemic Diſeaſe is what infects great Numbers of human Bodies, in one or more Countries, at or near the ſame Time, from ſome common Cauſe, (with or without Contagion) whether that be in the Food, Air, inſenſible Vapours, *&c.*

8. An Epidemic without Contagion is, when People of the ſame Conſtitution, Age, Sex, Way,

Way, and Buſineſſes of Life, *&c.* are ſeized near the ſame Time; but others attending, converſing, and living with them, are not infected. But if contagious, the very Touch, Converſe, Look, or near Approaches to the Sick, their wearing Apparel, Bed, Seat, or other Neceſſaries uſed by them, communicate it to the Healthy.

9. Different Epidemics at different Times, are often fatal to different Temperaments, Ages, Sexes, *&c.* in various Soils, Situations, Foods, and Buſineſſes.

10. Epidemics may, and often do reach further than their common Cauſe extends, either from the Communication of the Air, bad Food, Commerce, a diſbanded Army, *&c.* Hence an Enquiry into the State of the Air with us, is not all that's needful, but alſo how it was in the Places it firſt broke out in, together with any additional Cauſes, Symptoms, or Changes that may have happened to it in its new Colonies or Conqueſts. From a Non-attendance to theſe, Diſeaſes are often fathered on inconceivable and inexplicable Qualities of the Air, inſenſible and unintelligible Miaſmata or Effluvia from the Earth, *&c.* when really it bred not with, but was imported to us by ſome of the above Means. And as to our own Air, we want a true Hiſtory of the Winds, Rains, Earthquakes, Comets, Meteors, *&c.* which may prevent drawing ſure and uſeful Concluſions.

11. A general Epidemic extending to ſeveral Countries, often puts on different Appearances and Symptoms, according to the Difference of its common Cauſe in ſundry Countries, as in one Place it ſhall be a Hemitritean; in another a continued Spotted Fever; in a third a peſtilential Catarrh; the Plague in a fourth, *&c.* Hence the Judgment is to know, when near the ſame, or a very different Method of Cure, will be neceſſary and ſucceſsful.

12. The like *Genus* or *Species* of Epidemic, reigning in ſeveral Countries at the ſame Time, but in different Conſtitutions of the Air, or other procuring Cauſe, may require different Methods of Cure, as in one Country the Antphlogiſtic; in another the Reverſe.

13. In Hiſtories of Diſeaſes, their Diviſion into vernal and autumnal ſhould be remembered; the firſt beginning with *January*, and ending with *Auguſt*; when the laſt begins and ends with *January*. Therefore continued Hiſtories of Weather and Diſeaſes, ſhould always begin the Year with *January*; for cutting the Spring or Autumn in *April* or *October*, makes confuſed and mangled Work in the Hiſtory, putting the Autumnals of one Year to the Vernals of the next; or the Vernals to the Autumnals; or dividing the Diſeaſes of one Year into two. Hence alſo a ſtrange Confuſion between *Engliſh* and Foreign Hiſtories of the ſame Diſeaſe, put in two different Years.

14,

14. Though an Epidemic may roam about, not only for ſome Seaſons, but even Years, in pretty much the ſame Shape, and requiring near the ſame Method of Cure; yet upon Enquiry, in fact we find, that the ſame Epidemic never continues long ſevere in the ſame Place, in its firſt Appearance, Form or Shape, but ſoon either ſhifts to a new Place, varies its Symptoms and Cure, or gives Place to ſome other Diſeaſes, or Health.

15. None poſſibly can with any Certainty, or ought in Reaſon to judge of the Propriety, or Impropriety of a Method attempted for Cure of Epidemics, from his Succeſs in two or three, or a few Recoveries (when the Number of Sick is great) of Perſons perhaps of different or ſtronger Temperaments, or where the Diſeaſe and Symptoms are not only apparently, but really milder, the Seaſon more favourable, or the common Cauſe wearing out, or not arrived at its Height and Severity. But when different Methods are attempted by ſundry Perſons, he only is Maſter of the healing Art, who, 1*ſt*, Foreſaw an Epidemic before it came. 2*dly*, Knows how to prevent many of the worſt Symptoms, keep the reſt under, and the Fever milder. 3*dly*, He that out of any given large Number of Sick, ſhall recover far more by his Method, than others have out of the like Number by any, or ſeveral different Ways of Practice at the ſame Time. 4*thly*, He that can tell the Event of any Courſe before 'tis uſed.

*5thly*, He that can tell in all the Sick, what Symptoms or Changes are the Effects of the Diſeaſe, or Uſe of Non-naturals, and which of the Medicines taken. Which Things are not impoſſible for a Man even of common Capacity to tell, that has dwelt with Nature, made his Profeſſion his ſole favourite Study, and has not turned the Exploration of ancient Phyſicians his Anceſtors to ridicule, and ſolaced himſelf, and ſpent his Time in other Studies foreign to his Buſineſs, as Dramatics, Poetry, Claſſics, Architecture, Politics, Gallantry, *&c.* Hence ſuch during the Reign of fatal Epidemics, are obliged to the pitiful Shifts of calling it a new Diſeaſe, or ſave their Credit by laying hold of ſome trifling ſlight Intercurrents, and giving them the ſame Name with the prevalent Diſtemper.

16. In all Epidemics, our firſt Enquiry ſhould be into their Cauſes; whereof various have been aſſigned in different Ages. We ſhould wave all curious (but uſeleſs) Speculations or Theories, which have occaſioned ſo much Warmth and Debate to the Detriment of Phyſick, and ſo long prevented Benefit from the Profeſſion; and ſhould directly appeal to Facts, as recorded in Hiſtory, and fatally experienced by Multitudes. From theſe it plainly appears, that all Epidemics ariſe either from ſupernatural or natural Cauſes. The firſt may be divided into two Sorts. *1ſt.* As when a general or fatal Mortality appears as it were inſtantaneouſly without any viſible or ſenſible

ſible previous natural Cauſes, or even a Suſpicion of them, as in ſeveral of the *Iſraelitiſh* Plagues in the Wilderneſs; in the Deſtruction of *Sennacherib*'s Army before *Jeruſalem*; in ſome of the general Plagues; and in ſeveral particular ones; as the Death of the Firſt-born in *Egypt*; in that from *David*'s numbering the People, *&c.* 2*dly*, When natural Cauſes ſeem hurried on, and combined to a ſudden, violent Exceſs, either of Severities or Duration, out of all their common and ordinary Courſe, as in the Deluge of the World; the Bituminous Exhalations that occaſioned the Deſtruction of *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*; the general Plague that ravaged the whole Globe from 1340 to 1360; and many others. ---- But it muſt be acknowledged at the ſame Time, that general fatal Epidemics have rarely ſurprized a wicked People before that it has had ſufficient Premonitions given, in order either to awaken Mankind to Repentance, and thereby either avert the Calamity, or to prepare for it. Hiſtories abound with many and various Inſtances of this kind; though the Cauſes aſſigned by the Hiſtorians are not always to be depended on, as the breaking up an enchanted Coffin, robbing a *Heathen* Temple, handling a dead Prieſt's Bones roughly, *&c.* So that though I would not be ſo credulous as to admit of every Thing for Truth I read in many Hiſtories; ſo neither would I be ſuch an Infidel as to diſcredit and deny the whole, becauſe ſome Things appear monſtrouſly incredible (which I have moſtly omitted in this Collection) as

raining

raining of red and green Croſſes, Ghoſts knocking at Peoples Doors that were to be next infected, *&c.* But would rather examine when and where the Event anſwered the tremendous Threatning; or whether the like or greater Plagues have or have not been inflicted without ſuch Menaces. 2*dly*, When the Conſequences anſwer not the pretended dreadful Notices ſaid to be given, I would adviſe Mankind to ſuſpend their Belief till better Credentials are produced.---3*dly*, Though ſome at firſt Sight ſeem ſurprizing, nay, highly incredible; yet we ſhould make a fair Enquiry whether they may not at leaſt be accounted for by natural Cauſes, without calling in to our Aſſiſtance ſupernatural ones. ---- 4*thly*, Some Things either cannot, or may be falſly accounted for, nevertheleſs be true. The God of Nature moſt certainly has the Univerſe in his own Hands, and can diſpoſe of his Creatures as he ſees proper, either for the Deſtruction or Relief of Mankind. He can turn Seas, Rivers, and Springs into Blood; can break open the Fountains of the great Deep, and open the Flood-Gates of Heaven to deluge the World again; can ſend Barrenneſs upon the fertileſt and richeſt Lands; can tear and ſwallow up Kingdoms by Earthquakes. He can withhold his Snow from the *Æthiopian* Mountains, till even a fruitful *Ægypt* ſuffer a ſeven Years Famine; and his Rain from the Earth, till it become dry and barren, and its Inhabitants pine away, or be conſumed with Drought or Heat; or make Chaſms of the Earth ſend out

peſtiferous

peſtiferous Exhalations; or freezing or furious Blaſts, to ſweep over a Country to the Deſtruction of Multitudes; or cauſe the Winds to blow in a Sea, and drown a Country; or ſend out his Blaſting, or Mildews, to make uſeleſs the faireſt Proſpect of a plentiful Harveſt: Nay, he can make the Luminaries of Heaven ſo many Monitors of his Diſpleaſure. We find he gives Notice of his aſtoniſhing Events by the moſt contemptible Things, ſuch as Inſects, Birds, Reptiles, Rains, Meteors, Vapours, Exhalations: Nay, as we are credibly informed, he makes the Sports and Games of little Children the preaching of his Judgments.--- On the other hand, ſuch is his Power, he can call out his Springs in a dry Land.---- He can ſend Manna and Quails to Itinerants in the Deſart; or relieve the ſtraitly Beſieged, with ſtrange and unexpected Supplies; or cauſe the Earth to produce a rich ſpontaneous Crop to the ſurviving ſtarved Inhabitants; or cauſe his Clouds pour down ready Grain, or ſend his refreſhing extroardinary Showers to the Scorched and Pining in the parched and barren Deſarts, *&c.*

17. In attempting the Cure of Epidemics, the late and preſent Winds, Air, Weather, Meteors, Food, and Riſe of the Diſeaſe, ſhould not be forgotten. The Urine, Tongue, Pulſe, Breathing, Taſte of the Mouth, Quiet, or Reſtleſſneſs, Sleep, or Watching, Coſtiveneſs, or Laxneſs of the Belly of the Sick, ſhould always be obſerved, on the firſt and third Days eſpecially; and what Effect this or that Food, Medicine,

Medicine, Drink, Poſture of the Body, *&c.* had. And to recollect if the preſent Epidemic treads on the Heels of another, and of what Kind that was, and how the two agree or differ in Symptoms, Cauſe, Cure, *&c.* in various Conſtitutions, Ages, Sexes, Buſineſſes, *&c.* and of all Things uſed internally or externally, whether by Chance or Deſign, with their Effects, good or bad.

18. One Year rarely produces above one Epidemic (Catarrhs, Diſeaſes of the Seaſon, and of Children, as Small Pox, Meaſles, or Raſh, excepted) and in ſeveral Places, one Epidemic happens not in many Years. If the Epidemic begin in the Spring, ſometimes the Autumnals retain much of its *Genus*; or if in *Auguſt*, it moſtly ends with the Year or in *February*.

19. In our queſt of natural Cauſes, we ſhall run over the moſt conſiderable Meteors and Phenomena in the Table, and ſee which of them do moſt ordinarily produce Epidemics and Mortality, and whether they produce them when alone, or attended by other Concomitants; and we think it cannot be denied, that what Meteors, Seaſons, or Changes of the Air, may produce Diſeaſes alone, may be allowed to do the ſame when conjoined to other Circumſtances. On the contrary, ſuch Things as do not ordinarily, or very rarely occaſion Epidemics when alone, cannot juſtly be charged with them, when accompanied with ſuch Circumſtances,

Circumſtances, that often produce Diſeaſes. Now what theſe Things are that generally give riſe to ſuch common Calamities, ſhall be fairly and faithfully tried from Hiſtory and Facts only.

20. It ſhould always be enquired, whether the Epidemic belongs to the pituitous or inflammatory Claſs, eſpecially if it tend to a ſudden Suppuration or Gangrene; what kind of Inflammation it is, and its general Characters, *e. gr.* if the Sick becomes ſuddenly delirious after great ſhooting, throbbing, Pains of the Head, and die quickly, *&c.* Nor ſhould the State of the Bile or Blood ever be neglected; if the firſt is redundant, obſtructed, not ſeparated from the Blood, its Colour, and Diſcharge; if the laſt is diſſolved, ſalt, watery, ſiezy, coriaceous, *&c.*

21. Hiſtories of Diſeaſes ſhould not only be diſtinct, but give firſt the general Characteriſtics of the Diſeaſe common to all the Sick, then theſe particular to different Conſtitutions, Ages, Sexes, *&c.* and of Foods and Medicines uſed, or applied inwardly or outwardly, deſignedly or accidentally, with their ſenſible Effects, good or bad. And they ſhould have an Extract of the Bills of Mortality, Weather, Barometer, Thermometer, *&c.*

22. Such Hiſtories would give us a better Acquaintance with the true Cauſes, various Symptoms, and exact Methods of Cure, of the ſame Diſeaſes from ſundry Cauſes and different

Seaſons. A too great Nicety, Tedioufneſs, Minuteneſs, or Prolixity about the Weather or too much Laxneſs or Remiſſneſs, or eſpecially a total Neglect of it, would not be ſo well, no more than a too general, particular or needleſs Deſcription of the Diſeaſes, and their trifling minute Symptoms in each Individual. Nor is it neceſſary to crowd the Hiſtory with all Sparodics and Intercurrents, far leſs to run up a long Catalogue of a very trifling Complaint beſides Epidemics and the chief Intercurrents. None ſeems to have come up to this beautiful and excellent Medium, equal to the learned and ingenious Dr. *Huxham*, in his Epidemics of *Plymouth*. Some have wholly omitted the curative Part, or only tranſiently glanced it. Some again have been ſo verboſe, as to ſtuff even a Quarto Volume with one Epidemic. Some have given the Weather, without either Symptoms or Cure of the Diſeaſe; others the Diſeaſe without the Weather. Such Hiſtories ſhould only contain real Facts, not Theories.

23. Let it be allowed (as the Generality of Phyſicians ſince *Hippocrates* have done) that the manifeſt different Conſtitutions of the Air, is the common Cauſe of Epidemics; then let us ſee what will follow according to this Opinion, and their Obſervations.

24. An even or equal Temperature of the Air, though ſeemingly of not the beſt Sort, ſeldom produces Epidemics, except it is a long Southerly

Southerly one, attended with ſultry Heats, long and great Rains, Fogs, Calms, Inundations, Miſlings, or cloſe and cloudy, ſaid to produce putrid or peſtilential Fevers; or a very long North, N. E. or Eaſterly Conſtitution, productive of epidemic Scurveys in all their moſt exalted Symptoms of Scorbutic, Sciatic, Arthritic, Erratic, and other Pains, with a Saltneſs, inequal Mixture, or Diſſolution of the Blood; or continued Cold, dry N. E. or Eaſt Winds, cauſing inflammatory or intermittent Diſeaſes, with a Thickneſs and Siezineſs of the Blood, and Fulneſs of the ſmall Veſſels; or great Droughts, with Heat, generating ſeveral bad Fevers, with a thin, ſalt, ſtimulating Blood, with a very bilious, acrid Serum, *&c.*

25. A Seaſon may be generally epidemic over ſeveral Countries at once, and yet not one and the ſame Diſeaſe every where; for in one Place it may be only a general Catarrh; in another a ſpotted and malignant Fever; a malignant Pleuriſy in a third; or a Peripneumony, and the Plague in a fourth.




# GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors, &c. WITH Several of their Visible and Remarkable Effects.

ON the 19th Day of the second Month, for the general Corruption into which Mankind were fallen, the Fountains of the great Abyss of Waters were broke open, and the Cataracts of Heaven were opened, and Rain fell upon the Earth for 40 Days and 40 Nights. The Waters were so increased, that they were raised 15 Cubits perpendicular above the Tops of the Mountains, and they continued 150 Days on the Earth, without either rising or falling, till all living Creatures on the Earth and in the Air were destroyed, save only what was with *Noah* in the Ark. *Gen.* 7. A. M. 1657.

A. M. 2107. For the unnatural Wickedneſs of *Sodom*, and its three neighbouring Cities, the pleaſant and fruitful Plain where it ſtood, like an earthly Paradiſe, was firſt inflamed by Lightning, which ſet Fire to the *Bitumen*, of which that Earth was full, and was afterwards overflowed by the Waters of *Jordan*, which diffuſed themſelves there, and formed the *Dead Sea*, called alſo the Lake *Aſphaltites*, becauſe of the *Bitumen* with which it abounds. *Gen.* 19.

2114. A great Famine in *Canaan* forced *Abraham* into *Egypt*. *Gen.* 20.

2213. *Iſaac* by a Famine was driven to *Gezar*. *Gen.* 26.

2252. Was the Flood of *Ogyges*, which almoſt overwhelmed and drowned all *Achaia*, in the Reign of *Ogyges* King of *Achaia*, from an Inundation of the Sea, driven in by Winds; it lay waſte 200 Years.

2297. Began the ſeven Years great Famine in *Egypt*, from Drought preventing the Overflowing of the *Nile*. *Gen.* 41. *Beros.*

2407. Was a great Earthquake, which terrified the *Babylonians*. *Beros.*

2446. *Amphytrion* being King of *Athens*, happened that great Flood, which drowned and laid waſte moſt of *Theſſaly*, only ſuch as fled and eſcaped to the high Mountains, where *Deucalion* reigned, were preſerved. At the ſame time raged a Plague in *Ethiopia*, which cut off the greateſt Part of the Inhabitants, and *India* groaned under a deſolating War. *Oros.*

2513. Happened the ten great Plagues of *Egypt*, ſo famed in ſacred Writ. The ſame Year the King

King of *Egypt* with his whole Army, Horſes and Chariots, were drowned in the *Red Sea*, in their Purſuit of the *Iſraelites*. The ſame Year, becauſe of *Pharaoh*'s Backwardneſs to let the *Iſraelites* go out of *Egypt*, a deſtroying Angel viſited every Houſe of the *Egyptians* in one Night, and ſlew all the Firſt-born in the Kingdom, *Exod.* 7. to 13. In the 4th Month of this Year, the *Iſraelites*, for their Idolatry in the golden Calf, in Imitation of the *Egyptian Apis*, had 23000 Men die of a Plague, *Exod.* 32. The ſame Year was not only a great Drought, but ſuch an intolerable, not ſcoarching, but burning Heat of the Sun over all the World, as gave Birth to the Story of *Phaeton*'s burning it. *Oros.* Plague and Famine reigned in *Italy* at the ſame Time. *Chron. Funci.* A. M. 2513.

Two Plagues befel the *Iſraelites*; one by Fire at *Taberah*, for murmuring; the other at *Kibroth-Hattavah*, for immoderately longing for a Fleſh Diet. *Numb.* 11. 2514.

The Plague inſtantly conſumed 14700 of the *Iſraelites*, for the Rebellion of *Korah*, *Dathan* and *Abiram*. *Numb.* 16. 2515.

A terrible Earthquake and grievous Famine in *Italy*. *Func.* 2527.

The *Iſraelites* were plagued with fiery Serpents for their murmuring. *Numb.* 22. To this Year ſome refer the Diſcomfiture of the five Kings confederated againſt *Joſhua*, by a Shower of Stones. And at *Joſhua*'s Prayer the Sun and Moon ſtood ſtill. *Joſhua* 11. The *Midianites* having ſent their Daughters into 2553.

A. M. 2553. the *Iſraelitiſh* Camp, ſubtile to tempt the *Iraelites* to commit Whoredom and Idolatry, were ſo ſucceſsful, that it occaſioned the Death of 24000 *Iſraelites* of the Plague. *Numb.* 25. Where note, that by the Plague the *Hebrews* underſtand all kinds of Diſeaſes and Calamities ſent as Puniſhment and Correction from Heaven, as Plague, Infection, ſudden Deaths, Famine, Tempeſts, *&c.*

2816. The *Grecians* being encamped before *Troy*, among Fens and Marſhes, during violent Heats, and peſtilential Vapours raiſed by the Sun, a terrible Plague broke out in their Camp. *Heraclid.*

2888. The *Philiſtines* were plagued with Hæmorrhoides, for looking into the Ark of God. 1 *Sam.* 6.

2983. Began the three Years Famine in *Judea* in *David*'s Reign, for *Saul*'s Slaughter of the *Gibeonites*. 2 *Sam.* 21.

2987. *David* from a carnal Confidence in the Multitude, Strength, and Fruitfulneſs of his People, cauſed them to be numbered, which occaſioned a Plague of three Days among them, whereof died 70000. 2 *Sam.* 24.

3141 *or* 3120. Began the 7 Years Famine in *Iſrael*, foretold by *Eliſha*. 2 *Kings* 8.

3160. Happened the Earthquake mentioned *Amos* 1.

3184. A grievous Drought and Famine afflicted all *Greece*, eſpecially *Attica*. *Petav.*

3294. *Sennacherib* beſieging *Lachiſh*, ſent *Rabſhakeh* before *Jeruſalem* with a prodigious Army, threatning the dethroning of *Hezekiah*, razing of that Monarchy, and pouring out Blaſphe-

mies againſt God; in one Night, either a ſud- A. M.
den Plague, Thunder and Lightning, hot Wind, 3294.
Storm, or ſome ſuch ſudden Deſtruction, killed in the *Aſſyrian* Camp 18500 Men, under which terrible Diſtreſs and Shame he fled home in great Grief and Anger; intending probably to appeaſe the Wrath of his Gods, by offering up two of his Sons in Sacrifice, but 45 Days after, they prevented his bloody and unnatural Deſign, by killing himſelf, and flying into *Armenia*, leaving the Throne for the third Son to aſcend. *Iſa.* 37.

Was the great Drought mentioned by *Jerem.* 3375.
Chap. 14.

Was a great Famine in *Rome*. *Func.* 3474.

After many Signs and Prodigies in *Rome*, 3479.
followed a peſtilential Diſeaſe, chiefly fatal to Women with Child, and made fearful Havock.

The *Romans* were terribly afflicted with a 3488.
Plague, which begun with ſweeping off whole Herds of Horſes and Cattle, afterwards Flocks of Sheep and Goats, and almoſt extirpated the whole Tribes of Quadrupedes. Then it fell on Shepherds and Huſbandmen; after laying waſte the Country, it invaded the City of *Rome*, ſo as the dead Bodies were gathered together in great Heaps, and thrown into the Marſhes, and the Poorer were thrown into the *Tyber*. Of the Senate died a 4th Part. The Plague began on the *Calends of September*, and raged all that Year, equally among all Sexes, Ages and Ranks.

A. M. 3493. *Olympiad* 80th, *Ann.* 4*to*, When the Plague had invaded the *Selenuntii* from the Stench of the adjacent River, *Empedocles* contrived to let in two other Rivers, at his own Expence, by which he ſweetned the Waters, and ſtayed the Plague.

3505. It rained Fleſh in *Italy*. *Func.*

3511. *Titus Geſſonius* and *Publius Minutius* being Conſuls, a terrible Famine and Plague raged in *Rome*.

3516. Appeared a fearful Meteor, the whole Heavens ſeemed in a Flame, ſoon after followed a grievous Plague over *Italy*, which laid *Rome* almoſt waſte.

3527 and 3534. Were both great Famines in *Rome*. *Func.*

3531. The Plague raged in *Italy*. *Id.* and an Earthquake.

3539. A ſevere Drought in *Italy*. *Id.* A great Earthquake at *Locris*, the Earth rent, and the City was turned to an Iſland. *Id.*

3544. An Earthquake and Eclipſe of the Sun happened in *Judæa*. *Id.*

3553. Was a very ſnowy Winter, followed by a Peſtilential Diſeaſe in Summer.

3556. Was a terrible Drought for two Years; and almoſt continual Earthquakes; Famine and Peſtilence grievouſly afflicted *Italy* and *Rome*. A little after happened a terrible Earthquake in *Sicily*, and a deplorable Eruption of *Ætna*, which laid waſte the Country about. *Locris* was deſtroyed by an Eruption of the Sea, and *Athens* groaned under a Plague.

Now

Now we are come to the firſt exactly and judiciouſly deſcribed Plague, or fatal Epidemic, recorded in Hiſtory; for the Recorder had it himſelf and recovered; *viz.* that of *Athens*, as deſcribed by *Thucydides*. It was ſaid to break out in that part of *Ethiopia* that lies above *Egypt*, and ſo came down into *Egypt*, *Lybia*, and great part of the King of *Perſia*'s Dominions, and continued in the *Greek Iſlands* a conſiderable Time after. A Year or two before it began, the Weather had been moſtly ſoutherly, ſultry, hot, moiſt, and rainy. It was ſo great a Plague and Mortality as had never yet been known in the Memory of Man. Phyſicians were ſo far from being able to cure it at firſt, for want of knowing the Nature of it, that they themſelves died faſter than others, as being moſt familiar with the Sick. Nor could any other Art of Man make Head againſt it. All Supplications to the Gods, and Inquiries of Oracles, and the like, ſignified nothing. So, that at laſt, overcome with the Diſtemper, they left them all off. *Athens* was ſeized with it on a ſudden; but firſt in *Pyreus*; afterwards it came up into the high City, and proved much more mortal than before. The Year was univerſally allowed to be the healthieſt and freeſt from other Diſeaſes of any. If any was ſick before, all his Illneſs was converted to this. Others in perfect Health were taken ſuddenly, without any apparent Cauſe, with violent Heats in their Heads, Redneſs and Inflammation in their Eyes. Their Tongues and Throats within became immediately

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A. M. 3574. ately bloody. Their Breath in great Diſorder and offenſive. A Sneezing and Hoarſeneſs enſued. In ſhort time the Pain deſcended into the Breaſt, attended with a violent Cough. When it was once ſettled about the Mouth of the Stomach, a Reaching and Vomiting of bilious Stuff, in as great Variety as ever was known among Phyſicians, ſucceeded; but not without the greateſt Anxiety imaginable. Many were ſeized with a Hiccup, that brought up nothing, but occaſioned a violent Convulſion, which in ſome went off preſently, but in others continued much longer. The Body outwardly was neither very hot to the Touch, but pale, reddiſh, livid, and as it were flowered all over with little pimply Eruptions and Ulcers. But inwardly the Heat was ſo exceedingly great, that they could not endure the ſlighteſt Covering, or the fineſt Linnen, or any thing ſhort of abſolute Nakedneſs. It was alſo an infinite Pleaſure to them, to plunge into cold Water; and many of theſe who were not well attended did ſo, running to the Wells to quench their inſatiable Thirſt; not that it ſignified whether they drunk much or little. A great Uneaſineſs and Reſtleſneſs attended them, together with a continual Watching. While the Diſtemper was advancing to the Height, the Body did not fall away, but reſiſted the Vehemency of it beyond Expectation; ſo that many of them died the 7th or 9th Day of the inward Burning, ſome Strength ſtill remaining. Or if they held it out longer, many of them afterwards died of Weakneſs, the Diſtemper deſcending

descending into the Belly, and there producing violent Ulcerations, and Fluxes of the simple or unmixed Kind. For the Disease went through the whole Body, beginning first in the Head, and if any escaped, where the Case was very desperate, this was denoted by the Extremities being affected; for it broke out upon the private Parts, the Fingers and Toes; and many came off with the Loss of those Parts; some again lost their Eyes; others were seized immediately upon their getting up, with an absolute Forgetfulness of every thing, not knowing themselves, nor those that were most familiar. The Appearance or the Nature of the Distemper being greater than Words can express, and harder to be born than human Nature is accustomed to. Nor indeed was it any of those Diseases that are bred amongst us, as appeared very plainly from this Circumstance, for the Birds and Beasts that feed on human Flesh, tho' many Carcasses laid abroad unburied, either came not to them, or tasting died. Some died for want of Attendance, and some with all imaginable Care. Nor was there any certain Remedy to help them, for what did good to one, did hurt to another. Nor was there any Difference as to the Strength and Weakness of Bodies to resist it; it swept away all, what Care or Method soever was taken. The terriblest Circumstance of all was, the Dejection of Mind in these that found themselves beginning to be ill, (for growing immediately desperate, they gave themselves over much more, without making any Resistance)

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A. M. 3574. ſiſtance) and their dying like Sheep, infected by their Care and Concern for others, encreaſed their Deſpair, the greateſt Mortality proceeding this way: For if they were willing to viſit others, through Fear they died themſelves without Aſſiſtance, (by which means many Families became deſolate for want of ſome body to take care of them;) or if they viſited they likewiſe died, eſpecially ſuch as had Virtue or Humanity enough to do any friendly Offices: For ſuch out of Shame would not ſpare themſelves, but went into their Friends eſpecially after it came to that Paſs, that even the Domeſtics, wearied with the Lamentations of thoſe that died, fell ill themſelves, overcome with the Greatneſs of the Calamity; but ſuch as did recover had much Compaſſion on the ſick and dying, having felt the ſame Miſery, and being now ſafe, for it never ſeized any Perſon twice, *&c.* Dr. *Clifton*, *ex Thucydide.*

*Thucydides'* Plague of *Athens* happened the ſame Years with the firſt of *Hippocrates*'s Epidemics, in the ſecond Year of the *Peloponeſian War*, the 30th of *Hippocrates*'s Age, and 424 or 427 before Chriſt, which proves that *Hippocrates* never had been, nor was at *Athens* at that Time, and conſequently did not, nor could not deſcribe that Plague, ſince he was ſo far diſtant as *Thaſus*, whoſe Conſtitution of the Air and Diſeaſes he gives us for that and the two next Years. *Thucydides* tells us, that in the 5th Year of the *Peloponeſian War*, there were ſeveral Shakings of the Earth, and the Plague

Plague that had not been quite extinguiſhed, broke out again at that Time, and continued above a Year, which being the 33d Year of *Hippocrates*'s Age, and the Year of the Earthquake and Comet mentioned by him, as well as his malignant Year, when he was at *Thaſus*, and the Year of the Plague which *Soranus* ſays began or came from the *Illyrians*, and ſpread ſouthward, as the other did from S. E. to N. W. ſo that their Courſes were quite contrary. But the Comet and Earthquake which *Ariſtotle* ſays happened in Winter, was in the 87th Year of *Hippocrates*'s Life, and the 370th or 373d before *Chriſt*. *Clifton*. A. M. 3574.

In *Thaſus* this Year, in Harveſt, and about the Equinox, and under the *Pleiades*, the Rains were great, continual and ſoft, as when the Wind is ſoutherly. The Winter mild, with ſoutherly Winds, and very little northerly; with theſe were greater Droughts than ordinary, ſo that in effect the whole Winter was like the Spring. The Spring was alſo affected with ſoutherly Winds, but yet was cold and a little wet. The Summer was for the moſt part cloudy and dry. The *Æteſiæ* (northerly Winds which ſet in a little before the Dog-days, and continue all that hot Seaſon to cool the Air) blew but little, faintly and irregularly. —— The whole Year being thus affected with ſoutherly Winds, and greater Drought than ordinary (from the former Years being different, and affected with northerly Winds) ſome few were attacked with burning

Fevers

A. M. 3574. Fevers of a kind good Sort, and a few others with Hæmorrhages, neither of which proved mortal. Swellings behind the Ears, many had them on one Side, but moſt had them on both, without a Fever, or any Confinement, tho' ſome had a ſmall Fever. In all they diſappeared without any Inconveniency or Suppuration, contrary to the Cuſtom of ſuch Tumour from other Cauſes. They were at this particular Time naturally ſoft, diffuſed without Inflammation or Pain, and went off univerſally without any viſible Signs. Children, Youth and Adults, eſpecially ſuch as frequented Places of publick Exerciſe, were ſubject to them, and few Women were alſo affected. The greateſt part had dry Coughs, which were ſoon ſucceeded by Hoarſeneſſes. After ſome Time, ſome had painful Phlegmons on their Teſticles, either on one or both; ſome had Fevers, others none. From early in the Summer, and till Winter, ſuch as had Conſumptions, or were conſumptively diſpoſed, or apprehended themſelves to be ſo, were laid up; and a great many of them dropped off ſooner than uſual. They were ſeized with continual acute Fevers, attended with a Chillneſs, but no Intermiſſion, of the ſemitertian kind, the Fit being one Day moderate, the next vehement, and ſo encreaſing to greater Severity. They ſweated continually, but not all over; the Extremities were very cold, and grew warm again with Difficulty. The Belly was diſturbed with bilious, ſmall, ſimple, griping Stools, and that frequently. The Urine thin, without Colour,

Colour, crude, and little in Quantity; or elſe thick, with a ſmall Sediment, that did not ſubſide well, but appeared crude and unſeaſonable. They coughed a little often, and the Matter expectorated was indeed digeſted, but brought away by little and little, and with Difficulty where the Caſe was very violent, no Digeſtion happened, but what they ſpit was continually crude. The Throat of moſt of them, was from firſt and all along painful, red and inflamed. The Rehum that came from them little, thin and ſharp. A Conſumption and general Diſorder ſoon followed; they had a continual Averſion to all Food, but without Thirſt, and many before they died became delirious.——In the Summer and Harveſt many Fevers came on of the continual kind, tho' not violent, and that to ſuch as had been long ill, but in other reſpects not worn out. Diſorders of the Belly likewiſe happened to many, but ſuch as were tolerable, without any remarkable Injury. Urine was generally well coloured and clear, but thin, and after a while, about the Criſis, digeſted; Coughs were moderate, and Expectoration eaſy. They were not ſo averſe to Food, but readily took what was given them. In a Word, theſe conſumptive Patients were affected in a Manner different from ſuch a State, ſweating a little in their chilly Fevers, while others were ſeized with Paroxyſms in a vague uncertain Manner, never leaving them entirely, but returning as a Semitertian. The Criſis happened about the 20th Day at ſooneſt, in moſt

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on

A. M. 3574. on the 40th, in many on the 80th; in ſome again it never happened, but the Fever went off, in an erratic manner: But for moſt part it returned after a ſhort Intermiſſion; and after its return, came to its Criſis in the ſame Periods as before. Many held out ſo long as to be ill in the Winter, but of all theſe none died, except the Conſumptive.

## Hiſtory of the 2d Year.

IN *Thaſus* early in the Harveſt, the Weather was unſeaſonable, and on a ſudden grew wet with northerly and ſoutherly Wind, that laſted the whole time of the *Pleiades*, and even to their ſetting. The Winter was affected with northerly Winds, the Rains were great and heavy, attended with Snow, and for moſt part a Mixture of fair Weather. The Cold that happened was not very unſeaſonable. After the Winter Solſtice, and when the Weſt Winds begin to blow, there was very ſevere winter Weather, with much northerly Winds and Snow, and abundance of Rain without ceaſing; over-head it looked ſtormy and cloudy. This State laſted without Remiſſion to the Equinox. The Spring was cold, northerly, watery and cloudy. The Summer not very ſcoarching. The *Ætcſiæ* blew continually. And about the riſing of *Arcturus* (beginning of Harveſt) a great deal of Rain fell again on a ſudden, with northerly Winds. The whole Year being thus damp and cold, affected with northerly Winds; they paſt the Winter well for the moſt part,

part, but in the beginning of the Spring, many were taken ill. Moiſt Inflammations of the Eyes, with Weepings, Pain and Indigeſtions. Little concreted Matter broke out with Difficulty on the Eyes of many Perſons, returned again in moſt, and went away at laſt about Harveſt. In the Summer and Harveſt, Dyſenteries, Teneſmuſes and Lienteries were complained of; ſo were bilious Purgings of a thin, crude, griping Nature, and much in Quantity. Others again were watery, and many complained of painful Fluxes, that were alſo bilious, watery, ragged, purulent, and ſtrangurious, not from any Fault in the Kidneys, but from one Humour or Complaint coming upon another. They likewiſe vomited Bile, Flegm, and indigeſted Food. They ſweated too in general, the Humidity being great every where. Theſe happened in ſome with a Fever, in others without; where all theſe happened they became conſumptive. In the Harveſt and Winter continual Fevers turned out, beſides a few that were ardent, diurnal, nocturnal, Semitertians, perfect Tertians, Quartans and Erraticks. Every one of which happened to many, but Ardents to very few, and were leaſt troubleſome; for they were neither taken with Bleedings, except in a very ſmall Quantity, and that but ſeldom, nor with Diliriums; in all other reſpects they bore it well. The Criſis happened to moſt in a very regular Manner (Intermiſſions included) in 17 Days generally, without any body's dying, or becoming phrenitick. Tertians were more frequent

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A. M. 3574. quent and troubleſome than Ardents. In all, the Progreſs was very regular, from the 1ſt Paroxyſm to the 4th, and the 7th was a perfect Criſis, without any Relapſe. Quartans attacked many at firſt, as a Quartan ſhould, and many were ſeized with it as the Criſis of other Fevers and Diſeaſes. Theſe were of long ſtanding, and indeed longer than uſual. Quotidians, Nocturnals, and Erratics were likewiſe frequent, and laſted long, both among thoſe who were confined at home, and thoſe who walked abroad. The greater Part could not get rid of their Fevers, during the *Pleiades*, even till Winter. Convulſions were alſo frequent, even among Children, from the beginning, but not without a Fever. They came upon Fevers likewiſe, and laſted a long while in general, but without any Harm, except where other Circumſtances had made the Caſe deſperate. The other Fevers were altogether of the continual kind, without any Intermiſſions; and the Paroxſyms in all like the Semitertians, one Day better, another Day worſe. And of all the Fevers that then reigned, theſe were the moſt vehement, tedious, and painful, beginning very mildly, but encreaſing always, growing worſe and worſe upon the critical Days. After a little Abatement, they ſoon grew bad again, had ſtronger Fits upon the critical Days, and for moſt part worſe. Shiverings were univerſally irregular and uncertain, ſeldom and very little in theſe, but more in other Fevers. Sweats were common, but

but here leaſt of all, and ſo far from eaſing the Patient, that on the contrary they did him Harm. The Extremities were very cold, and could ſcarce grow warm again; nor were they altogether watchful, eſpecially in this Caſe, but fell again into Comas. The Belly in all was diſturbed, and in a bad Manner, but worſt of all by much in theſe. The Urine for moſt Part was thin, crude, without Colour, and after a while appeared digeſted, as though critical, or had ſome Conſiſtence in it, but yet was turbid, without any Sediment or Concoction; at leaſt the Sediment was but little, and that bad and crude. In fine, all theſe Things were bad. The Fevers were likewiſe attended with Coughs, but I cannot ſay that I perceived either Good or Harm from them. Moſt of theſe Complaints were tedious, and irregular, difficult, and inconſtant, and that without coming to a Criſis, either in thoſe whoſe Caſe was deſperate, or in theſe where it was not ſo: For if it intermitted a little at any Time, it ſoon returned again; and in the few that had the Benefit of a Criſis, it happened not at ſooneſt before the 80th Day, and to ſome of theſe it returned, ſo that many of them were ill in Winter. In the greateſt Part it went off with a Criſis, and theſe Things happened alike to theſe that did well, and to thoſe who did not. As there was a great Want of the critical Variety that is uſual in Diſeaſes, the greateſt and worſt Symptoms attended many of them to the laſt, *viz.* a general Diſlike to Food, eſpecially where other fatal Circumſtances appear'd. A. M. 3574.

A. M. 3574. They were not indeed very thirſty out of Seaſon, but, after a long Time, a great deal of Pain, and a bad Decay, Abſceſſes formed themſelves, ſometimes too great for the Patient's Strength to bear, at other Times too little to be of any Service, ſo that a Relapſe preſently followed, and the Patient grew worſe and worſe; Dyſenteries, Lienteries, Teneſmuſes and Fluxes were added; ſome fell into Dropſies. Nauſeas, and great Uneaſineſs happened, with and without theſe. Whatever was very vehement, either diſpatched the Patient ſoon, or was of no Benefit to him at all. Little Eruptions appeared, not equal to the Vehemence of the Diſeaſe, and ſoon after diſappeared again, or Swellings behind the Ears that were by no means critical, and ſo ſignified nothing. Others were affected in the Joints, eſpecially the Hip, where it proved critical to prevent; but it ſoon after got the better, and returned to its former State.----- It proved fatal to Perſons of every Age, but chiefly to Children juſt weaned, and to theſe of eight or ten Years old, and thoſe under the Age of Puberty. Theſe were thus affected, not without the firſt Circumſtances here mentioned, but the firſt happened to many without theſe. The only beneficial thing, and the greateſt of the Signs then exiſting, and what ſaved many in the greateſt Extremity, was the Strangury, for this Way the Diſeaſe ſpent itſelf; and it was a frequent Complaint, eſpecially among theſe tender Patients, as well as among thoſe which were not obliged to lye by their

their Illneſs; and to thoſe that were, this proved A. M.
a ſpeedy and great Change throughout; for if 3574.
the Belly was affected with ill-conditioned Fluxes, they ſtopped; Food in general became agreeable to them, and the Fever grew milder after this Criſis. But the Strangury Complaints were laſting and painful, and the Urine copious, thick, various, red, and partly purulent, not without Pain. All theſe recovered to a Man, as far as I know.

## Hiſtory of the 3d Year in *Thaſus*.

A Little before the Riſing of *Arcturus*, and during its Continuance, there fell many great Showers with northerly Winds: But about the Equinox, and riſing of the *Pleiades*, little ſoutherly Showers. The Winter was northerly, and drier than ordinary, the Winds cold, and Snows deep. About the Equinox the Cold was ſharpeſt. The Spring was northerly, and drier than ordinary, but yet the Weather was a little wet and cold. About the Summer Solſtice fell a little Rain, with a great deal of Cold to the riſing of the *Dog-Star*; from which Time, to the riſing of *Arcturus*, the Summer was hot, and the Heats were great and ſcorching, not gradually, or at Intervals, but continually. The Droughts were alſo great, and the *Æteſie* blew. About the riſing of *Arcturus*, ſoutherly gentle Showers fell to the Equinox.——During this State of the Weather in the Winter, Paraple-

A. M. 4357. gias began and attacked many, ſome of whom died in a ſhort Time; for the Diſeaſe was very epidemical. In other Reſpects they were well: But in the very beginning of the Spring burning Fevers came on, and continued to the Equinox, and even to the Summer. Moſt of thoſe eſcaped who were ſeized preſently after the Beginning of the Spring and Summer and ſome died: But when the Harveſt and wet Weather ſet in, they proved mortal to many. Theſe Fevers were of ſuch a Nature that where any bled freely and plentifully at the Noſe, he was ſaved by it, more than by any thing elſe, and not one of theſe who were taken thus died this Seaſon. Moſt of them were ſeized with Shiverings about the Criſis eſpecially where there had been no Hæmorrhage and with the Shivering came on a Sweat about the Head and Shoulders. Others again were attacked with a Jaundice the 6th Day, and theſe were relieved by a Diſcharge either by Urine or Stool, or a plentiful Hæmorrhage, which was very frequent, eſpecially among young Perſons and Adults; and where nothing of this kind happened, it very often proved fatal. Thoſe who were more advanced in Years had the Jaundice, or a Diſorder in their Belly, or a Dyſentery. In the Summer, Dyſenteries were epidemical, and even, where Hæmorrhages had happened, ſome were at leaſt ſeized with Dyſenteries. This Humour was particularly redundant in many; for where there was no Hæmorrhage at the Criſis, the Tumours be-

kind the Ears diſappeared, and upon this a Weight was felt in the left Side of the Belly, and in the Extremity of the Hip. Pain coming on after the Criſis, and their Urine paſſing off, they began to bleed a little. Many Women were taken ill, but leſs than the Men, and died leſs. Many of them had hard Labours, and after the Birth were taken ill again, and for the moſt part died. A great many had their Menſes come down in their Fevers, others bled at the Noſe, and many young Girls had the firſt Appearance of their Menſes then, others bled at the Noſe, and had their Menſes too. Nor did he remember any that died where theſe Things happened well; all of his Acquaintance died that chanced to be with Child. The Urine was in general well coloured, but thin, and with a ſmall Sediment. The Stools were thin and bilious: And in many, where there was a Criſis in other Reſpects, it terminated in a Dyſentery. The Urine watry, much clear and thin, and even after the Criſis, where there was a good Sediment, in other Reſpects a laudable Criſis, a Dyſentery came upon ſome.——About the riſing of *Arcturus*, a Criſis happened to many the 11th Day, nor did the Fever return again in the natural and uſual way of Returns; but they were comatoſe at this Time, eſpecially Children, of which fewer died than any. But about the Equinox to the riſing of the *Pleiades*, and even in the Winter, burning Fevers continued: About the ſame Time too, a great many became phrenitic, and went off, and a few in the Sum-

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A. M. 3574. mer. Theſe burning Fevers pointed out the Prognoſticks from the Beginning, where the Caſe was deſperate; for immediately an acute Fever came on from the firſt, with gentle Shiverings, Watchings, Ramblings, Thirſt, Nauſea, Anxiety, they ſweated a little about the Fore-head and Collar-bone, but no body all over. Great Deliriums attended, with Fears and Dejectedneſs, the Extremities, eſpecially the Toes and Fingers, were coldiſh. The Fits were upon equal Days, and in many the greateſt Pains upon the fourth. The Sweats were generally ſomewhat cold. The Extremities did not recover their Warmth, but were livid and cold; nor did they complain of Thirſt. The Urine was black, little and thin, the Body bound. No Hæmorrhage from the Noſe, where this was the Caſe, but only a few Drops; nor did any of theſe relapſe, but died the 6th Day in a Sweat. As to the Phrenitics, all the Circumſtances here mentioned did not happen to them, but the Criſis came on generally the 11th Day, and in ſome the 20th.——Where the Phrenzy did not immediately appear from the Beginning about the 3d or 4th Day, but Things went on moderately at firſt, there the Fever raged moſt upon the 7th. The Number of Diſeaſes now was very great, and thoſe who died of them were chiefly Children, young Perſons, Adults, and ſuch as had ſmooth Bodies, white Skins, ſtraight black Hair, and black Eyes. The Lazy and Indolent died likewiſe, and ſo did theſe whoſe Voice was either high, ſmall, or rough, and where there was an Impediment in the Speech,

or

or a choleric Temper: Many Women of this kind died too. But during this Situation, ſome were preſerved by bleeding plentifully at the Noſe; by a great deal of Urine, with a large and good Sediment; by conſiderable bilious Stools; or, 4*thly*, by falling into a Dyſentery. Theſe proved critical to a great many, not ſingly indeed, but jointly, though not without much Trouble; however all ſuch eſcaped whoſe Caſe was thus. Women too and Maids were ſubject to every one of thoſe Symptoms; and where any of them happened well, or where the Menſes came down plentifully, it proved a ſalutary Criſis, and none of them died. Many had a Criſis the 5th, an Intermiſſion on the 7th, others again had a Criſis the 6th, and an Intermiſſion ſix Days, after this an Attack for three Days, then an Intermiſſion one Day, and the next a Return, and Criſis the ſame Day. To ſome a Criſis came the 6th, intermitted ſeven, and was determined the 4th Day after the Return. The greateſt Number of thoſe who were taken ill this Seaſon were thus afflicted; and he knew of none eſcaped without a Relapſe, according to the natural Courſe of Relapſes; neither knew he of any that miſcarried when the Relapſes happened in this Manner, nor of any thus affected who had Returns again, but many died the 6th Day. Where any Tumours happened behind the Ears, the Criſis came on the 20th, the Tumours ſubſided univerſally, where no Suppuration followed, and were turned upon the Bladder. In ſome the Criſis happened the 7th, the Intermiſſion nine Days,

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A. M. 3574. and another Criſis the 4th Day after the Return. In others the Criſis the 7th, the Intermiſſion ſix Days, and the other Criſis ſeven Days after the Return. But about the Winter Solſtice, and even to the Equinox, the burning Fevers and Phrenzies remained, and very mortal. The Criſis happened to many the 5th Day from the Beginning, and after four Days Intermiſſion the Fever returned again; five Days after this the other Criſis came on, in all fourteen Days. Thus it happened to moſt Children, and to thoſe of more advanced Age. Sometimes the Criſis came on the 11th, the Relapſe 14th, and the perfect Criſis the 20th; but if any were ſeized with Shivering upon the 20th, it was then protracted to the 40th. The greateſt Part ſhivered upon the firſt Criſis; and thoſe who ſhivered at the Beginning, ſhivered again at the Criſis, and at the Relapſes after the Criſis. But Shiverings happened leaſt in the Spring, more in the Summer, more ſtill in the Harveſt, and moſt of all in Winter. The Hæmorrhages alſo ceaſed.

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## Hiſtory the 4th. The Malignant State. Dr. *Clifton.*

THIS Year was ſoutherly, ſhowery, and perpetually calm, but a greater Drought than ordinary happening ſome Time before, much Rain fell about the riſing of *Arcturus*, with the ſoutherly Winds. The Harveſt was gloomy,

gloomy, cloudy, and very wet: The Wind A. M.
ſoutherly, wet, and mild; but a conſiderable 3547.
while after the Solſtice, near the Equinox, the Weather was very ſevere, and even about the Equinox. Northerly Winds ſet in, with Snow that laſted not long. The Spring was again ſoutherly and calm, a great deal of Rain fell continually to the Riſing of the Dog-Star. The Summer was clear and hot, attended with great ſuffocating Heats. The *Æteſie* blew faintly, and by Intervals. About the riſing of *Arcturus*, much Rain fell again, with the Wind northerly. The Year being thus ſoutherly, damp, and mild, the Winter was healthy to all but conſumptive People. Early in the Spring, with the cold Weather that then ſet in, came a great many Eryſipelaſes, ſome from evident Cauſes, others unaccountably, of a bad Sort, and fatal to many. Many complained of Pain in their Throats, and Impediments in their Speech, of burning Fevers, with Phrenzies, Apthas in the Mouth, Tubercles in the private Parts, Inflammatians of the Eyes, Carbuncles, Diſorders of the Belly, Averſions to Food, with Thirſt in ſome, in others not; turbid Urine in abundance, and of a bad Sort; Comas for the moſt part, and again Watchings, Criſiſes not at all in many, or with Difficulty; Dropſies and Conſumptions not a few; Fevers, Tertians, Quartans, Nocturnals, Continuals, Chronicals, Erratics, Inconſtants, *&c.*----The burning Fevers and Phrenſies began early in the Spring, and a great Number were laid up with them, after the cold Weather that had happened;

A. M. 3574. happened; they were very acute and mortal. At the beginning of the Fever, they were troubled with Comas, Nauſeas, Horrors, acute Fevers, but little Thirſt, and no Delirium. They alſo bled a little at the Noſe, and the Paroxyſms for moſt part were upon equal Days. About the Time of the Fit came on Loſs of Memory, great Languidneſs and Loſs of Speech. The Fingers and Toes were always cold, but much more ſo about the Paroxyſms, and the Warmth returned again ſlowly and imperfectly. They came to themſelves again, and ſpoke, but either a continual Coma, without Sleep, was upon them, or painful Watchings. A great many were troubled wirh crude thin Stools in abundance. The Urine was plentiful and thin, without any thing critical or beneficial in it; nor did any thing alſo of the critical kind happen to thoſe who were thus affected, for they had neither a good Hæmorrhage, nor any critical Separation of what is uſual to paſs off, but every one died in a vague and uncertain Manner, about the Time of the Criſis, for moſt Part; ſome held out a longer Time, but died at laſt, without ſpeaking, and many ſweating. Thus the Caſe was among thoſe who were mortally ill; and there was but little Difference in the Phrenzies; for they were entirely without Thirſt or Madneſs, as in other Phrenzies, but were ſeized with a kind of ſtupid Delirium, and died with the Heavineſs upon them.---Apthas and Ulcers in the Mouth were frequent, and great Fluxes in the private Parts, with Ulcerations, Tubercles outwardly

outwardly and inwardly; Swellings in the Groin, humid Inflammations of the Eyes, of long Duration and painful; beſides little Tumours upon the Eye-lids, outwardly and inwardly, that deſtroyed the Sight in many; the like happened upon other Ulcers, and upon the private Parts. There were alſo Carbuncles in the Summer, and other large Puſtles of the putrid kind; many large Herpeſes or Tetters, and ſundry Complaints in the Belly, that did much Harm: For firſt, many were ſeized with a painful Teneſmus, eſpecially Children, and thoſe under the Age of Puberty, moſt of whom died. Many had painful Lienteries and Dyſenteries; the Diſcharges were bilious, fat, thin and watry. In many the Diſtemper took this Turn, ſometimes with, ſometimes without a Fever. There were likewiſe cruel Grippings and Twiſtings of the Guts, with intolerable Pain. Many Things ſuppreſſed in the Body were let out, but theſe Diſcharges did not carry off the Pains. What was given them met with great Difficulty, for Purges were injurious to moſt. Many of thoſe thus affected died ſoon, others held out longer. All that were ill, whether of acute or chronical Complaints, died chiefly of Diſorders of the Belly, as that was the general Receiver of all. In all theſe Diſorders every body loathed Food. Either in Fevers or other Diſorders none drank immoderately, but only as they were directed. The Urine was vaſtly more than in Proportion to what they drank: It was of a very bad Sort, neither thick nor digeſted,

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A. M. 3574. nor was the Body cleanſed by it, it rather implied Corruption or Colliquation, Diſorder, Pains, and the want of a Criſis. Comas happened chiefly in the Phrenſies and burning Fevers, nor were other capital Diſeaſes without them, where a Fever attended; but in many a heavy Coma followed, or little and gentle Sleeps all the Time.-----As to the other above epidemical Fevers, *viz.* Tertians, Quartans, *&c.* they all brought great Uneaſineſſes with them; for in moſt the Belly was diſturbed, Horrors came on, and Sweats that were not critical; the Urine was as above deſcribed. Many of them were likewiſe tedious, the Abſceſſes that happened here not proving critical, as at other Times. The Criſes were alſo univerſally difficult, and ſometimes not at all, or proved very tedious, eſpecially to theſe a few of them were determined in about eighty Days, but to the greateſt Part they went off at Random; a few of theſe died of a Dropſy, without being confined to their Beds. Many were affected with Tumours that came upon other Diſeaſes, eſpecially Conſumptions; for the greateſt, moſt difficult, and moſt fatal, was the Conſumption: Many of theſe, beginning in the Winter, obliged a great Number to keep their Beds, while ſome of them walked about. Early in the Spring, moſt of the Bed-rids died, and none of the reſt got rid of their Coughs. They abated indeed in Summer, but in the Autumn they were laid up, many died, and moſt were ill a long Time. The greateſt Number

Number of theſe began to be extremely ill preſently after theſe Complaints, and had frequent Horrors, continual acute Fevers very often, and unſeaſonable Sweats. Many were cold continually; the Cold was great too, and they could hardly get warm again. The Belly was bound many Ways, and preſently again became humid, all that oppreſſed the Lungs paſſing downward. A great deal of Urine was made, but not good, bad Colliquations appeared, Coughs were frequent all along, and much came away digeſted and moiſt, and with tolerable Eaſe: But if they were a little in Pain, the Diſcharge from the Lungs was then very gentle in all. The Throat was not much affected with acrid, nor did ſalt Humours do any Harm. What came from the Head was viſcid, moiſt and frothy: But the greateſt Evil of all, in theſe and other Caſes, was a Diſlike to Food, nor were they thirſty. The Body was heavy and comatoſe, ſeveral ſwelled, were dropſical, full of Fear, delirious at laſt; theſe who fell into Conſumptions, were the ſmooth, the whitiſh, the lentil-coloured, the reddiſh, the gray-eyed, the leuophlegmatic, and thoſe whoſe Shoulders ſtuck up behind. Nor did Women of theſe kinds eſcape. The Melancholick and the Sanguine ſuffered too. Theſe were affected with burning Fevers, Phrenzies, and Dyſenteries; the young Men with Teneſmuſes; the Flegmatic with long Diarrheas; the Bilious with ſharp and fat Purgings. In all the above-mentioned, the Spring was the moſt troubleſome and fatal to a great many; the

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A. M. 3574. the Summer was eaſieſt and leaſt fatal; but in Harveſt, and during the *Pleiades*, a great many died of Quartans.

In *Cranon* in the Summer were Carbuncles. It rained very much during the exceſſive Heats, and continually, but more with the ſoutherly Winds. Under the Skin were thin ſharp Humours, which being confined, grew hot, and cauſed an Itching, after which the Puſtle broke out, like what comes on a burnt Part, and occaſioned a Senſe of Burning underneath.

They were thus affected in the Quinſie, the Vertebræ of the Neck were turned inward, more or leſs, leaving a manifeſt Cavity outward, and the Neck was painful in touching it: It was alſo ſomewhat lower than the Proceſs called the Tooth, (or ſecond Vertebra) and not altogether ſo acute: In ſome it was evident by the Greatneſs of the Circumference; but the Throat was not inflamed, except the ſecond Vertebra, but ſubſided. The Parts under the Jaws ſwelled, but not as when inflamed, nor were the Glands at all inflamed, but in their natural State. The Tongue indeed could not eaſily be ſtirred, but ſeemed larger, and more prominent, and the Veins under it full. They either could not ſwallow, or it was with great Difficulty; and if Violence was uſed, the Liquor returned by the Noſe, through which Part the Voice alſo came. The Breathing cauſed no great Elevation of the Shoulders. In ſome the Veins, in the Temples, Head and Neck, were tumefied; and

in

in theſe, where the Pains were renewed and augmented, the Temples grew a little hot, yet not feveriſh otherwiſe. The greateſt Part were free from Suffocation, except they attempted to ſwallow ſomewhat, nor did their Eyes ſink at all. Where the Tumour affected neither Side, but came directly forward, all recovered, and none became paralytick. Some got better in a ſhort Time, but the greateſt Part continued forty Days, yet without a Fever. Some kept the Relick of the Tumour a long Time after, as appeared from their Swallowing and Voice. The waſting of the Uvula was a Proof that the Diſtemper was not quite gone off, tho' nothing ſeemed bad about them; where the Tumour appeared ſideways, a Palſy followed in the Part from whence the Vertebræ inclined, and they were drawn on one Side. Theſe were moſt evident in the Face, Mouth, and Septum of the Uvula; the lower Jaws were alſo changed in Proportion. The Palſies did not affect the whole Body as in other Caſes, but ſtopped at the Hand of the Quinſie Side. What they ſpit was digeſted, and a Hoarſeneſs followed; they alſo ſpit where the Tumour was direct; but where a Fever attended, there the Difficulty of Breathing was much greater; the Spittle could not be contained in ſpeaking, and the Veins were more tumefied. The Feet were remarkably cold, and thoſe who died not immediately, could not ſtand upright; but ſuch as he knew, all died. A. M. 3574.

Coughs began the 15th or 20th Day, about the Winter Solſtice, from the frequent changing

A. M. 3574. ing of the ſoutherly and northerly Winds, and ſnowy Weather; ſome laſted but a ſhort Time, others longer, and were ſucceeded by Peripneumonies in Abundance. Many had a Return before the Equinox, moſtly 40 Days from the Beginning. In ſome they were ſhort, and went off well; in others, Inflammations of the Throat, Quinſies, Palſies, and Nyctolopia happened, chiefly in Children. The Peripneumonies were very ſhort, but the Inflammation of the Throat came at laſt after coughing, or held them a ſmall Time in room of the Cough; theſe were of ſhort Duration, eſpecially the Nyctolopia; but the Quinſies and Palſies were either hard, dry, or little, and ſeldom attended with digeſted Spittle, ſome expectorated much. Such as ſpoke much, or fell into a Shivering, a Quinſie was moſtly the Conſequence; or if they uſed their Hands much, they only were paralytick; if they rode or walked much, or uſed their Legs much, the paralytick Weakneſs fell on the Loins or Legs, with Weakneſs and Pain in the Thighs or Shins. The hardeſt and moſt vehement Coughs were ſuch as ended in Palſies; the ſame Things happened in the Relapſes, tho' not much in the Beginning. In many they remitted about the Middle, but did not leave them entirely, and appeared again at the Return. Where the Voice was broke with coughing, there the moſt eſcaped a Fever, and ſome only had it little. Neither Peripneumonies nor Palſies, nor any thing elſe, appeared

peared in this Caſe, but the Criſis was determined by the Voice only. The Diſorder of the Eyes which affected Children moſt, was as from a common Cauſe, the black of the Eye had a great Variety, where the Pupils were ſmall, but in ſhort it was generally black. The Eyes were rather large than ſmall, and the Hair ſtreight and black. Women were not ſo haraſſed with coughing. but a few had Fevers, whereof very few came to Peripneumonies, and theſe of the elderly ſort, all whereof recovered, for they were neither ſo ſoon infected, nor went ſo much abroad. Quinſies were both ſevereſt and moſt mortal among the Slaves. Several Men were alſo ſeized, whereof ſome died, others recovered; ſuch as could drink, had it mildly and eaſily; ſuch as could not ſpeak diſtinctly, had it both worſe and more tediouſly. Where the templar and jugular Veins were ſwelled, they were ſomewhat bad; they that heaved their Shoulders in breathing, were very bad, for they grew hot alſo. He tried bleeding, purging, and ſome Vomits, but without much Succeſs. Theſe Things always happened in Summer, as did other Things of the eruptive kind; as did Ophthalmias in a great Drought. Swellings of the Glands were likewiſe common, for the Liver was inflamed and out of Order. A. M. 3574.

## Weather and Diſeaſes in *Perinthus*.

A. M. 3574. *HIPPOCRATES* came hither about the Summer Solſtice; the Winter had been ſerene and ſoutherly; the Spring and Summer very dry to the ſetting of the *Pleiades*; or if any Rain fell, it was in ſmall Drops. The *Æteſie* blew but little, and that not conſtantly. In the Summer many burning Fevers raged among the People; during which they were free from Vomitings, but ſubject to thin, watry, frothy, Stools in abundance, without Bile, but not without Sediment now and then in that that was ſet by, and in that Part of it which was expoſed to the Air. When no Alterations happens at any Time, as to the Appearance of the Excrement, it is a bad Sign. Many were comatoſe, and light-headed in their Fevers, and ſome became ſo after Sleeping, but it went off after their getting up. They raiſed their Shoulders in breathing, but not much. Moſt had thin and little Urine, but otherwiſe not without Colour. Hemorrhages and Parotids were very rare. No Swellings on the Liver or Spleen, nor any great Pain or vehement Diſtenſion; yet there was ſomething of an Indication, and the Criſis moſtly happened the 14th Day, partly by Sweats, partly by Shivering, and there were very few Relapſes. During the Drops that fell in Summer, they began to ſweat in their Fevers, and ſome fell into them from the beginning without any Injury;

others about this Time, and the Criſis went off this Way. In the Summer-fevers, about the 7th, 8th and 9th Day, little miliary Roughneſs, like Bites of Gnats, appeared on the Body, without any Itching, theſe laſted to to the Criſis; no Men had them, only Women; none that had them died. That they would appear, was known by a Thickneſs of hearing and Coma, where they were not very comatoſe before. Theſe Complaints did not laſt the whole Year, but in the Summer, and to the ſetting of the *Pleiades*, they were comatoſe and ſleepy, but afterwards more watchful; nor did they die during this Conſtitution or Seaſon. The purging could not be ſtopt even by Diet. A. M. 3574.

About the Winter Solſtice the Wind was northerly, Jaundices of very deep Colours appeared, ſometimes with a Chillneſs, ſometimes without; the Tongue was burnt up the 3d Day. About the 6th or 7th great Diſorders that laſted long. The 14th, an Aſtringency in the Belly, that could not be removed by Phyſick, and no Sweats as uſual in Fevers. In ſome the Spleens were ſmall, and extended to the right Hypochondre, and rumbled on being touched. Hemorrhages ſucceeded, and ſuch Depurations by Urine, but more eſpecially by Stool (for the Belly had been long bound) as produced a Criſis. Where theſe Things did not happen, but the Spleens were tumified, they bled at the left Noſtril. About the Solſtice rough Winter Weather, with northerly Winds, and in a ſhort Time ſouth-

A. M. 3574. erly 15 Days; then abundance of Snow for 14 Days more. About this Time deep coloured Jandices came on, that terminated not in a clear and evident Manner, but returned again. After the Snow, came ſouther-ly Winds and gentle Showers. Runnings at the Noſe enſued, with and without a Fever. They were hoarſe too. The Throat was inflamed, and the Glands ſwelled, attended with ſoft Swellings about the Ears and Jaws, that ſubſided with the Fever. Many of theſe happened above, and on each Side, at the beginning of the Fever. And ſome had the Tonſils ſwelled in the Harveſt and Winter; alſo ſome branny Foulneſſes of the Skin came on; and many Women miſcarried all kinds of ways, and had hard Labour.

After the ſetting of the *Pleiades*, Chillneſſes, Vomitings; and after the Criſis, Averſion to Food, bilious Diſcharges; great, hard, painful Spleens; and likewiſe Hemorrhages were the Complaint of ſome; and of others, at the ſame Time, Hemorrhages at the Noſe of a pale greeniſh Colour, occaſioned by the Spleens. ——After the *Pleiades*, the Weather was mild, cloudy and miſty; the Criſis happened on the 5th, 6th, 7th Day, and even latter. The Fevers were ſubject to return, to be erratic, to be bilious, to be attended with Averſions to Food. Dyſenteries alſo, with Averſions to Food, and vehement Fevers were complained of. About the ſetting of the *Pleiades*, the ſoutherly Winds came ſtrong, attended with Hemorrhages, and Fevers nearly reſembling Tertians,

Tertians, beſides ſome of another kind, where- A. M.
in the Sick were cold and ſhivering perpetu- 3574.
ally, called *Epiala*. ---- The Wind, after the
ſetting of the *Pleiades*, was ſoutherly, Criſiſes
came the 5th, then one Day's Intermiſſion,
and a Return the next. Eruptions of a ſoft
and lax kind, like Bladders, or like the Effects
of the prickly *Acanthus*, alſo appeared: A-
bout the ſame time a great Roughneſs came u-
pon the Skin, but without Itching, or Weep-
ing, now eſpecially. There were alſo Tetters
above the Skin, not without a Fever. After
this came Chillineſs and Hemorrhages from
the Noſe. ---- Now came on Diſorders of the
Spleen, and to the 5th Day Hemorrhages,
with a Criſis on the 7th, Urine was like the
Water in which Tares had been waſhed, all
of a Piece, and after that clear, a Relapſe
followed. ---- About the Winter Solſtice (ei-
ther 427 Years before Chriſt, or 373) appeared
a Comet, and the 5th and 6th Day after an
Earthquake. After the Dog-Days the Fevers
were attended with Sweats, nor were they
thoroughly cold after ſweating, but grew
warm again, and were feveriſh a long Time,
had commonly a difficult Criſis, and were not
very thirſty. In ſome they ceaſed upon the
7th and 9th Day, in others on the 14th, 17th
and 22d. ---- After the Weſt Wind, great
Drought ſet in to the autumnal Equinox. In
the Dog-Days were exceſſive Heats, hot Winds,
ſweating Fevers, that immediately grew hot
again. Tubercles behind the Ears appeared in

A. M. 3574. many. At the coming of the Swallow, North Winds blew much and cold, Snows fell ſometimes after clear Weather; and after the Equinox, came ſoutherly Winds mixed with northerly, and often Showers. Coughs were epidemic, eſpecially among Children. Many had Tumours behind the Ears. Sometimes the Winter, even before this Part of it, was rough and turbulent, attended with Snows and northerly Winds. *Clifton.*

Thus we have *Hippocrates*'s whole general Hiſtory of Weather and Epidemics; the fifth whereof, of *Perinthus*, ſeems only broken Fragments, intended chiefly for private Uſe. Epidemics and Intercurrents are often mixed, and not eaſily diſtinguiſhed.

To his Hiſtory of Epidemics, I ſhall ſubjoin his general Obſervations: As, *1ſt*, The Knowledge of Diſeaſes to be learnt from the common Nature of Things, and from the Nature of every Individual; from the Diſeaſe, the Patient, the Things that are adminiſtred, and the Perſon that adminiſters them; for the Caſe becomes eaſier or more difficult accordingly. The whole Seaſon in general is likewiſe to be conſidered, and the particular State of the Weather, and of every Country; the Cuſtoms, the Diet, the Employments, the Age, the Converſation, the Manners, the Taciturnity, the Imaginations, the Sleeps; the Watchings and Dreams of the Sick; and how far Vellications, Itchings and Fears are concerned; and what the Paroxyſms are, what the Evacuations by Stool, Urine, Spitting or Vomiting are; what

Changes

Changes may happen from one Diſeaſe to another, and the Separations that end in Death or Life. Sweat, Cold, Shiverings, Coughs, Sneezings, Sighings, Breathings, Belchings, Flatuſes, (ſecret and audible) Hemorrhages, and Hemorrhoids, are all to be conſidered, with their reſpective Conſequences. 2*dly*, Fevers, ſome are continual, others diurnal or nocturnal, Semitertians, Tertians, Quartans, Quintans, and Nonans; the Continuals are the acuteſt, ſtrongeſt, moſt dangerous and fatal; Quartans are ſafeſt, eaſieſt and longeſt, and freeſt from other Diſeaſes; Semitertians are attended with acute Diſorders, and are more fatal than any of the reſt for conſumptive People, and ſuch as have been long ill of other Diſeaſes, are moſtly liable to them; Nocturnals are not dangerous but tedious; Diurnals are longer, and ſometimes tend to a Conſumption; Septans are long, but not dangerous; Nonans longer, but not dangerous. A Tertian comes ſoon to its Criſis without Danger; but a Quintan is worſt of all, for coming before, or on a Conſumption, it is Death. The Forms, Conditions and Paroxyſms of both Continuals and Intermittents are to be conſidered. *E. Gr.* Sometimes Continuals flower as it were at the Beginning, become very vehement, and grow worſe and worſe, but about the Criſis and its Time become weaker. Sometimes again it begins mildly and ſecretly, encreaſes and grows worſe every Day, but about and during the Criſis it breaks out vehemently. Another Time begins

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A. M. 3574. mildly, increaſes more and more, and coming to its full Strength by a certain Time, remits again at the Criſis, and during it. Theſe Things occur in every Fever or Diſeaſe; and from theſe Conſiderations ſhould the Diet be regulated, where Food is proper, and where not, and the Time, Quantity and Quality of it. 3*dly*, When Paroxyſms are on equal Days, the Criſis will be ſo too, and where they are on unequal Days, there the Criſis is ſo too. The firſt critical Day of the Periods that terminate upon equal Days is the 4th, then the 6th, the 8th, the 10th, the 14th, the 28th, the 30th, the 48th, the 60th, the 80th, and the 100th. The firſt of theſe that terminate on unequal Days is the 3d, then the 5th, the 7th, the 9th, the 11th, the 17th, the 21ſt, the 27th and 31ſt. If a Criſis happens otherwiſe, or out of theſe mentioned Days, a Relapſe or Death is to be feared. It is alſo to be conſidered, that the Criſiſes that happen at theſe Times will be ſalutary or fatal, or there will be a Turn for the better or the worſe. As to erratick Fevers, their Turns are alſo to be conſidered, as Quartans, Quintans, Septens, Nonans.---- 4*thly*, Where no Danger is ſuſpected, we are to conſider the Digeſtions of what paſſes off, whether they are all every where conſiderable and ſeaſonable, good and critical. Digeſtions imply a quick Criſis, and a ſure Recovery; but Crudities, Indigeſtions, and bad Abceſſes, imply no Criſis at all, or elſe Pains, or Duration, or Death, or a Relapſe: And which of theſe is moſt likely to happen, muſt be conſidered, by reflecting

reflecting on what is paſt, preſent, and to come.----5*thly*, Pains and Heavineſſes about the Head and Neck, with or without a Fever, in phrenitick Caſes, denote Convulſions, and eruginous Vomiting ſucceed; ſome of theſe die preſently.----6*thly*, But in burning Fevers, and others, a Pain of the Neck, a Heavineſs of the Temples, a Dimneſs of Sight, or a painful Diſtention of the Hypochondre, denote an Hemorrhage from the Noſe.---- 7*thly*, Where the whole Head is heavy, attended with Heartburns and Nauſeas, bilious and flegmatic Vomitings follow. Generally Children are attacked thus, and often ſeized with Convulſions in theſe Caſes. Women were alſo attacked, and with Pains in the private Parts; but where natural Heat is abated, Palſies, Madneſs, or Blindneſs enſue.---- 8*thly*, In acute, eſpecially burning, Fevers, involuntary Fears are a Sign of Hemorrhages from the Noſe; if other Circumſtances denote not Death, in this Caſe they are a Sign of Death only.---- 9*thly*, In a Fever painful Swellings behind the Ears ſometimes neither fall nor ſuppurate, tho' the Fever go entirely off; in this Caſe a bilious Looſeneſs, or a Dyſentery, or thick Urine with a Sediment, is ſalutary.---- 10*thly*, The Summer happening as it ought, is of great Service, for Summer Diſeaſes ceaſe upon the coming in of Winter, and Winter Diſeaſes upon the coming in of Summer; tho' the Summer be not well conditioned, but on a ſudden hot, ſoutherly and calm, yet changing to another Conſtitution is

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A. M. 3574. is of Service. ---- 11*th*, What is left after a Criſis, is apt to cauſe Relapſes, and what is ſeparated in the Courſe of the Diſeaſe; ſo will a Spitting digeſted before its Time; ſo will the Belly as it happens to be affected; ſo will Intemperance, *&c.* ---- 12*th*, A ſoftiſh Diſtention of the right Side denotes a Phrenzy, if it go not off with the Fever. ---- 13*th*, If upon a Softneſs of the Belly, ſomething hard and painful happens to be collected there, and of ſo bad a Quality as not to be diſperſed, perhaps a Suppuration will follow. ---- 14*th*, Swellings on the right Side that are ſoft, eſpecially on Preſſing, if a Murmuring follows, are not to be deemed of a bad Quality. ---- 15*th*, Where the Hypochondres and the Belly, diſcharge compreſſed Matter in abundance, without any rumbling, the Excrement is variegated. ---- 16*th*, What is ſpit up in Peripneumonies is in ſome bilious, when the Diſeaſe will go off, in others very yellow when the Criſis will be ſhort. ---- 17*th*, If ſuch as appear at the beginning, appear the ſame afterwards, 'tis a Sign of very little Concoction. ---- 18*th*, In acute Fevers, thoſe who are thirſty and deprived of Drink, are the better for cold Water given to vomit them, for much bilious Matter will come away. ---- 19*th*, A dry Cough cauſes a Swelling of the Teſticles; and what comes from a Cough upon the Teſticles, muſt be cured by Bleeding. ---- 20*th*, In a Hemicranium, where a thin or digeſted Matter is diſcharged by the Noſe, Ears or Throat, there is the

the greateſt Security, but where theſe Parts are dry, and the Corruption of the Brain very great, there is Danger to be feared. If, beſides this, there is a ruffling, or bilious Vomiting, a Stupidneſs of the Eyes, a Loſs of Speech, or but a Word now and then, or any Delirium, Death and Convulſions are then to be feared. ---- 21*ſt*, Where the Hemicranium is from a Catarrh, and the Humour vents itſelf by the Noſe, a gentle Fever ſucceeds; in 5 or 6 Days they grow cold again.---- 22*d*, Such as have Coughs in Winter, and eſpecially with the ſoutherly Winds, are ſubject to Fevers, during their hawking up much thick Matter; but then commonly ceaſe in 5 Days, though ſome extend to 40.---- 23*d*, When the Humours are ſettled down to the lower Belly, (which is known from the Patient's not being ſick at his Stomach, or uneaſy, or heavy in his Head,) they ſhould be purged off. But if the Stomach is ſick, uneaſy, and heavy, give a Vomit: Theſe are his general Inferences and Obſervations from his Epidemics. A. M. 3574.

A grievous Famine in *Italy*. *Func.* 3575.

Was an exceſſive Drought in *Italy*. *Id.* 3593.

All *Achaia* was ſhaken by an Earthquake, and two Cities, viz. *Ebora*, and *Helica*, were ſwallowed up of it. *Euſeb.* 3632.

A great Plague invaded *Rome*, not as is uſual from any Diſtemperature of the Air and Seaſons; for the Winter was neither unſeaſonably dry, nor the Spring ſuddenly hot, nor the Summer moiſt or rainy; nor from the rich plentiful unripe Fruits of the Harveſt: But a Corruption 3636.

A. M. 3636. tion from the Vales of *Calabria*, brought along with it a ſudden Seizure, with acute Diſeaſes, which, in all Ages and Sexes, were exactly the ſame; the Sick pined under a general Conſumption for two Years, ſuch as it killed not, it left quite worn out. About this Time died *Camillus* of the Plague; in *Rome* died 10000 of it daily.

3641 *or* 3592. Now a new Calamity afflicted *Rome*, viz. the Earth clave aſunder ſuddenly, and two prodigious Chaſms appeared in the Middle of the City, out of which roſe up a peſtilential Vapour. It continued moſt ſhocking till the Interpreters of the Oracles gave out, that a living Man was to be caſt into it, to appeaſe the Anger of the Gods; whereupon *Marcus Curtius* rode into it. This Plague on the Death of *Camillus* continued three whole Years.

3653. The Air was very unwholſome and peſtilent. The like was the Caſe in 3450, when continual Rains fell from *October* to *April*; and was therefore called the rainy Year; very peſtilential in low and marſhy Places. Very contrary to this was that Plague produced in *Rome*, 3524, when from an exceſſive Drought, all Springs and Rivers were dried up.

3706 *and* 7. Raged ſo terrible a Plague in *Rome*, as put them on conſulting the Sibyls, Oracles, and Augurs.

3712. The *Tarentian* War was ſucceeded by a moſt deſolating Peſtilence, invading both Cities and Suburbs, carrying off chiefly Women and Cattle; moſt gravid Women miſcarried, or the Child died in the Womb.

Terrible

Terrible Prodigies happened at *Rome*, the Walls in ſeveral Places were ſhattered and demoliſhed by Thunder, three Wolves brought in a torn and half eaten Carcaſs into the City. At *Calenus* a ſudden Fire burſt through a Chaſm of the Earth, burnt furiouſly three Days and three Nights, reduced five Acres of Land to Aſhes, conſuming not only Graſs and Plants, but the Trees with their ſubterranean Roots. A. M. 3733.

New and ſhocking Prodigies appeared in *Italy*, Blood ſprung out of the Earth in many Places, Milk rained from the Clouds and watered the Earth like Rain. 3736.

A moſt dreadful Peſtilence raged in *Rome*, ſo great, that we are not to enquire how many died, but how few ſurvived; it raged two Years. 3737.

*Caria* and *Rhodes* were ſhaken by ſo great an Earthquake, that the great *Coloſſus* fell down. *Euſeb.* 3742.

Were 57 Earthquakes. *Func.* 3749.

Several Devaſtations, both by Fire and Water, had well nigh deſtroyed *Rome*; for the *Tyber* being ſwelled with exceſſive Rains, and overflowed beyond Expectation, both for long Time, and Height of the Water, carried down all the great Buildings in the Plains which obſtructed the Torrent, and waſted thoſe that were in the Stagnant Waters. This was followed by terrible Fires in moſt Parts of the City, which conſumed Multitudes of Houſes, and People, with more and greater Riches than many Victories had brought in. Nor could 3763.

ever

A. M. 3763. ever any Account be got how, or where they began. In 62 the Plague was ſo great, that they could not compleat their eight Legions, the Strength of the State.

3769. Appeared a Comet, not leſs than the Sun; at firſt the Orb of it was very fiery and red, caſting a clear Light, whereby the Night became light; but it began afterwards to leſſen in its Bigneſs, and its Brightneſs vaniſhed, and it diſappeared. *Pozel.*

From an exceſſive Drought and Heat, for ſix Months, the Plague begun and raged in *Rome* to the third Year.

3771. The Winter was moſt ſeverely cold, and all Sorts of bad Weather; moſt Vegetables were killed, and many Buildings overturned.

3774. Happened many dreadful Prodigies. In *Picenum* the River flowed with Blood. In *Tuſcany* the Heavens appeared all in a Flame of Fire. At the City *Rimini* was a very clear Light moſt of the Night, and three Moons roſe and appeared in different Parts of the Heaven. At the ſame Time *Caria* and *Rhodes*, were ſhaken by an Earthquake.

3791. New and freſh Prodigies raiſed new Fears. The Sun's Orbit ſeemed leſſened. The People called *Arpi*, ſaw ſmall round Bucklers in the Heavens. The Sun ſeem'd to fight with the Moon. And at *Capena* in *Tuſcany*, two Moons roſe by Day. In *Sardinia*, Shields were obſerved to ſweat. In *Hetruria*, the Heavens ſeemed to open with a great Chaſm. At *Antium*, the Reapers cut down bloody Spikes of Corn.

During

During the Conſulſhip of *Lucius Celius Me-* A. M.
*tellus*, and *Quintus Faber Maximus Servilia-* 3791.
*nus*, ſo great a Plague broke out ſuddenly, that firſt there were not proper Perſons ſufficient to carry out the Dead; theſe being killed, there remained none; ſo that great Houſes were deſtitute of living, but full of dead Bodies. There were large and great Inheritances left, but no Heirs ſurviving. In the City and Suburbs were few left. Great was the Stench of putrifying Carcaſes, both in Houſes and Streets. This far exceeded the Plague, whereof *Camillus* died, when 10000 died daily.

At *Rome* was another Plague, whereof died 3820.
ſo many, that the Bodies of the Rich, as well as of the Poor, lay unburied.

In the Year that *Mithridates* King of *Pon-* 3840.
*tus* was born, (being about 3840) appeared a Comet, ſmall at firſt, but elevated and ſpread itſelf after, and came as far as the Equinoctial Circle; ſo that its Extent equalized that Part of the Heavens called the Milky-Way. A. B. *Uſher*'s Annals.-----In the firſt Year of *Mithridates*'s Reign, appeared another Comet, which for ſeventy Days together, ſhined ſo Night and Day, that the whole Heavens ſeemed to be of a light Fire; for both the Tail of it covered the fourth Part of Heaven, and outſhined the Sun in Light; and its Riſing and Setting took up the Space of four Hours. *idem.*

A terrible Plague in *Africa* from great 3841.
Swarms of Locuſts. *Oroſi.*

Was another terrible and ſtrange Plague of 3881.
Locuſts in *Africa*, which not only eat up all the

A. M. 3881. the Corns, but all Herbs with their Roots, Leaves of Trees with their tender Twigs, and all bitter Barks, and dried Woods; till being blown by a ſudden Wind, and gathered into great Heaps, or Clouds toſs'd in the Air, and at laſt caſt into and drowned in the *African* Sea: Which being again thrown dead on the Shore in the vaſt Heaps, ſpread an intolerable Stench, which raiſed a moſt deſtructive Plague among all Animals, Beaſts, Fowls, and People; ſo great was the Havock of the laſt, that in *Numidia*, where *Micipſa* reigned, died 800000 Men. On the Sea-Coaſt next to *Carthagena*, died 200000. In the City *Utica*, died 30000 Soldiers; ſo that at one Gate of this little City were 1500 carried out dead in one Day.

When *Cominius* was Conſul at *Rome*, Ambaſſadors came from the City *Velitris*, offering their City to *Romans*, intreating them to ſend new Inhabitants to re-people it, for the Plague had made ſuch Havock among them, that it had not left one Perſon in ten alive.

3863. In the Sky from E. to W. were ſeen Armies fighting. *Pliny.*

3866. A burning Shield run ſparkling Fire from W. to E. at Sun-ſetting. *Id.*

3920. Was burnt the famous *Alexandrian* Library, collected at immenſe Expence by *Philadelphus Ptolemy*. *Funct.*

3926. In *Judea*, after a long Intemperature of the Air, followed a great Barrenneſs of the Earth and Famine. *Joſephus.*

3954. The Year before the War between *Cæſar* and *Pompey* began, the Sea ſeemed bloody.

The

The Year before *Cæſar*'s Aſſaſſination, not only Drops of Blood fell from Heaven, but alſo Pits and Pools flowed with Blood. *Plutarch.* A. M. 3958.

Was a great Famine in *Rome*. *Funct.* And an Earthquake in *Judea*, wherein periſhed 30000 People. *Clark.* 3971.

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Col. 1*ſt*. Plagues in *Rome*, according to *Functius*'s Chronology. Col. 2*d*. According to *Catr*. and *Rou*. Roman Hiſtory.

*N. B.* In Col. 1*ſt*. F. E. D. ſhews the Plague to be attended with Famine, Earthquake, or Darkneſs.

| *Ann. Urb. Condit.* | | | *C. R.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | 830 | | 242 |
| 46 | 832 | | 250 |
| 249 | 893 | | 261 |
| 262 | 896 | | 281 |
| 282 | 901 | E. D. | 290 |
| 291 | 981 | | 300 |
| 301 F. | 1388 | | 313 |
| 315 E. F. | 1400 | | 317 |
| 319 E. | 1463 | | 341 |
| 322 F. | | | 388 |
| 343 F. | | | 405 |
| 363 F. | | | 419 |
| 371 | | | 458 |
| 390 | | | 461 |
| 391 | | | 488 |
| 421 | | | 491 |
| 442 | | | 545 |
| 461 | | | 548 |
| 477 | | | 578 |
| 567 | | | 588 |
| 573 | | | |
| 612 | | | |
| 820 | | | |

From the Peruſal of antient and modern Authors, *Italy* appears, 1*ſt*. To be more liable to epidemic Catarrhs than any Country in *Europe*. 2*dly*, That antient *Rome* was more liable to the Plague than any Country in *Europe*, *Byzentium* excepted. 3*dly*, That in the preſent *Rome*, lying in Bed all Night with open Doors and Windows, expoſes to greater Danger of violent and mortal Fevers, than in any other Part of *Europe*. 4*thly*, That *Rome* is the chief Place, where high and rich Feeding, in acute Fevers, is not only allowed, but deemed neceſſary. 5*thly*, Strangers in *Italy*, and even the Inhabitants, are more liable to the Piles, than in any other *European* Country.

A. C. 6. In the 43d Year of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, happened a terrible Famine in *Rome*, on which *Auguſtus* ſent away not only Strangers, but moſt of his Servants out of the City.

10. There was a great Earthquake in *Cyprus*.

17. Another Earthquake in *Italy*.

19. An Earthquake which demoliſhed 13 Cities in *Aſia*. *Tacit*. *Euſeb*.

29. An Earthquake in *Judea*.

44. In the 21ſt of *Claudius* was the general Famine foretold by *Agabus*. *Baron*.

46. Was a very great Famine in *Syria*.

47. Between *Thera* and *Therasſa*, Iſlands in the *Egean* Sea, roſe up an Iſland 30 Furlongs long. *Functius*. The Year before *Claudius* died, a Comet ſhined a long Time. It rained Blood. *Jupiter*'s Temple of Victory at *Rome*, opened of itſelf. *Chr*. *Magdeb*.

51. Three Suns appeared at once, which ſenſibly united in one Orb. The ſame Year great Famine in *Greece*, which was the Caſe of *Rome* next Year. *Func*.

59. Was an Earthquake at *Rome*.

62. A great Comet was ſeen. *Func*.

66. Appeared another Comet. *Func*. And an Earthquake in *Aſia*, wherein *Laodicea*, *Hierapolis*, and *Coloſſe*, were deſtroyed. *Euſeb*. *Tacit*. In *Nero*'s Time it rained ſo much Blood in *Albania*, that Rivers run Blood. The Sea was alſo driven back from *Egypt*, and overflowed a great Part of *Lycia*. *Chron*. *Magdeburg*.

70. Prodigious Earthquakes in *Italy*. *Func*.

72. By the ſevere Famine in the Siege of *Jeruſalem*, from *April* 14th, to the Calends of *July*,

*ly*, out of one Gate were carried forth to be buried 1580000. After this the better Sort of the Fugitives ſaid, that 600000 Carcaſes of the Poor were thrown out at the Gates, beſides thoſe buried by Relations. Such as had none to carry them out, were thrown into great Houſes and ſhut up; of ſuch Multitudes no Account was ever got. *Baron.* A. C. 72.

In the 9th Year of *Veſpaſian*, a Comet was long ſeen. And before his Death the Tomb of *Auguſtus* opened of itſelf. *Chron. Magdeburg.* 78.

Three Cities in *Cyprus* were ruined by an Earthquake. *Lang. Chron.* A great Plague, whereof died 2000 daily. 79.

During *Veſpaſian*'s Reign, broke out, 1ſt. A raging Plague, whereof died 10000 daily. 2d. A moſt deſolating Fire in *Rome*, which raged three Days, and as many Nights. 3d. A belching out of *Veſuvius* in *Campania*, which covered with Aſhes, and killed Beaſts, Birds, and Men. Here died *Pliny*. 70 *to* 79.

In the 2d Year of *Titus*, happened a moſt extraordinary Conflagration of *Veſuvius*; great Companies of Men, of unuſual Size like Giants, were ſeen walking and converſing Night and Day on the Mountain, adjacent Country, and neighbouring Cities; they fought ſometimes in the Air, the Noiſe of their Trumpets was heard, the Sea roared, the Sky ecchoed back its terrible Sound; a Noiſe as tho' Mountains fell down together, withal a great Heat and Drought; the Plains were burnt up. Suddenly came great Earthquakes, a Noiſe under Ground like Thunder; prodigious Rocks were 81.

A. C. 81. thrown out. The Smoak darkened the Sun by Day, ſo that it was as Night; and by Night the Mountain was covered with Flame; the Aſhes covered Earth and Sea, and filled the Air; they reached *Africa*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Rome*, where next Year they cauſed the Plague. *Chron. Magdeburg.*

105. *Oct.* 22d Happened a moſt terrible Earthquake; firſt aroſe a violent Hurricane of Wind, which tore up Trees by the Roots, Birds fell to the Earth, demoliſhed many Houſes, ſtript the Roofs off others; then came Thunder and Lightening, which made the Night like Noon-day; then many Thunderbolts, which burnt down many ſtately Edifices, and ſlew much People; the Sea raged and roared; then came an intolerable Heat, that Men ſtript, and hid themſelves under Ground; the Sky dark, and the Air ſo full of Duſt, that one could not ſee another; many People fell down dead; many Cities were ruined, much People periſhed; many Mountains and Hills ſunk and became Plains, many Rivers were dried up, and Springs burſt out where none were before: Almoſt all the Houſes in *Antioch* were demoliſhed. *Dion. Caſſ.*

107. Another in *Aſia*, which ſwallowed up four Cities there. Two in *Greece*. Three in *Galatia*. *Oroſ.*

114. The City *Antioch* was much defaced by an Earthquake; the Emperor *Trajan*, being in it, narrowly eſcaped. In the 7th Year of his Reign was another, which deſtroyed 9 ſundry

Cities in *Aſia*, *Greece*, and *Calabria*, with many thouſands of People, *Buchol.* A. C. 114.

Under the Reign of *Adrian*, an Earthquake demoliſhed *Nice*, and a great Part of *Nicopolis*. Soon after *Ceſarea*, and *Nicopolis*, underwent the ſame Fate. Under *Anton. Pius*, was a Famine, and an Earthquake, which demoliſhed the Town of *Rhodes*. There were great Fires in *Rome*, *Narbon*, *Carthage*, and *Antioch*; an Inundation of the *Tyber*, a Comet, and a Plague, in *Arabia*. *Chron. Magdeburg.* 117 *to* 138.

Before the terrible Wars between the *Britains* and *Romans*, in *Nero*'s Time, the Seas between *Britain* and *France*, at the full Tides, did overflow of a bloody Colour; but at low Water the Prints of Mens Bodies were ſeen on the bare Sands of the *Thames* Mouth. *Tacitus.*

There was an Earthquake in *Nice* and *Paleſtine.* 120.

A great Earthquake in *Bavaria*. *Func.* 121.

So great an Earthquake, that Chaſms of the Earth ſwallowed up Cities with their People. *Capitolin.* 143.

An Earthquake in *Bythinia*. 162.

Or as others will, in 176, in the 8th Year of *Marcus Aurelius*, and *Lucius Verus*, begun the firſt general Plague over all the World, after our Saviour, (as the laſt general Plague was 187 Years before him.) When *Lucius* returned from *Syria*, inſtead of Captives, he led to adorn his Triumph a Company of Comedians, and with them the Plague, ſaid to be a Judgment on his Army for plundering the Temple of *Apollo*. Others ſay, in the Country of 167.

A. C. 167. *Babylon*, they found a ſmall golden Coffer, conſecrated by magic Ceremonies, in which expecting to find great Treaſure, a Soldier broke it open, and there flew out a peſtilential Air or Vapour, which infected *Parthia*, and after that all the World. Others, who mention this Plague, ſay it went out of *Parthia* into the *Roman* Empire; that it began in *Ethiopia*, and flew from thence into *Egypt*; from thence ſpread over the greateſt Part of *Parthia*, chiefly *Niſibi*. This Plague accompanied *Lucius* from Province to Province, and as he advanced towards *Rome*, ſo did it. It reached the *Gauls*, and to the *Rhine*, and over the whole Globe, making terrible Havock and Deſolation for 10 Years; laying waſte Armies and Provinces, eſpecially *Italy*, according to *Oroſius*, who deſcribes it amply: It carried off many illuſtrious Perſons; ſeveral Pagan Impoſtors aſſigned various Cauſes for it, with ſundry Reaſons for the Anger of the Gods. At the ſame Time was a terrible Famine. So fatal was this Plague, that dead Bodies were dragged out in Heaps on Carts and Drays. It was mortal to the Nobility; during its Reign *Galen* left *Rome*, and retired into the Country: This was followed by a great Inundation of the *Tyber*.

175 *and* 180. Both Famines in *Rome*. *Func.*

178. A great Plague in the *Roman* Army. *Func.* and in 175 the ſame. *Id.*

180. *Smyrna* was ruined by an Earthquake. *Euſeb.*

183. So great and general a Plague, that it almoſt cut off the *Roman* Armies. *Func.*

In

In the 9th Year of *Commodius*, there was a terrible Fire in *Rome*, which burnt down the Temple of Peace, and the Temple of *Veſta*, and many other Places of the City; nor could it be quenched by Water till great Rains extinguiſhed it, though the Emperor and his Army did their utmoſt to check its Fury. The *Capitol*, and its famous Library, were burnt in 188 by Thunder and Lightening. A very ſore Plague raged in *Rome*, carrying off 2000 a Day. There were ſome wicked Wretches, who thruſt poiſoned Needles into ſound Peoples Bodies, and infected them. A grievous Famine afflicted the City. *Herod. Dion. Caſſ.* A. C. 192.

Was a general Earthquake. 224.

Began in *Ethiopia* the 2d general great Plague after *Chriſt*, which reigned about 15 Years; ravaged round the Globe: From *Ethiopia* it reached *Egypt*, ſo to *Africa*. It broke out in the Time of *Gallus* and *Hoſtilius*; ſome ſay, that *Claudius* II. died of it: It was attended with extroardinary Evacuations, to the great weakning of the Sick, and exceſſive Heat in the Bowels, with an Inflammation of the Throat, Reſtleſneſs, and continual Vomitings. From the burning Heat of the Blood, the Eyes looked like Fire; ſome loſt one Part of the Body, ſome another. For as awful, general, and fatal as the Plague was, Men were ſo far from being reformed, that they became worſe and worſe. It raged alſo in the Days of *Gallus Volluſianus*; not a Family eſcaped it. Wherever *Decius*'s Edicts for perſecuting the 253 *or* 56.

A. C. 253 or 56. *Chriſtians* came, the Plague accompanied them. *Baron.* and *Gregor. Niſſa.* Accounts of this Plague in *Pontus*, are really Shocking. The next is only a Continuation of this in other Countries.

During the tenth Perſecution, the Pagans were plagued with a terrible Famine, and then with a dreadful Peſtilence, which diſperſing through all Families, made a terrible Havock, eſpecially of the richer who had eſcaped the Famine; by it innumerable Princes, Preſidents, and Magiſtrates, were ſwept off. *Cl. Ex.*

263. *Galienus* being Emperor, Plague, War, Famine, terrible Earthquakes, Darkneſs for many Days; all Calamities combined to the Ruin of *Italy*, *Africa*, and *Aſia*. In this Plague 5000 died in a Day; *Euſebius* ſays, that this raged over all the World; it began in the Reign of *Decius*, and continued all the Time of *Gallus* and *Voluſianus*: So terrible was it, that the *Pagans* forſook even their neareſt Relations, Friends, and Benefactors, whilſt alive, and fled; or when dead, threw them out, filled Streets and Highways with their Carcaſes. The *Chriſtians* on the contrary, cloſely attended their Sick; not only Relations, but all of that Religion, did not only the kindeſt Offices to them while alive, but when dead, waſhed their Bodies, deckt them ſplendidly, and buried them decently.

300. Were very many Earthquakes, as in *Campania*, *Aſia*, &c.

314. In ſeveral of the Cities, ſubject to *Licinius*, the Citizens ſaw Troops, and Companies of *Conſtantine*'s

*Conſtantine*'s Soldiers, marching at Noon-day through their Cities, as if they had returned victorious. *Cl. Ex.* A. C. 314.

In the Reign of *Conſtantine* the Great, the great Iſland *Cyprus* was 36 Years without Rain; ſo great a Famine enſued, that all its animal Inhabitants forſook it, and fled. *Petav.*

Famine, and all Calamities, attended the Perſecution of *Chriſtians*. *Func.* 316.

Famine, and Plague, depopulated *Syria*, and *Cilicia*. *Func.* 336.

Many Cities in the Eaſt were ruined by terrible Earthquakes; *Antioch* ſhook a whole Year together; *Berytis*, a City of *Phenicia*, and ſeveral other Cities, were almoſt ruined. *Chron. Magd. Func.* 344.

*Neo-Ceſarea*, in *Pontus*, was overturned by an Earthquake. *Chron. Magdeburg.* 347.

*Dyrrachius*, of *Dalmatia*, was overthrown; *Rome* ſhook three Days and Nights; many Towns of *Campania* were ſore afflicted with them: The ſame demoliſhed many Cities in the Eaſt. *Chron. Magdeburg.* 348.

*Decemb.* 2d. At Night, an Earthquake overthrew *Nicomedea*, and a great Part of *Nice*. The prodigious Drought and Heat, killed all the Fruits of the Earth; hence People were forced to eat the Fleſh of uncommon and filthy Beaſts. *Chriſtian Matthias.*-----In 360 was a great and univerſal one over all the World. *Bede.* 362.

A great Part of *Conſtantinople* was ruined by an Earthquake, and many Cities of the Eaſt at the ſame Time, *Chron. Magde.* 364.

*July*

A. C. 365. *July* the 21ſt, Were moſt terrible Tempeſts in *Italy*, followed by ſuch an Earthquake, as threatned to change the whole Globe, turning Seas to Land, and Land to Seas. In the *Iſland Crete* were 10 Cities ſwallowed up. *Socrates.* This Earthquake happened in the Reign of *Valentinian* the 1ſt. it was general, and exceeded all that had been recorded before it; it was uſhered in at Break of Day by Flaſhes of Lightning; the Globe was ſhaken, the Sea was driven back, the Bottom of the Deeps lay naked, innumerable Sorts of Fiſhes laid on the Mud, many Ships laid on dry Land, Mariners walk'd to and fro on the Bottom of the Ocean, till the Waves returned with Violence againſt the Shores, and levelled innumerable Cities, and Buildings, with the Ground. *Amm. Marcellin. Zozim. Oros.*

367. A Shower of Hail fell at *Conſtantinople*, *July* the 2d; the Stones were ſo large, that one filled a Man's Hand, and each was ſolid as a Stone; it killed much People and Cattle: The ſame Year the City *Nice* was demoliſhed and ruined by an Earthquake, and the weſtern Empire ſuffered much by them. *Chron. Magde.* &c.

368 *or* 372. In *Aſia* began ſo great an Earthquake as overthrew *Nicea* in *Bythinia*, which had often been ſhaken by them before; but on *October* the 2d, it was quite deſtroyed. This Earthquake was general over the World. Preſently after was another, which overthrew many Cities in the *Helleſpont*. The Sea alſo overflowed and deſtroyed many Cities in *Sicily*, and in the neighbouring Iſlands, and their People. *Func.*

Was

Was a great Drought in *Ceſarea*, followed by a Famine. A. C. 374.

A moſt grievous Famine afflicted *Phrygia*, ſo as the Inhabitants were obliged to ſhift their Habitations elſewhere. *Socrat.* The ſame Famine afflicted *Italy*. *Func.* 381 Famine with the *Goths*. 375.

*Theodoſius* being Emperor, *Conſtantinople* ſuffered much by an Earthquake; 57 of its late built Towers on the Walls were thrown down; It laſted by Fits for ſix Months, demoliſhed many fair Churches and Fortreſſes, expelled the Citizens from their Houſes to the Fields; it raged alſo by Sea, ſwallowed up many Ships, and ſeveral fine Iſlands. *Clark's Examp.* Theſe Earthquakes were followed by a great Famine, and the Air was ſo infected, that many thouſands of People periſhed by the Contagion, with Multitudes of Cattle. In *Cherſoneſus* whole Pariſhes ſunk into the Ground. *Id.* 381.

Under the Emperor *Honorius*, (who reigned from 395 to 414) ſo great was the Scarcity and Dearth of Victuals in *Rome* itſelf, that in the open Market-place this Voice was heard, *Set a Price on Man's Fleſh.* St. *Jerome* alluding to this Plague, ſays, The Rage of the ſtarved with Hunger broke forth into abominable Exceſs, ſo as People mutually devoured the Members of each other; nay, even the tender Mother ſpared not the Fleſh of her ſucking Child, but received him again into her Bowels whom ſhe had brought forth a little before. *Zozim.*

When

A. C.

381. When *Luc. Minutius* was firſt made Overſeer of the Grain, *Livy* ſays, that many of the Commons, leſt they ſhould be tortured with long Famine, covering their Faces, caſt themſelves headlong into the *Tyber*. During the Reign of *Valentinian*, (who reigned from 364 to 375) the Famine was ſo ſevere in *Italy*, that Fathers ſold their Sons, that they might not eat them themſelves. *Hakewell's Hiſt. of Provid.*

393. A great Inundation of the *Nile*, which threatned Ruin to *Alexandria* and *Lybia*. *Chron. Magd.*

396 *or* 398. *Conſtantinople* had a great Earthquake ſeveral Days. *Id.*

400. An Earthquake for many Days, and the Heavens ſeemed to burn. *Func.*

401. The Black Sea was frozen for 20 Days, and when the Thaw came, ſuch Mountains of Ice paſſed by *Conſtantinople* as frightned the Citizens. *Zonoras.*

409. A very remarkable Shower of great Hail. *Chron. Magdeb.*

410. An Earthquake at *Conſtantinople* for ſeven Days. *Id.* and a terrible Famine in *Rome*, followed by a ſweeping Plague. *Baron.*

418 *or* 421. The greateſt and moſt general Earthquake that had happened; the Earth in many Places opened, and ſwallowed up Towns and Villages. Many and innumerable Calamities fell out both by Sea and Land; ſome Springs were dried up, and new ones burſt out where never had been any. Great Trees were extirpated by the Roots. Mountains became Valleys, and Valleys roſe up

up into Mountains. The Sea threw out its dead Fiſhes, and overflowed many Iſlands. Ships were left on the dry Land in the midſt of the Sea. *Bythinia*, *Helleſpont*, and both *Phrygias* were ſore afflicted. This was followed by Famine, Plague, great Hail, Snow, ſevere Colds, Conflagrations, many Meteors and Prodigies. *Chron. Magdeburg.* In 418 a Comet continued even to *October*. *Ide. Baron.* A. C. 418 *or* 21.

Was an univerſal Earthquake. 430.

There was a ſore Famine in *Italy*. *Baron.* 434.

Was an extraordinary ſevere Winter; ſo much Snow fell as was ſcarce diſſolved in ſix Months after; hence a great Deſtruction of People and Cattle. *Chriſt. Matth.* 443.

A great Earthquake at *Conſtantinople*, which caſt down a Wall with 57 Towers; it continued ſix Months, and travelled all over the World. There was another in 450. *Nicephor.* 446.

A grievous Famine afflicted *Italy*, ſo that many People ſold their Children to buy Food. This was followed by a Plague. *Baron.* 450.

Under *Martianus* the Emperor of the Eaſt, happened a great Drought in both *Phrygias*, in both *Galatias*, in *Cappadocia*, and in *Cilicia*, followed by a Famine, which compelled Men to eat uncommon and hurtful Food. From this Drought, and bad Food, enſued a Plague, with an Inflammation the firſt two Days, ſo as the Bodies of the Sick ſwelled, they loſt their Eyes, had a Cough at the ſame Time which killed them the third Day, for no Cure could be found; Delirium and Watchings attended it. Such as ſurvived, had Manna rained down 454.

on

A. C. on them, the ſame as the *Iſraelites* had in the
454. Wilderneſs. The Year after, the Earth of its own accord brought forth Plenty of ripe Fruits. This Calamity laid waſte *Paleſtine* and many other Provinces; for Famine and Peſtilence over-ſpread the Earth; the Heavens ſeemed all on burning Flames; burning Spears and other Prodigies were ſeen in the Air; *Rome* and *Vienna* were ſhaken by an Earthquake; *Ruſſia* and *Conſtantinople* had a Comet and an Earthquake.

457. A Star of a prodigious Size appeared over *Britain*, to whoſe *Radius* was joyned a fiery Sword like a Dragon; out of its Mouth went two *Radii*, one extended over *France*, the other over *Ireland*. *Sigebert*.

458. *Antioch* had a terrible Earthquake, and about *Conſtantinople* fell a Shower of Aſhes a Hand-breadth thick. *Zonaras*.

461. At *Tolouſe* in *France*, at Mid-day it rained Blood in full Streams. *Sigebert*.

466. A grievous Famine prevailed in *Britain*; and a peſtiferous Smell in the Air killed both Man and Beaſt. *Baron*.

467. A great Plague raged in *Rome*. *Id*.

468. An Earthquake at *Vienna*, which demoliſhed Churches and Houſes. *Sigebert*.

469. A great Part of *Conſtantinople* was burnt by Fire, which raged four Days. Terrible Rains fell there and in *Bythinia*, which ceaſed not for four Days; Floods turned the Mountains to a Plain; Towns were drowned. *Evagrius*.

475. Famine oppreſſed the *Gallicans*, *Rhetians*, *Noricans*, and other Northern Nations. *Baron*.

A

A great Earthquake at *Antioch* and *Conſtantinople*; many Temples, Houſes and Theaters fell down, and killed Multitudes of People. *Cedrenus.* A. C. 478.

Was ſuch a Drought as dried up all Springs and Rivers, rational and brute Animals ſtrove for the withered Graſs Roots in the open Fields; ſo great was the Famine, that Men died on Heaps; all Roads were lined with their dead Carcaſſes, without any Body to bury them. This laid waſte *Africa* and the *Vandals*. There was neither Dew nor Rain, the Earth was parched, no Corn, Vines, Olives, or other Fruits, nor Leaves on any Trees; hence a grievous Plague. *Baron.* 484.

In the Reign of *Ciſſa* King of the *Weſt Saxons*, reigned ſo ſevere a Famine, that both Men and Women in great Flocks and Companies caſt themſelves from the Rocks into the Sea. *Bede.* 514.

A Comet appeared in the Eaſt, darting its Beams to the Weſt. *Chriſt. Mathi.* *Anabarza* the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, and *Pompeiopolis*, were both ruined by an Earthquake. 519.

On *May* 29th, a terrible Earthquake ſhook *Antioch*; in the time of Dinner began a Fire, which conſumed what the Earthquake had left; the Fire raged ſix Days; many thouſands of People periſhed. The Beauty of this noble City was defaced and deſtroyed. The Report of this troubled the Emperor *Juſtin* ſo much, that he laid aſide his Crown and Purple, and put on Sackcloth and Aſhes ſeveral Days. *Chri. Mathi.* 526.

*Novem.*

A. C. 528. *Novem.* 29th, *Antioch* was ſhaken again by another terrible Earthquake, ſeveral of its Buildings overturned, and 4780 of its Inhabitants were buried under the Rubbiſh. *Evagr. Cedren.*

532. Appeared a Comet for three Weeks.

534. There was a ſore Famine in *Italy*. *Baron.*

535. Was an Earthquake at *Pompeiopolis*, which ſwallowed Multitudes of People. Blood rained from the Clouds, a grievous Mortality followed.

538. On the 14th Day before the Calends of *March*, the Sun was eclipſed from Morning till three a-Clock in the Afternoon. ---- The Lands of *Italy* laid uncultivated laſt Year, hence a great Famine. Such as dwelt in *Emilia* left their Seats and Goods, and went into *Picenum*, and even there no leſs than 50000 died of Famine. Then the Starved throwing off all Humanity, killed and eat one another. Delicate Mothers eat their tender Babes. Two Women killed 17 Men and eat them. A Woman in *Milan* eat her dead Son. People kneeling down on their Knees and Hands to eat Graſs and Herbs, fell down with Weakneſs and died, nor was there any to bury them. Others eat Dogs, Mice, Cats, and the vileſt Animals. *Procop. de Bello Gothico.* The *Tuſcans* were alſo ſtarved, but Bread made of Earth-Nuts was a Help to them. Far greater ſtill were the Numbers of the Starved beyond the *Ionian* Borders. When they had nothing to eat, they became extenuated and pale, their Fleſh

Fleſh withered away and became black. *Baron.* A. C.
The Diſeaſe ſpread as among great Herds of 538.
Cattle. Their Bile was redundant, there was
no Juice left in their Bodies. Their Skin was
hardened, and became dried like Leather, and
clave to the Bones, their livid Colour became
black, Men looked like Charcoal Wood, their
Countenance was ſenſeleſs and ſtern. They
died every where, partly from Hunger, and
partly from too great Satiety. Having been
burnt up within, after the natural Heat was
extinguiſhed. For having been ſtarved, if
they had any Opportunity to feed freely, being
not able to digeſt their Food, they died ſo
much ſooner. The Famine was ſo great in
*Liguria*, that many Mothers eat their own
deareſt Children. *Campania* alſo ſuffered.
Nor did *Picenum*'s being a Sea Coaſt ſave it.
*Procop.*

The Corns that ſprung up of themſelves 539.
(without the Labour of Huſbandmen and
Oxen) were ripened, they ſhook on the Ground,
there being none left to reap them. This Fa-
mine was general.

A great Comet appeared. Fiery Battles, with 540.
abundance of Blood, were ſeen in the Air,
followed by great Inundations in *France*, from
exceſſive Rains; the *Tyber* overflowing made
terrible Slaughter. On the 12th of the *Calends*
*of July*, the Sun was ſo eclipſed, that the Stars
were ſeen. *Sabellic. Chron. Magdeb.*

An Earthquake travelled over the Globe, 543.
it deſtroyed *Cyzicus*, and ſwallowed up half
of it. *Cedren.*

A. C. 544. 545 and to 565

A general Earthquake. And in 545 the greateſt Famine of Corn, Wine and Oyl. *Chr. Magde.* Then was the terribleſt and greateſt Plague over all the World that ever was paralleled or recorded in Hiſtory. It ſpared neither Age, Sex, Rank nor Place. God only could afford the leaſt Help, not Man or Art. It began among the *Egyptians* at *Peluſium*, thence it ſpread over the Globe, not miſſing one Corner, nor did it ſeize the ſame Perſons twice. It began thus: *Demons* in human Shape appeared to many, and when they fell upon them, they imagined themſelves ſtruck by ſome Man, and the Diſeaſe quickly fell on them. Some from the beginning, as they were able, prayed that the Diſtemper might be removed; and, as if agitated by ſome evil Spirit, did not hear their Friends Callings on them. They were ſhut up in cloſe Places. The ſame happened to ſome in their Sleep, for they were quickly taken with a Fever, both Heat and Colour of the Body continuing the ſame, nor was there any Inflammations, as is common to feveriſh People, but a Cough from the firſt to the Evening of the Fever; no Medicines were given, none being ſuſpicious of Danger. The ſame Day in ſome, tho' in others later, a Tuber appeared in one Place or in another. Moreover, ſome were lethargic, or comatoſe. Others were fooliſh, ſome loſt all Memory, neglecting even their Food, they died. In their Fooliſhneſs they imagined themſelves catched by ſome, or cried out they were aſſaulted, and turning

turning from them, they fled. Their Servants and Nurſes ſuffered ſevere and intolerable Things from them, ſo that they as well as the Sick challenged Compaſſion; not that they were infected with the Diſeaſe, for that at preſent hurt none by Contagion; but being furious, they either leaped out of Bed, or hurrying to Rivers to quench their Thirſt, they could hardly be reſtrained by Force. Some died the ſame Day, others ſeveral Days after. This Plague raged three Months in *Conſtantinople*. At firſt only few died; afterwards five or ten thouſand were carried out daily: So that many rich Men, having all their Servants dead, died rather from want of Aſſiſtance than of the Diſeaſe, and laid unburied. *Procop.* See below. *Alſted in Theſaur. Chronic.* places this Plague of *Conſtantinople* in 547, when in 45 *Baronius* ſays there was a great Famine in *Italy*. And *Functius* an Earthquake at *Conſtantinople*. As *Dioconus* 13, ſays there had been one there in 546 of 40 Days Continuance. And *Functius* places it in 554, and a Comet like a Lance in 556. A. C. 545 and to 565.

Under *Juſtinian* the Emperor, appeared a depopulating Plague in *Conſtantinople*, and the Countries about, that daily there died 5000, and ſome Days 10000. *Alſt. in Theſaur. Chron.* 547.

An epidemic Dyſentery invaded and almoſt laid waſte all *France*, attended with a high Fever, a Vomiting of yellow or green Bile, 548.

A. C. 548. exceſſive Pain of the Reins, Dulneſs and Heavineſs of the Head and Neck. When ſmall Bladders appeared on the Body cupping and ſcarifying of the Shoulders and Thighs reſtored the Sick. A terrible Earthquake. *Chron. Magdeb.*

552. There was a great Earthquake in *Greece*, which overturned many Towns, as *Naupactum*, *Petra*, *Corona*, and others. The Sea alſo broke in and overflowed many Places in *Greece*, and on its going back left innumerable unknown Fiſhes on the Shore. *Procop.*

554. So ſevere a Winter, that Wild-Fowl, and great wild Beaſts, might be catched. *Chron. Magdeb.*

555. A peſtilential Diſeaſe broke out in the *German* Army, from bad Air, wet, bad Food, *&c. Baron.* Like Spears were ſeen in the Air from Eaſt to Weſt. *Chron. Magdeb.*

557 or 558. *Conſtantinople* was ſhaken by a terrible Earthquake, which continued many Days. The Winter of 557 *Rome* had an Earthquake, which did it more Miſchief than ever any Enemy had done before. *Conſtantinople* in 558 was moſt miſerably harraſſed with War and a Plague, which began in Harveſt, and carried off infinite Numbers of People, moſt died ſuddenly as of an Apoplexy; ſuch as lived longeſt only reached the 5th Day. *Agath.*

*Coos* was ſhaken by an Earthquake, and in it the City *Bertus* fell down. *Functius.* Another in 561. *Chron. Magdeb.*

Broke

Broke out a Plague, which made Havock of, and in a manner extirpated the Race of Men. It raged fifty two Years; the like never happened before nor ſince. It agreed in ſome Things with *Thucydides'* Plague of *Athens*, in other it was different. It began in *Ethiopia*, and left no Place of the World unviſited. Some Cities and Countries it laid almoſt waſte; in others it was a little milder. Nor did it rage at any ſet Time of the Year more than another; nor did it recede in the like Manner. Some Places it attacked in the Spring, others in Harveſt, or other Seaſons. Some Cities when it had infected one Part of them, let the reſt eſcape for that Time: And in a City not infected, ſome Families were utterly deſtroyed: And in other Cities, a few Families being wholly conſumed, the reſt eſcaped untouched; but the laſt Families were ſure to be the ſole Sufferers next Year: And if the ſound Inhabitants of one infected City fled to another, where the Infection was not, they were the only Perſons ſeized with it. It began in 542, and was ſtill raging when *Evagrius* wrote his Hiſtory in 594, or the 58th Year of his Age. It returned ſeveral Times to the ſame Place, as to *Antioch* four Times. It was moſt terrible every ſecond Year of the Indiction or Cycle. In ſome it began in the Head, made the Eyes bloody, and ſwelled the Face, then it fixed in the Throat and killed. Others had a Looſeneſs; ſome had Bubos with a very high A. C. 562 or 563.

A. C. 562 or 563. Fever, whereof they died the third Day, as firm and ſound of Body and Mind as healthy Perſons generally are. Others became raging mad and died. Carbuncles broke out and killed many. Several who had it once, yea twice, were ſeized with it again and died. The Manner of Infection was not leſs different and unaccountable. Some died merely by converſing and living together in the ſame Houſe. Others were infected in the Market-place or High-way. Some fled out of infected Places to others free from Infection, but ſoon infected the ſound People where they came. Others eſcaped uninfected, who lived with, attended, and handled the infected both alive and dead. Others melancholy from Loſs of Parents, Children, or other near Relations, and ſeeking with utmoſt Diligence the Infection in moſt dangerous Places, yet could not catch it, tho' ſome others were infected by the Touch only, and ſome by entering into a Houſe. Our Author loſt his Wife, ſeveral of his Children and Grandchildren, and many of his Servants in it: And whether it ceaſed preſently after his Writing this Hiſtory we know not; but he ſays it was the longeſt Plague that ever appeared in the World. In *Conſtantinople* died 10000 a-Day of it. *Evagr.* This Plague was preceeded by often Appearance of ſeveral Suns at the ſame Time; other Times the Sun was quite darkened. A Comet appeared a whole Year together, darting forth its Beams

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Beams like Swords. The Heavens ſeemed all of a Flame, and ſeveral other Meteors. *Chron. Magdeb.* See below. A. C. 562 or 563.

After long continued Rains, followed a great Inundation of the *Tyber*, which overflowed the whole low Country, hence came a ſweeping Epidemic, *&c.* 564.

About this Time reigned the Emperor *Juſtinian*, in whoſe Reign the Sun for the greateſt Part of a Year, gave ſo little Light, that it was but equal to the Light of the Moon, the Sky being clear, without Clouds or any interpoſing Bodies; after which followed a great Famine, *&c. Clark's Examples.*

A terrible Plague invaded all *Italy* and the northern Countries. It began in *Liguria*. 565. There ſuddenly appeared ſome Marks upon Houſes, Doors, Veſſels and Garments, which if attempted to be waſhed off or taken away, became brighter in 564, but in 565 ſmall Tumours like Nuts or Dates appeared in the Groins and other glandular Parts of Men's Bodies, followed immediately by a Fever, and ſuch ſcorching Heat, that the Sick died the 3d Day; ſuch as exceeded that had ſome Chance of Recovery. Sorrow and Tears were every where all over *Italy*. For ſuch as fled or ſhunned the Calamity, left their Houſes deſtitute of Inhabitants, except Dogs. Cattle were left in their Paſtures without Herds. To Day one might ſee Villages and Camps full of People, and to Morrow all left deſolate; Children left their dead Parents unburied. No Voice to be heard

A. C. 565. but the piercing Groans of miſerable dying Perſons. The few that Humanity prevailed with to bury their dead Friends, ſuch died and laid unburied. No Whiſper of Shepherds, Cattle run at large. No Corns reaped, or Grapes gathered or preſſed. In the Night Hour, the Warrior's Trumpet was ſounded, and the Noiſe of an approaching Army heard, but it was a Phantom, none appeared. Paſture Grounds were turned to burying Places, and Palaces to Stables. *Paul. Diacon.* It overrun *Italy*, *France* and *Germany*, threw Men into Madneſs and Fury. This Diſeaſe was called *Peſtis inguinaria.*

568. Before this Year that 200000 *Lombardians* invaded and entered *Italy* to diſpoſſeſs the Emperor of the Eaſt to expel Chriſtianity, and introduce Paganiſm, were ſeen many prodigious fiery Battles fought in the Air, Blood ſpringing out of the Earth and Walls. *Diacon. Onuphr. Ponpon. Let. &c.*

570. In the third Year of *Tiberius Conſtantine*, at Noonday, was a terrible Earthquake, which demoliſhed *Daphne*, and many Houſes of *Antioch.* The ſame Year a Fire was ſeen to run thro' the Sky.---- At this Time, ſays *Turonens*, the People of *France* lying near the *Liger* and *Rhadan*, were almoſt ſwallowed up by Inundations, from great Rains which poured down inceſſantly 20 Days together. *Italy* ſuffered prodigiouſly from Inundations, the whole Wall of *Lyons* was thrown down by one. *Burdegalia* was ſhaken by an Earthquake, *&c. Chron. Magdeb.*

*Magdeb.* Before theſe Rains fiery Battles mixt with Blood were ſeen over *Italy*. *Func.* A. C. 570.

On *Septem.* 24. was a prodigious Slaughter of Wild-Fowls in a Fight. 571.

A great Corruption of the Air in *Italy*; Famine and Mortality followed. 581.

A great Plague in *France*, wherein died the King's two Sons and Queen. *Greg.* 583.

In the Reign of the Emperor *Mauritius*, *Italy*, but eſpecially *Rome*, being drowned in all Wickedneſs and Filthineſs, God ſent ſeveral Judgments on them, firſt by a Rain, which fell in the Months of *September* and *October* inceſſantly for many Days together, and raiſed ſuch Floods in all Rivers and Lakes of *Italy*, as overflowed and drowned an infinite Number of People and Cattle, and the River *Tyber* ſwelled ſo high, that all the Fields which were not hilly and mountainous were overflowed, ſo as all apprehended a ſecond Deluge, eſpecially *Rome*, where the *Tyber* ſwelled ſo high, that in ſome Places it reached to, and in others ove flowed, the City's high Walls, and the Water ruſhed in with ſuch Fury, that it ſpoiled and defaced the greateſt Part of the Buildings that were near the River; when the Floods ceaſed, the Fields were ſo ſoft and covered with Slime and Mud, that they could not be tilled nor ſown, hence a general Famine. The Flood not only demoliſhed many ſtately Buildings and antient Monuments, but got into the Church Granaries, and carried away many thouſand Meaſures of Wheat. After the Flood the River brought down innume- 588 or 589.

rable

A. C. 588. rable Multitudes of Serpents, and among them a monſtrous great one as big as a great Beam, all which ſwimming down the River into the Sea, were there choaked, and their Carcaſſes being caſt on the Shore, rotted, by whoſe Stench the Slime and Mud, and exceſſive Moiſture, the Air was ſo corrupted, that a moſt deſolating inguinary Plague enſued over all *Italy*, *Spain* and *France*, which ſo raged that it laid waſte many Towns, and where it was moſt favourable, two thirds of the People died, but it was moſt ſevere at *Rome*, and next to it ſuffered *Liguria*, and the *Venetian* Territories, both by Floods, Famine and Plague. The Rain was attended with a tremendous Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning. Pope *Pelagius* IId died of this Plague, *Feb.* 7th, and was ſucceeded by *Gregory* the Great, *Feb.* 28th 590, who wrought a great Reformation in *Italy*. *Baron. Imper. Hiſt. Clark*'s *Exampl.*

590. This being the eighth Year of *Mauritius*, when the *French* King was hired to drive the *Longobards* out of *Italy*, they were frighted in their March with two Nights Prodigies; Streamers ſhined from the North, theſe from the Eaſt and Weſt were bloody Clouds. The third Night at two a-Clock they appeared again, opening the whole Heaven, and gathering to a clear Cloud in the middle of the Sky, *&c.*---- The *Longobards* beſieging *Rome*, being frighted with continual Rains and Tempeſts, were obliged to deſiſt with ineſtimable Loſs of Men and Cattle, a furious and deſtructive Plague followed. *Chron. Magdeb.*

Was

Was a remarkably great Drought from *January* to *September*, attended with a very grievous Famine, and great Swarms of Locuſts, which for two Years ate up every green Thing, and cauſed a terrible Famine in *Italy*, but they continued five Years in *Capitaneo*, then ſhifted to another Province. *Chron. Magdeb.* A. C. 592 or 595.

A great Comet appeared a Month together, *Palmer*, *Chron. Magdeb.* 594.

A grievous Plague raged in *Rome*, *Africa*, and all the Eaſt. *Baron.* 599.

An inguinary Plague raged in *Chianus*'s Army, whereof his ſeven Sons and Multitudes of others died in one Day. *Theophanes.* 600.

Was a moſt ſevere rigorous Winter, the Vines moſtly died in all Places; the Sea was frozen, and killed the Fiſhes in it. A great Dearth, and in 600 had been a Famine in *France*. *Func.* A general Famine. 604.

Was an exceſſive Heat and Drought, hence a Famine and Plague on Man and Beaſt in *Italy*, *Baron*, *&c.* 600 a Comet in *April* and *May*, another in *Novem.* and *Decem. Chr. Magdeb.* 605. 606.

The Plague afflicted the Eaſt terribly. *Baron.* 608.

A great Earthquake at *Antioch. Evagr.* 637.

An Earthquake in *Paleſtine*, and for thirty Days together like a naked Sword was ſeen in the Sky. *Func.* In 639 a Comet in the Eaſt called *Docetes.* 638.

The Plague raged in *Syria. id.* 640.

A grievous Plague afflicted *Italy*. Do. 651.

In

A. C. 652. In the ~~12th~~ Year of *Conſtans* the II. *Sigbert* ſays, it rained Aſhes at *Conſtantinople*; and that this Rain was accompanied with a terrible Plague; during the three Summer Months Fire fell from Heaven with the Rain. *Chron. Magdeb.*

In the Days of the Emperor *Heraclitus* (who reigned from 611 to 641) appeared a Comet ſpreading from South to North. An *Elaphantiaſis* raged in *Italy*, which ſo deformed the Diſeaſed, that when dead they could not be known. The Earthquake which continued 30 or 33 Days in *Paleſtine*, in 38, continued almoſt a Year in *Italy*. *Sigebert*, *Marian. Scot. Diacon*, &c.

665. A Plague which had long afflicted *England*, now reached *Italy*. *Baron.*

660. There was a great Famine in *France*; the King ſold his Jewels to relieve the Poor. *Id.*

670. The Winter was moſt ſevere and long, it killed much People and Cattle. *Cedren.*

671. A ſore Tempeſt, with great Slaughter of People and Cattle. *Chron. Magdeburg.*

672. A great Plague in *England*. *Bede*. A Comet for three Months. About this time, or 70, a grievous Plague afflicted the City *Pavia* a whole Year. In *May* the ſame Year, a terrible Fire ſhined in the Sky ten Days together, to the great Dread and Surprize of all. *Diacon.*

674. On the 6th of the *Nones* of *May*, the Sun was eclipſed; there was a great Death of People that Year.

In

In *Auguſt* appeared a Comet which continued three Months, and ſhone every Morning like a Beam of the Sun. *Func.* A. C. 676 or 678.

Locuſts in prodigious Swarms ſpread all over *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*. *Diacon.* 677.

After an Eclipſe of the Sun, and another of the Moon, both near the ſame time in *May*, in *July* began, and raged three Months in *Rome*, a moſt deſolating Plague, whereof Multitudes died. *Paul Diacon.* There was a great Earthquake in *Meſopotamia*. ---- In the Days of *Ethelwald*, King of *Saxons*, was a great Drought for three Years, after the three Months Comet in 76. This Drought cauſed ſuch a Famine, that People pined with Hunger and long faſting, went in Companies, and climbing ſome Precipice, joining Hand in Hand, threw themſelves either over a Rock, or into the Sea. *Bede.* 680.

A ſore Famine, and Plague in *England*. 681.

Mount *Veſuvius* burnt terribly, and threw out its Flames, Smoak and Aſhes ſo violently and plentifully, as corrupted the Air, and killed all Greens near it. *Diacon.* ---- At the ſame Time Famine and Peſtilence oppreſſed *Syria* and *Lybia*. *Honor.* 682.

It rained Blood ſeven Days together through all *Britain*; and Milk, Cheeſe, and Butter, turned to Blood. *Iſac. Chron. Clark's Mirrour.* 688.

A bubonary Plague raged at *Conſtantinople*. *Baron.* 696.

Under the Pontificate of *Sabinianus*, a grievous Famine afflicted *Rome*. ---- Under the Pontificate of *Boniface* the 4th, Famine, Plague, and

A. C. and Inundations, ſorely oppreſſed the World.
696. ----617, A Comet ſhone for a Month.----648, A terrible Hurricane at *Conſtantinople*, many of the *Roman* Provinces were ſhaken by it, and an Earthquake.----673, In *March*, ſeven Days together Fire ſhined from Heaven in Shape of a Rainbow.----676, All the Elements conſpired the Deſtruction of *Italy* and *Rome* for four Months; for continual Rain mixt with Thunder and Lightning killed People, Cattle, and all ſorts of Grain, Herbage excepted.---- The Comet of 676, ſhined from the eaſtern Parts, and was followed by a Plague in the Eaſt.---687, A Star appeared for ſome Days and Nights between *Epiphany* and *Chriſtmaſs*. In *February* after, a Comet roſe out of the Weſt, and with great Brightneſs went to the Eaſt.----689, A Famine ſo afflicted *Syria*, that many removed out of it into *Romania*.---690, In *Italy*, *Venice*, and *Liguria*, happened the greateſt Tempeſt of Rain, Thunder, Lightning, and Inundation, felt or ſeen ſince *Noah*'s Flood, with the greateſt Damage. *Chr. Magdeb.*

700. Our *Saxon* Anceſtors being yet Heathens, were plagued with ſuch ſevere Famine for three Years together, that many died of Hunger; and in *Suſſex*, many were ſo tormented with it, that ſometimes by 40 together they would get up on the Rocks by the Sea-ſide, and throwing themſelves down headlong into the Sea, were drowned. *Godwyn Catalog.*

708. A three Years Famine in Italy. *Func.*

An Earthquake in *Syria*. *id.* 719 and 20, The *Turks* beſieging *Conſtantinople*, were conſumed by Famine, Cold, War, and Plague; then the Sea boiling up with a Tempeſt of fiery Hail, burnt all their Ships but five. *Chr. Magdeb.* A. C. 714.

Was a moſt ſevere Winter, ſo that in *Aſia* the Earth was covered with Snow 30 Days; moſt Animals died. *Cedren.* ---- The ſame Year the *Tyber* ſo overflowed *Rome*, that in the lower Places it run over the Walls, overturned Houſes, laid waſte Lands, and deſtroyed Corns. *Diacon. Sigebert.* 177.

In *Campania*, Wheat, parched Barley, *&c.* rained from Heaven. *Id.* 722.

In the 8th Year of *Leo* the IIId. raged a Plague at *Conſtantinople*, which quickly carried off 300000 Perſons. *Alſtid in Theſaur. Chronico.* 724 *or* 729.

Another Iſland was thrown up in the Sea, between *Thera* and *Theriſſa*, by an Earthquake and Conflagration. *Id.* 727.

This Year appeared two Comets; one went before the riſing Sun; the other followed the ſetting Sun. *Bede.* 729.

On the 18th of the *Calends* of *September*, was a total Eclipſe of the Sun. A ſore Plague raged in *Syria*. 733.

On the 2d of the *Calends* of *February*, at Cock-crowing the Moon appeared red as Blood. 734.

The Heavens ſeemed all on a Flame. *Chr. Func.* 735.

On

A. C. 740. On the 7th of the *Calends* of *November*, began at *Conſtantinople* an Earthquake, which continued leſs or more for a Year.

743. An Earthquake, and a burning Drought.

744. A Comet in the North; Aſhes rained from Heaven; an Earthquake in the Ports of the *Caſpian* Sea.

745. A Comet appeared in *Syria*: The next Year from the *Ides* of *Auguſt* to the *Calends* of *October*, was groſs thick Darkneſs.--- Afterwards *Paleſtine*, about *Jordan*, and all *Syria*, was ſhaken by an Earthquake. In *January* the Plague broke out in *Sicily* and *Calabria*, reached *Monobaſin*, *Helades*, and the neighbouring Iſlands; at length it reached *Conſtantinople*: Great was this Mortality. *Chr. Func. Magdeb.*---- On the *Calends* of *January* were fiery Blaſts or Battles in the Air all Night, ſuch as that Age had never ſeen before. *How.*

746. In *January* there was a great Earthquake in *Syria*, which buried innumerable People under the Rubbiſh of their Cities and Towns. The Plague which begun in *Sicily* ſpread over all the *Aſiatic Iſlands*, and invaded all *Greece*. Some place the Darkneſs at *Conſtantinople*, the Earthquake in *Syria*, and the Comet this Year. The Plague raged two Years. *Theophan. Theodor. Cedren. Anaſius. Func.*

747. This Year ſuch a Plague in *Conſtantinople*, that there was not a Houſe unſhut up. The Dead were buried in Heaps in all Places. An Earthquake in *Paleſtine*, (if not the above.) *Func.*

Two

Two blazing Stars appeared, caſting Fire-brands to the North. *How.* A. C. 749.

There was a moſt frightful and pernicious Earthquake in *Syria*, and *Meſopotamia*, which demoliſhed not Houſes only, but ſwallowed up or deſtroyed Cities, or removed them from Place to Place. In *Meſopotamia*, a Gulf two Miles broad opened in the Earth, and out of it aroſe white Earth. *Chr. Magdeb.* --- In *Conſtantinople* raged a Plague which almoſt drained the City of the Inhabitants. *Chron. Func.* 750.

The Day before the *Calends* of *Auguſt*, was a great Eclipſe of the Moon. 752.

The 8th of the *Calends* of *September*, the 15th Day of the Moon, ſhe was of a Blood red Colour, but the Darkneſs vaniſhing, ſhe recovered her Light; for a clear Star following her, and paſſing by her, with as great Celerity, as it followed before ſhe was darkened. 756.

An Earthquake in *Paleſtine*, and *Syria*. *Func.* 757.

A Comet appeared in the Eaſt 10 Days; after that, either the ſame or another, ſhined forth 21 Days: In *September* a total Eclipſe of the Sun. 760 *or* 761.

With *October* 1. came in a moſt rigorous bitter Froſt, which laſted till *February*; it was not only in *Europe*, but all over the N. and E. The main Sea was frozen near the Pole; and Snow laid 20 foot deep upon the Ice: It killed moſt Vegetables, and many Sea Animals; the Snow broke down abundance of Wood. In *June* after was a total Eclipſe of the Moon for ſix Hours. *Sigbert.* ---- During that ſevere Froſt, the Sea of the *Boſphorus* brought great 763 *or* 764.

A. C. 764. Flakes of Ice into the *Propontis*, that above 30 Men might ſtand on each, and be carried ſafely into the Sea. Theſe Shelves of Ice did great Miſchief to the Walls of *Conſtantinople*. The *March* after was a continual Fall of Stars. This was followed by as exceſſive a Drought. *Func.*

765. The ſame Meteor appeared in the Air this Winter, as in *January* 745. *How.*

766. It rained Blood three Days; then a Plague of venomous Flies, which ſlew much People; after that enſued a deſolating Mortality.

767. So great a Drought in *Thracia* without either Rain or Dew, that all Springs, Fountains, and Rivers, at *Conſtantinople* were dried up. *Diacon. Sigbert. Chr. Func.*

775. In *Conſtantine Copronimus*'s Time, fell out ſeveral Remarkables: 1*ſt*, At *Conſtantinople*, in the middle of *Auguſt*, was ſix Days Darkneſs, ſo as People were obliged to uſe Candles at Mid-day. 2*d*, This was followed by ſuch a Plague, that there was ſcarce room near the City to bury the Dead, but were forced to bury in their Vineyards. And if ſome Hiſtorians are to be credited, little red Croſſes fell from the Air on their Children. The City being almoſt depopulated, the Emperor was obliged to bring People from *Armenia* and *Syria* to re-people it. 3*d*, *Syria* was ſo ſhaken by a terrible Earthquake, that it not only threw down many Houſes, but removed intire Towns from one Place to another. Others it threw down from the Tops of Mountains to the Valleys, without any Confuſion. 4*th*, The Winter after was ſo hard, that the *Euxine* Sea

was frozen quite over, the Ice 30 Foot or Cubits thick; People could walk 50 or a 100 Leagues on the Ice, *viz.* from the *Danube* to the *Euphrates*. On the Ice fell 30 Cubits deep of Snow. When the Ice broke, it appeared like great Mountains on the Sea, which demolished and carried down whole Villages ſtanding on the Shore. This Winter was ſucceeded by ſo exceſſive hot a Summer, that all Springs were dried up. *Glycas.* A. C. 775.

Famine and Plague grievouſly afflicted *France*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 779.

Blood rained from Heaven, and ſprung out of the Earth. *Id.* 782 *or* 787.

Strange fiery Meteors were ſeen in the Air in *England*, followed by ſore Famine, and a *Daniſh* Invaſion. *id.* This ſame Year, or in 91, was a fearful Earthquake at *Conſtantinople*; the *Tyber* alſo overflowed, and did inеſtimable Damage. *Id.* and *Func.* 788.

Terrible Prodigies affrighted *England*, eſpecially *Northumberland*, viz. frightful Thunder and Lightning, fiery Dragons flying in the Air, great Blaſts or Streamers; ſoon after followed a ſevere Famine. 793.

On the 5th of the *Calends* of *April*, a long and great lunar Eclipſe. 795.

In *April*, *Sicily* and *Crete* ſhaken by an Earthquake, as was *Conſtantinople* in *May*. *Chr. Magdeb.* and *Func.* *Irene* the Empreſs of *Conſtantinople*, having murthered her Son *Conſtantine*, the Sun was dark 17 Days together. *Iſac. Chron.* 797.

A. C. The Sun was darkened 17 Days in *England.*

798. On the 9th of the *Calends* of *January*, came
800. a moſt prodigious Hurricane from *Africa*, with irreſiſtable Force; it caſt down to the Ground and deſtroyed infinite Towns, Houſes, Villages, and Trees. The ſame Year happened a very great Inundation of the Sea, which carried off much Cattle. On the 17th of the *Calends* of *February*, the Moon was eclipſed. The like it was on the 13th of the *Calends* of *January* 802. and on the *Calends* of *September* 806. and on the 3d of the *Calends*, the Sun had a wonderful Circle about it.

801. Had an Earthquake in *France* and *Germany.*

802. Three Days before the *Calends* of *May*, an Earthquake ſhook all *Italy*; ſoon after Shocks were felt on the *Rhine* and in *France*. From the Openneſs, Warmth, and Unſeaſonableneſs of the Winter, the Plague broke out here and there. *Chron. Magdeb.*

803. About *Aix le Chapel*, and the Neighbourhood, was an Earthquake followed by the Plague. *Id.*

807. On the 17th of the Calends of *Auguſt*, the Sun was eclipſed. *Id.*

809. The Mildneſs and Intemperature of the Air occaſioned a Plague. *Chron. Magdeb.*

810. Was remarkable for a great Death of Cattle. *Id.*

811. Great Swarms of Locuſts from *Africa* infeſted *Italy*, and eat all up. *Id.*

813. An Earthquake and a Comet. *Id.*

815 Had more Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon
16 & 17. than ever were known in ſo few Years; a black

black Spot appeared in the Sun ſeven Days together; and a Comet was ſeen (*Equin. de Vita Carol. Magni.*) in *Sagittarius.* A. C. 815 16 & 17.

From long continued Rains in *France*, and Moiſture of the Air for two or three Years, came a terrible Plague on Man and Cattle, far and near; all Corn and other Grain was rotten; Wine was uſeleſs: There were great Floods; a ſtagnant Air. No hard Corn was ſown in *England* before the next Spring. 818 or 820.

The Winter was ſo long and froſty, that not only ſmall Brooks, but Streams, and Rivers, as the *Rhine*, *Danube*, *Albis* and *Siene*, and generally all great Rivers, both of *France* and *Germany*, were ſo hard frozen, that for above 30 Days, loaden Carriages went over them as though the Ice had been Bridges. *Juſt. Lipſ.* 821.

Thunder and Lightning this Summer did great Miſchief by killing People and Cattle; Hail deſtroyed the Corn; a bitter ſharp and long Winter enſued; a Load of Snow fell, which laid 29 Weeks, even to Eaſter: This alſo was fatal to much People and Cattle in *England.* *Aix* Palace was ſhaken by an Earthquake. *How. Chr. Magdeb.* 823.

About the Summer Solſtice, fell out of the Air in *Burgundy*, a Board of Ice 15 foot long, 7 broad, and 2 thick. The Plague raged over all *France*, and a ſore Sickneſs in *England. How.* 824.

In *France* great Hail killed ſeveral People, and much Cattle. In *Gaſcoigne*, a Grain like Wheat, but much ſhorter, rained down. In other Places great Heaps, and all Sorts of Grain were found; but if Cattle taſted it, they died preſently; 825.

A. C. 825. preſently; or if Meal was made of it, it vaniſhed under the Hand. *Chr. Magdeb.*

828. A Comet in *Libra*. *Chron. Magdeb.*

829. An Earthquake at *Aix* a few Days before Eaſter, and a violent Hurricane. Another Comet in *Aries*. And for ſeveral Days together, very many little twinkling Fires like Stars, ran up and down in the Air; great Tempeſts of Wind followed. *Chr. Magdeb.*

839. A Comet in *Aries*. *Func.*

840. In *Auguſt*, *Conſtantinople* ſhook five Days; many Houſes with their Families were ruined. In *September*, *Santoras* in *France* trembled. From exceſſive Rains the *Rhine* overflowed. *Chr. Magdeb.*

841. At *Herbipolis* the Earth ſhook; People, Cattle, and Lands, were greatly harraſſed by Hail, Whirlwind, and unuſual Temperature of the Air. *Chr. Magdeb.*

842. Appeared a Comet in *Aquarius*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

847. An Earthquake in *Italy*, eſpecially at *Benevento*, wherein all *Bernia* fell down. *Chron. Magdeb.* and *Caſs.* In 845 a Famine in *Bulgaria*. *Baron.*

851 & 855. So great a Drought over all *Italy* and *Germany*, as cauſed ſuch a Famine, that Parents eat their own Children, and Children their Parents. *Annal. Fuld.* and *Func.*

855. On the Aſcenſion Day was a terrible Earthquake at *Conſtantinople*, and in ſeveral other Places, Whirlwinds, Tempeſts, Hail and Thunder, did great Miſchief. *Chron. Magdeb.*

On

On the *Calends* of *January*, the Walls and Church of *Moguntium* were overthrown by an Earthquake. *id.* On *January* the 6th, was a ſhocking Inundation of the *Tyber*. This was followed by a Plague, wherein the Throat being obſtructed by great Defluxions, the Sick died ſuddenly. *Baron.* A. C. 856.

So ſevere a Winter, that the *Adriatick Sea* was frozen over, and People walked on it on Foot to *Venice*. *Annal. Field.* 859.

*May* the 23d, An Earthquake at *Conſtantinople*, which overthrew its Walls. *Cedren.* 860.

Was a ſharp and long froſty Winter in *England*: A bloody Snow fell. *Chr. Magdeb.* 864.

A Cloud was ſeen hanging over *England*; one half of it like Blood, the other like Fire. Soon after the *Danes* arrived in ſundry Parts, here burnt, plundered, and murthered without Mercy, and carried Multitudes into miſerable Captivity. *Clark's Eng. Martyrol.* 867.

Appeared a Comet, *Sim. monach. Dunelm.* A great Famine afflicted not only *Germany*, but all other Countries in *Europe*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 868.

Tempeſts of Hail and Lightning did great Miſchief to People, Cattle and Corns. An Earthquake in *Moguntia*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 870.

On the 4th of the *Ides* of *Aug.* Armies ſeemed to encounter in the Air, and fight with fiery Darts. *Chr. Magdeb.* 871.

Was a great Drought, and an unuſual ſcorching Heat. 872.

*Worms* was burnt to the Ground by Lightning. *Chr. Magdeb.* 873.

A. C. 874. A Plague of ugly deformed Locuſts ate up the Fields in *France*; they had ſix Feet, and two Teeth harder than Stones; ſo numerous were they, that they darkned the Sun. In one Day and Night they eat up all Greens and Trees, *Func.* but being driven into the Sea by ſtrong Winds and drowned, they were by the Waves caſt on ſhore, where their Putrefaction proved fatal to many; ſo that by Famine and Plague, a third Part of the People died.--- A wonderful Comet appeared this Year. And in *Italy* it rained Blood three Days and three Nights. *Pantal. Chron. Func.* Some place this Comet in 75, except this was another.

875. The Winter was ſharper and longer than ordinary, the Earth was covered with Snow and Ice from the *Calends* of *November* to the vernal Equinox. *Chr. Magd. Chriſtian. Math.*

876. A ſudden Tempeſt and Inundation of Rain in *Saxony*, to the Ruin of many Men, Beaſts, Buildings, and Trees. *Chr. Magdeb.*

878. A terrible Plague raged among the Cattle, chiefly on the *Rhine*, &c. *Id.*

879. The Sun was eclipſed in *England* from Noon to Night.

882. On the 3d of the *Calends* of *January*, *Moguntium* was ſhaken again. On the 5th of the *Calends* of *February* was a Comet. *Chr. Magdeb.*

883. A terrible Famine in *Italy*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

885. An Earthquake at *Moguntium*. *Id.*

898. So great a Famine in *France*, that People were neceſſitated to eat one another. *Func.*

*England*

*England* was viſited with a ſore Famine. *How.* A. C. 900.

A remarkable Eclipſe of the Moon in *England.* *Id.* 904.

A Comet appeared. 905.

Appeared another and much brighter Comet, followed by a great Inundation in *Saxony.* *Chr. Magdeb.* 912.

A moſt ſevere Winter. *id.*---914, A great Famine in *Germany.* 913.

A bitterly cold Winter. *Id.* 929.

On the 6th of the *Calends* of *March*, terrible Armies and Battles were ſeen in the Air all Night; the Noiſe of the Armies, and Cries of the wounded Men were diſtinctly heard. *Id.* 930.

A great Famine in *France.* *Func.* 932.

A terrible Whirlwind blew down St. *Maximinus*'s Church at *Triers.* *Id.* 934.

A Spring in *Genoa* ſent forth Streams of Blood. An Earthquake in *January.* *Id.* 935.

The Sky being clear, the Sun was darkned and became like Blood, and ſeemed bloody for ſeveral Days. A great Plague followed ſoon after, and eſpecially a ſudden Death of People. *Id.* 937.

*November* the 15th, Appeared a Comet, which continued ſeveral Days, followed by Inundations and great Death of Cattle. *Id.* 942.

On the 16th of the *Calends* of *May*, was an Earthquake, followed by an Eclipſe of the Sun. 944.

A Comet of a prodigious Magnitude and Height appeared every Night in *Italy*, diſperſing its fiery Beams; followed by a terrible Famine 945.

A. C. 945. Famine over all *Italy*, which with War reached *France* in 946. *Idem.*

947. A cold frosty snowy Winter in *Poland*, from *November* the 1st, to the middle of *March*. *Idem.*

951. In *Italy*, during roaring Thunder, and a terrible Tempest, like a red hot Stone of a prodigious Magnitude, flying out from the West, fell out of the Clouds to the Ground; a fiery Dragon was seen at the same Time; the same Moment was an Earthquake in *France* and *Germany*. *Id.*

956. Innumerable Multitudes died of the Plague; this proved a very severe Winter, followed by a grievous Famine, especially in *France* and *Burgundy*. *Id.*

957. Two Suns were seen at once; and the Sea-Water at *Naples* tasted fresh for two Days. *Id.*

962. A most severe Winter, a great Famine, and horrible Fire. *Id.*

964. So great a Plague broke out in the Emperor's Army, that such as were in Health in the Morning, despaired to see Night; and at Night they expected not to see Morning. *Baron.*

968. In *May* were very tempestuous and strong Winds, which corrupted the Corns, Vines, and Fruit Trees; hence arose a great Famine. *Baron.*---- An Earthquake, and a Comet, an Eclipse of the Sun, and a grievous Famine followed. *Chr. Magdeb.*

969. A great Earthquake in the East, which demolished many Cities. In *May* the Corn burnt by the Winds, died; hence a sore Famine. *Id.*

A fiery Sign was ſeen in the Heavens. A. C.

A great Famine in *England*. *Simeon Duncl.* 971.

In Harveſt appeared a Comet. Famine afflicted the Mountains. *Id.*---- A moſt rigorous ſtrong Froſt from *November* the 1ſt, to *March* the 11th. 974. 975.

A grievous Famine over all *England*. *Id.* 976.

On the 5th of the *Calends* of *November*, the Heavens were all Night in a Flame, Armies and Engagements were ſeen in them; many Houſes of *Capua*, 15 Towers of *Beneventum*, half of the City of *Campania*, and almoſt all *Roſna*, fell by an Earthquake: An univerſal Famine prevailed. *Chron. Magd.* &c. 979.

Appeared a Comet; next Year was another great Famine in *England*. 981.

Beſides foreign and civil Wars, and other great Calamities which afflicted the Eaſt, the *Lacedemonians* groaned under the Plague. *Baron*. 982.

A grievous Famine every where; a Comet; an Earthquake in *Campania*, &c. *Chron. Magd.* 983.

So great an Earthquake, as not only overthrew the Walls and Temples of *Conſtantinople*, but ſhook all *Greece*. *Cedren*. 986.

In *Saxony* a Grain like Wheat rained out of the Air. A great Dearth in *Albania*, but the Unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather brought Barrenneſs of Land, and a grievous Famine on many Countries. The Sun was darkned 17 Days. *Chron Func.*---- Two great Plagues afflicted *England*, a mortal Fever among People, and a great deadly Flux among Cattle. 987.

Was

A. C. 988. Was an exceſſive Drought, and a moſt ſcorching Heat. *Func.*

989. Great and often Inundations in Winter, and violent Winds, which threw down many Buildings, *&c.* Next Spring ſo great a Drought, that it hindered ſowing. The Heat of the Summer was paſt enduring; hence came a ſore Famine; then unſeaſonable Snows, and continual Rains in Harveſt, prevented both plowing and ſowing. A great Famine in *Albania* and *Saxony*, where it rained ſmall Fiſh, which ſtunk ſo intolerably that they could not be eaten. *Chron. Magdeb.*

991. A Fire came out of the *Rhine*, which conſumed many neighbouring Villages. *Func. ſchaff. Chr. Magdeb.*

992. In *November*, for three Nights ſucceſſively, the Heavens ſeemed bloody. *Chr. Magdeb.*

993. On the 7th of the *Calends* of *January*, at one a Clock in the Night, ſuddenly Light ſhined out of the N. like Mid-day; it laſted an Hour, but the Sky turning red, the Night returned. *Chr. Magdeb.*

994. From *November* the 1ſt, to *May*, was a moſt ſevere Winter; cold peſtiferous Winds blowing at the ſame Time. About the End of *July*, from the Severity of the Froſt, Ice was frozen ſo hard on Ponds and Rivers, that moſt Fiſh died; and the Water was unfit for human Uſe. Trees, Corn and Paſtures were burnt up, as though there had been a Fire under the Earth's Surface. Finally, Famine and dire Peſtilence made moſt terrible Havock of Man and Beaſt, ſo as many Houſes were left

left desolate without Inhabitants. *Chron. Spangdi* and *Saxonic*. A. C. 994.

A Comet was seen this Year in *England*.

This Year raged epidemically and fatally, such a Disease as the *English* had neither known nor felt for 200 Years before, *viz.* a Flux, which made terrible Destruction of Man and Beast. 995 *or* 996. 997.

A fearful Earthquake, and a most stupendous frightful Comet, like a great Scissure in the Heavens, which evanishing, out came a Serpent with a crescent Head, and green Feet. Two great Balls of Fire fell from the Sky, *&c. Chr. Magdeb.* 999.

This Year had many Prodigies, an Earthquake, a Comet with a long and terrible Tail like Lightning. On the 19th of the *Calends* of *January*, it fell on the Earth with so great a Light, that not only these in the Fields, but People in Houses were smitten by it; for the Fissure of the Heavens sensibly vanishing, the Serpent above appeared: The two Balls of Fire which fell, one fell upon *Magdeburg*, and the other beyond the *Albis*. *Chron. Spangdeb.* and *Saxon.* and *Func.* This and last Year are both one. 1000.

A bloody Flux and hot burning Ague raged mortally in *England*. 1001.

The famous and magnificent Town *Papaia* in *Italy* was almost wholly burnt down. *Schaffnob.* 1004.

A terrible Comet in the South, vibrating here and there was seen. 1005.

A

A. C. 1006. A great Famine in *England*, and over all *Europe*, ſuch as the Living never ſaw before; they ſcarce ſufficed to bury the Dead: It was general. *Sigbert.*

1007. Or as others will, in 1012, In this and the two following Years was a Plague, which raged ſo in *Germany*, that more People died than were left alive; many Towns and Villages were deſerted and left deſolate; Herds and Flocks ſtrayed at Liberty, none was to own, keep, or take care of them. *Sigbert. Schaff. Chron. Spungdeb.* Theſe Calamities were foretold by a Spring in *Lorrain* throwing forth Blood inſtead of Water. *Platina.* Drops of Blood fell on People's Cloaths, and the Sun that Year looked uncommonly red.

1009. This Year ſet in with often and extraordinary Rains; in the End of *May* a Comet ſhone forth, followed by a terrible Plague in *Saxony.*

1010. *Lycoſthenes* tells of a Spring that run Blood 25 Days.

1012. The Moon appeared bloody, the Earth was ſtrangely ſhaken, a burning Fire like a Tower fell from Heaven with a great Noiſe. An Inundation of the Sea overwhelmed many Towns in *England*, *Germany*, *&c.* and much People; endleſs Multitudes died of Famine and Plague; great Rains. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1013. A great Earthquake, and Whirlwind or Hurricane from the Weſt, throwing down Houſes, and tearing up Trees by their Roots. Thunder and Lightning in *May.* In *December* an Earthquake, and Inundation. *Chr. Magdeb.*

A

A great Heap of Clouds fell out of the Air, A. C.
ſuffocated and killed many. *Chr. Saxon.* On 1014.
the 3d of the *Calends* of *October*, the Sea over-
flowed, drowned many Villages, and an innu-
merable Multitude of People.

In *July* Hail and Thunder killed many Peo- 1016.
ple; Trees and Corn ſuffered much. A grie-
vous Famine followed. *Chr. Magdeb.*

Appeared a moſt frightful great Comet for four 1017.
Months. The ſame Year it rained Blood in
*France*; the Stains were indelible in all Things
but Cloaths and Wood. *Sigbert. Fuld. Epiſcop.*
The *Engliſh* Chronicles, which generally fall a
Year behind, yet by ſome extraordinary Haſte,
place this in 1018, and ſay, the People of *Nor-
thumberland* ſaw it 30 Days and 30 Nights to-
gether. And that 3 Days after, the whole Peo-
ple from *Teas* to *Tweed*, were cut off in a Bat-
tle with the *Scots. Sim. Dunelm.*

Was a very plentiful Year. 1018.

Many People were killed with the ſevere 1020.
cold Winter. On the *Calends* of *Auguſt*, a Cir-
cle like a Rainbow, divided tranſverſe by four
Lines, was ſeen about the Sun from three a
Clock to ſix. The *Albis* and *Viſurgis* riſing
high, drowned many of their Coaſters. A
Plague followed, wherein the Bodies of the
Dead were quickly full of Serpents, ſo as they
were got buried with great Danger and Trouble.
*Chron. Spangdeb.* and *Saxon.*

Was an exceſſive hot droughty Summer in 1021.
*England.* The *French* and *Germans* place it in
22, and ſay, that ſo great a Drought and Heat
aroſe, that many People, and much Cattle died
of

A. C. 1021. of it. In the mean Time marble Pillars ſent forth ſo profuſe a Sweat, as if Water had been thrown on them. In *May* was a great Earthquake in *Barbary*. *Chr. Magdeb.* &c. &c.

1025. In *Flanders* it rained conſtantly from *October* the 15th to *April*, followed by a Plague; which ſwept away the greateſt Part of Men; after that a great Famine.

1029. A great Plague afflicted the *Lamovice*, with ſuch ardent Heat, as ſcorched, burnt, and conſumed their Bodies. *Baron.*

1031. Terrible Tempeſts, and great Rains, cauſed ſuch Inundations in Rivers near the Sea, as overflowed the Lands. Famine and Plague followed. At the ſame Time, Famine and Plague grievouſly oppreſſed *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, *Paphlagonia*, and almoſt all the Eaſt; many were forced to leave their Country.

1033. In *June* or *July*, the Sun was eclipſed from ſix in the Morning to eight; was of a ſaphire Colour; all People looked pale and wan as though they were dead; the Air and all in it was of a yellow ſaffron Colour. *Glaber. Imperi. Hiſtor.*

1038. The Emperor *Conradus* being beyond the *Adriatic Sea*, in *July* a great Plague infeſted his Army, and killed Multitudes. *Baron.* The ſame Year was a terrible Famine in *Conſtantinople*. *Id.*

1039. In *April*, between Sun-riſing and Noon, a fiery Beam of a ſtupendous Magnitude was ſeen in the Heaven, which paſſing by the Sun near ſetting, it fell to the Earth, and left its

Tract viſible in the Air for ſome Time. *Chr. Magdeb.* A. C. 1039.

There were great Inundations in *Germany*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

This whole Year was frightful in *England* for both Diſtemperature of the Air, great exceſſive Rains, and damaged Corns; and alſo the great Death of Cattle, being greater than any Living ever remembred; and for divers Diſeaſes, and Intemperature of the Weather.--- Began a great Famine which laſted ſeven Years. On the 3d of the *Nones* of *November*, was a fearful Tempeſt and great Rain. In *Flanders* the Sea broke down its Banks, and carried off all, far and near, with it into the Ocean. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1041.

Tempeſts and profound Summer Rains, Harveſt Snows, Scarcity of Wine and Corn prevailed in *France* and *Germany*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1043.

Was a moſt ſhocking Mortality on Man and Beaſt. *id.* In 43 was a grievous Famine over all *England*; Corn the deareſt ever was known by any living. 1044.

On *January* the 1ſt, there fell in the Weſt of *England*, a very great and deep Snow, which broke down moſt Woods. It laid till *March* the 1ſt. The Summer after had ſuch Tempeſts of Thunder and Lightning, that the growing Corn was burnt and blaſted; and ſeveral Towns the Lightning reduced to Aſhes. There followed a great Dearth, and Death of People and Cattle. *Ranulf. Hilgd.* On *March* the 1ſt. was a great Earthquake, and the great Mortality after it. 1047 *or* 1048.

A. C. 1048. In *October* was a great Earthquake. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1051. There was a great Barrenneſs of the Land in *England*, Dearth, Famine, Want of Bread, and great Mortality.

1052. On St. *Thomas*'s Eve was ſuch a Hurricane in *England*, as demoliſhed many Churches, blew down innumerable Houſes, broke down or rooted up Trees.

1053. Was a great Comet in *Poland*, followed by a ſevere Famine. *Func.*

1055. Was a great Famine. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1057. Great Loads of Snow, and very great white Froſts ſpoiled the Vines. It rained Stones mix'd with Hail, Thunder killed ſome People. *Id.*

1059. A Comet ſhone in *Poland* for ſome Days. A great Famine there. *Chr. Magdeb. Func.*

In the Neighbourhood of *Tournay*, great Companies of Adders gathered and engaged in a prodigious bloody Battle; great Numbers were ſlain on both Sides: The Conquered crept into the Trunk of a hollow Tree, but the Conquerors compaſſed it round with great Hiſſing, till the Country being alarmed, gathered, ſet fire about them, and burnt them all. Both People and Cattle died of a raging Plague. The Winter in *England* was cold and long, very injurious to Corn; hence followed Famine and Plague in 60. *Sigebert. Chr. Saxon. cautract.*

1060. In *November* it rained Blood in the Neighbourhood of *Paris*.

1062. On the 6th of the *Ides* of *February*, were ſubterranean Motions in *Conſtantinople*; the

ſame Inſtant were Lightning and Thunder. *Chr. Magdeb.* A. C. 1062.

In *April* was a Tempeſt for four Days together of cold Winds and deep Snow, which killed all Fowls and Cattle, and damaged Trees and Vines. *Juſt. Lipſ.* 1063.

The Plague killed 600000 *Scythians* when about to invade the *Roman* Empire. *Baron.* 1065.

In the *Calends* of *May* was ſeen a Comet, not only in *England*, but all over the World: It laſted a Fortnight. *Sim. Dunelm.* 1066 *or* 1067.

In *October* a great Earthquake did much Hurt in many Places. In *May* a Comet of a ſtupendious Magnitude for 40 Days. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1068.

The *Normans* the Year before having waſted the North of *England*, this Year and next, reigned a great Dearth over the whole Nation, eſpecially in the North, that People ate Dogs, Cats, Horſe and Man's Fleſh; for from *Durham* to *York* was laid waſte, and was uninhabited nine Years. This was a very hard and ſevere Winter; Men were neceſſitated to eat whatſoever Nature abhors from Force of Hunger. Some to protract their wretched Lives, ſold themſelves into perpetual Slavery. Some going abroad, died in the open Way with Faintneſs. It was moſt ſhocking to ſee in Houſes, Streets and Highways, human Carcaſſes diſſolving into Slime; putrefying with intolerable Stench, and eaten up with Worms; nor was there any left to bury them, only ſome ſtraggling Paſſengers, with loathing to look at them, and haſten away; for almoſt all were either put 1069.

A. C. to the Sword, or ſtarved with Famine, or fled
1069. their Country. The Earth was deſolate without Agriculture or Inhabitants. Yet how many proudly and ſhamefully boaſt, that their Anceſtors came in with, and were fellow Butchers with the inhuman Butcher General; glorying that they are the Spawn of Oppreſſors, Thieves, Robbers, and Murtherers; poor and ſhameful Glory! owning themſelves the Inheriters of the Reward of Robbery and Murther: as though the Deſcendents of the poor diſtreſſed, oppreſſed Natives that eſcaped, were not far more honourable than they.

1070. The Famine ſtill reigned in *England*, and the Butchers Shambles were kept up. In *February*, about Cock-crowing, in a clear Night, appeared a Rainbow; and with the riſing Sun, two Pillars of a golden Colour, moſt reſplendent; they attended one on each Side the Sun for ſome Degrees. This Winter was a moſt rigorous Froſt, all Rivers were frozen up. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1073. A fatal Dearth and Famine ſtill continued over all *England*, from the Conquerors deſolating Wars, and brutiſh Cruelty.

1077. *March* the 27th, was a general Earthquake in *England*, and from *November* the 1ſt, 1076, following, to *April* the 15th, was one continued hard Froſt. *April* the 16th, being very fair and clear, appeared a Comet or blazing Star.

1078. Many *Aſiatics*, for fear of the Barbarians laying waſte the Eaſt, fled to *Conſtantinople*, but were purſued by Famine, and a grievous Plague;

Plague; ſo that the Living were too few to bury the Dead. *Chr. Magdeb.* A. C. 1078.

*Moguntium* was ſhaken by another Earthquake. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1080.

A great Famine in *Denmark*. *Func.*

*December* the 25th, A great Earthquake in *England*. 1081.

*April* the 6th, Was another Earthquake, and hideous roaring of the Sea in *England*, and a great Famine. 1082.

A Company of Horſemen were ſeen riding in the Air, but no Veſtiges of them to be found after. *Chr. Magdeb.*---- The Plague conſumed the Emperor *Henry* the IIId's whole Army in *Rome*. *Baron.* 1084.

This was a ſorrowful Year in *England*, full of Miſeries for the great Death of Cattle, late ripening of Corn and all Fruits, Intemperature of the Air, terrible Thunder and Lightning, fatal to many. *How's Stow's Annals*. *Ruſſia* depopulated by a Plague. 1085.

From *November* the 11th, to *April* the 1ſt, ſo great a Froſt, the *Rhine* was all paſſible on foot. *Juſt. Lipſ.*---- There was exceſſive Rains and great Water Floods in *Italy*, *Flanders*, and *England*, ſoftening the Hills, and over-whelming Villages, carrying along with them much People. There was a great Death of Cattle this Year, and a ſore Diſtemperature of the Air; hence a great Death of People, both of Fevers and Famine. In many Places, but chiefly in *Italy*, ſo prodigious were the Inundations, that Rocks by their Fall demoliſhed many Towns. The ſame Year in *England*, *Peacocks* and other 1086.

A. C. 1086. tame Fowls, left the Houſes and fled to the Woods; Fiſhes were dead in the Waters: *England* had alſo a great Earthquake. *Marian. Scot*, &c. &c. There was terrible Thunder and Lightning, fatal to many People and much Cattle; thence the Scarcity of Corn and Death of Cattle. *Sigbert. Joh. Major*, &c.

1087 and 1088. Great Thunder and Lightning; one half of all the People of *England* was ſeized with a violent burning Fever, which began laſt Year, and proved very fatal to Multitudes. At the ſame Time a Murrain made ſad havock among Cattle; the remainder of tame Fowls, as Hens, Geeſe, *&c.* fled to the Woods; devouring Flames conſumed moſt of the great Buildings in *England*; with all bad Seaſons, followed by a general Famine, no leſs fatal an Earthquake. A fiery Dragon was ſeen flying in the Air, caſt forth Flames out of his Mouth: Soon after followed the epidemic *Ignis Sater. Iſac. Chron.*

1088 *or* 1089. Frightful and deſtructive Thunder and Lightnings, and Hurricanes.

1089. On the third of the *Ides* of *Auguſt*, at three a Clock, an Earthquake in *England*. In *Africa* a hot Plague which burnt Men up. *Func.*

1090 *or* 1091. In *Normandy* a Spring ſent out Blood for three Days; the Sky ſeemed on Fire. *October* the 1ſt, a terrible Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning in ſeveral Parts of *England*, but eſpecially at *Winchcomb*, where it did great hurt to the Church, and left a moſt intolerable Stench behind it. *October* the 17th, was a moſt dreadful Hurricane, which rent, blew down, and ſcattered many thouſands of Houſes

in

in *London*, *Saliſbury*, &c. Such an Earthquake in *Greece* on St. *Nicholas*'s Day, as overturned Temples, Porticos, *&c.* and killed many People. At *Conſtantinople* were great Clouds, which demoliſhed Houſes, filled Valleys with Water like a Sea, drowned much People and Cattle; a great Hurricane, which blew down and broke a large beautiful Statue with its Pedeſtal; and ſuch Swarms of Locuſts, as darkned the Sun: From their putrid Carcaſſes, next Year aroſe a moſt deſolating Plague on Man and Beaſt. *Polydor. Zonar.* and *Crantzius.* A. C. 1090 *or* 1091.

The Roof and Tower of *Saliſbury* Church was broken down by Thunder. In *October* was ſeen a Comet. 1092.

In *England* fell exceſſive Rains, which raiſed ſuch Floods this Year as had not been known long before; all low Grounds were flooded. After that came a ſudden great Froſt; the Ice of the Thaw carried down moſt of the Stone and Wood Bridges, and Water Mines. Plague and Famine prevailed in *France* and *Germany*, wherewith the Poor being afflicted, vex'd the Rich with Thefts and Fires. At *Namure* was ſeen cineritious Bread, as though it had been baked or ſprinkled with Blood. 1093.

Was called the rainy Year, for from *October* to *April*, it never ceaſed; hence a graſſant Plague, with Famine over *England*, *France*, and *Germany*. A great Famine in *England* from *Rufus*'s heavy Taxes, and ſo great Mortality, that ſcarce did the Living ſuffice to bury the Dead. Tillage was alſo neglected. The Heavens were likewiſe frightful in *England*; Ar- 1094.

A. C. mies of fighting Men were ſeen in the Air
1094. Flaſhes of Fire falling from the Sky: Two Suns were ſeen at the ſame Time, one at a great Diſtance from the other. In *France* the Day before the *Nones* of *April*, 1095, Stars ſeemed to fall at Mid-day: A *Frenchman* obſerving the Place where one fell, went and poured Water on it; it ſeemed hot and hiſſed. An Earthquake and Hurricane at Midnight did great Miſchief. *Sigbert. Chron. Caſſin.*

1095. Beſides the falling of Stars on St. *Ambroſe*'s Day at Night, which fell ſo thick and faſt from Heaven all Night, that it was impoſſible to count them; were many terrible Tempeſts this Year; exceſſive ſummer Rains; therefore Corn and Fruits in many Places were not good. It was a late bad Harveſt, much Corn was not got in before *November* the 10th. After the Rains, a great Intemperature of the Air; a moſt ſevere Winter, all Rivers ſo frozen that Horſes and Loading went over.

1096. On *September* the 22d, appeared a Comet which continued 15 Days. The Rains took up in Harveſt; then came moſt pernicious Froſts, which cauſed Dearth and Famine in *England.*

1097 *or* 1098. On the 4th of the *Nones* of *October* ſhone forth a Comet, which ſtayed all Winter. This was a very grievous, laborious, and tempeſtuous Year. At the End of *October*, the Heavens ſeemed all on a Flame at Night; a great Death of Cattle, and rotting of Corn from the Rains. Men were obliged to plow, ſow, and reap Corn all in bad Weather. Heavy Taxes never ceaſed. 1096, At *Finchamſtead* near *Abbington*

*ton* in *Berkſhire*, a Spring ſent forth Blood at Times from 3 to 15 Days, in as plentiful a Stream as it uſed to diſcharge common Water. The Land of *Goodwyn* Sands was ſwallowed up by the Sea this Year. *Iſaac. Chron.* &c. A. C. 1097 *or* 1098.

On the 5th of the *Calends* of *October*, the Heavens appeared all Night in a Flame. Another oppreſſive Year for endleſs Taxes and Gelds, and great Rains which ſcarce ever ceaſed; all low marſhy Grounds periſhed with Floods and Water. 1098.

Great Inundations both by Sea and Rivers, drowning much Cattle, People, and Towns in *England*. Abroad many frightful Prodigies were ſeen; a Comet ſhined and burnt ſome Months; fiery Battles were ſeen in the Air; the Noiſe of fighting Armies were heard; bloody Arms were viſible in the Air; Cities beſieged, fiery Darts; Infants ſpoke in the Womb; Bread broken, poured out Blood; great Swarms of unknown Flies in many Countries; a fiery Dragon ſpuing Fire out of his Mouth, flew through the Midſt of Heaven; the Sun and Moon were darkened; Stars ſeemed to fall to the Earth; a ſevere Winter, and great Dearth of Grain: *Syracuſe* was ſhaken by an Earthquake. *Chron. Spand.* and *Saxon.* and *Func. Philip.* 1099.

Was a long and ſevere Winter Froſt. *Thames* roſe up with ſuch high Spring Tides, as drowned many Towns; did great Damage to *London* and other Places. The former Spring in *Berkſhire* ſent forth Blood for 15 Days more. An Earthquake in *England*. A great Famine in 1100.

A. C. 1100. in *Antioch*; *Chriſtians* forced to eat the putrifying Bodies of the *Turks*. *Baron.* ---- The Plague raged in *Paleſtine*, either from the Blood of the Slain, which had run into their Reſervoirs of Water; or from the Stench of the putrefying Slain, or from the Air. A great Tower of *Syracuſe* fell down in the Earthquake and killed a Multitude of People.

1101. Was ſeen from the E. toward the W. a flying Fire, like no ſmall City; and alſo an innumerable Army of Butterflies, which took up two or three Miles in Length, flying conſtantly for three whole Days, as it were from *Saxony* into *Bavaria*.

1102. Was an exceſſive hot Summer.

1103. The former Spring at *Hampſtead* ſent out Blood again. A great Death of Cattle, Deſtruction of Corn, and all Fruits. On St. *Laurence's* Day in the Morning, a terrible Wind did the greateſt Miſchief ever was known to all ſorts of Fruits.

1104 *or* 1103. Appeared about the Sun four viſible Circles. On the firſt *Quadrageſima* Week, about Even, the firſt Day, an uncommon Star was ſeen in the Weſt for 25 Days together, and ſhined at the ſame Hour: A great *Trabes* met this from the Eaſt. On Eaſter-day, in the Morning, before Day, were ſeen two Moons; one in the Eaſt, the other in the Weſt: Shortly after a Comet ſhined forth brightly. Blood is ſaid to run out of Bread broken at *Spira*. *Func.* &c. &c.

1104. A very great Snow in *February*, great Land Floods, mighty Scarcity of Corn, and Dearth, from endleſs Taxes and Wars in *England*.----

At

At the Summer Solſtice was a Storm at *Her-* A. C.
*bipolis*, wherein ſuch a prodigious Piece of Ice 1104.
fell, that when broken into four Quarters, four
Men could not carry it.

Two Days before the Nativity, ſo great a 1105.
Light appeared in the Weſt, that had it been
in the Eaſt, one would have taken it for the
Sun itſelf. Two Orbs alſo appeared like the
natural Sun, both in Shape and Light. A great
Earthquake at *Jeruſalem*.

A Comet was viſible in *February*, from 3 a 1106.
Clock to 9 for 25 Days at the ſame Hour. On
*Monday* and *Thurſday* were ſeen two full Suns,
one in the Eaſt, and one in the Weſt. On the
the firſt of the *Ides* of *June*, was a great Earth-
quake, and ſeveral Inundations of the Sea.
*Chr. Magdeb.*---- In *Judea* this Comet was ſeen
50 Days decreaſing; as alſo three Suns, one on
each Side the true; but the mock Suns were
ſmaller, and caſt leſs Light than the true. They
had a great white Circle environing them, and
in it a Rainbow of four Colours; the Bow
toward the Sun, and reaching to the other two
Suns. Shortly after the Stars ſeemed to rain
down from Heaven. *Clark's Mirrour*. The
Heavens ſeemed all on Fire, Sun and Moon
often uncommonly deficient. Beſides the fal-
ling of Stars; burning Faſces, fiery Darts, fly-
ing Fire were often ſeen in the Air; new Stars
appeared; Camps of Butterflies, ſmall un-
known fiery Worms, flew through the Air, and
darkned the Sun. Men, Cattle, Lands, Build-
ings, ſuffered much by Thunder, Lightning,
Hail, high Winds, Tempeſts; Grains and Fruits
were

A. C. 1106. were beat down and broken. Fiery Battles, Companies of Horſes, Cohorts of Foot, Cities, Swords, bloody Arms, were ſeen in the Air. Barrenneſs of Land from Inundations, Dearth from Scarcity, Plague from Famine, all prevailed.

1107. There were ſundry uncommon Phaſes of the Moon encreaſing and decreaſing contrary to her ordinary Courſe. In the Eaſt a black Comet was ſeen 40 Days together, at the beginning of the Night, which had a long Tail. A Rainbow with its proper Colours was ſeen about the Sun.

1108 *or* 1109. In *Normandy* appeared a Comet for ſome Days; ſoon after were ſeen two full Moons ſhining; one in the Eaſt, the other in the Weſt.

1109. Was remarkable for Thunder and Lightning. In *December* appeared a Comet in the milky way, moving Southward in *England*.

1110. *May the* 5th, A long and total Eclipſe of the Moon, then 14 Days old; the Night was clear, ſtarry, and a great Froſt, which killed the Bloſſoms of Trees. On the 6th of the *Ides* of *June*, a Comet roſe out of the Eaſt, and aſcended up toward the Zenith, then ſeemed to go back by a Retrogade Motion; it continued three Weeks. There was an Earthquake at *Salop*, and a bloody Battle of wild Fowls, wherein great Heaps were killed. The River *Trent* was dry at *Nottingham* for 24 Hours. Heavy Taxes in *England*. Tempeſts pernicious to Corn, and deſtructive of all Fruits. The People over all *England* were afflicted with ſore

ſore Diſeaſes, eſpecially an epidemic *Eryſipelas*, whereof many died, the Parts being black and ſhrivelled up. A. C. 1110.

Was a long and ſevere froſty Winter, very hurtful to Corns. Barrenneſs of Land. There was a great Dearth, Mortality of People, a grievous Murrain of Cattle, and Death of Fowls: All tame Fowls fled to the Woods, and Fiſhes died in the Water. A great Tempeſt at *Gloſſaria*, with Thunder and Lightning, *&c. Chr. Magdeb.* 1111.

This was a moſt fruitful and plentiful Year, yet very ſorrowful becauſe of the preſent raging Plague. An Earthquake at *Rottenburg* on the *Nicar.* 1112.

At *Parma* and *Ravenna*, in *June* it rained Blood both in the Town and Fields; it was the ſame in *Emylia*: So exceſſive was the Heat of this Month, that Corn and ſome Woods took fire and burnt. After this People were afflicted with grievous and long Diſeaſes, eſpecially a Dyſentery, and moſt deſtructive Plague. ----By the breaking in of the Sea, a great Part of *Flanders* was drowned; whereupon a great number of *Flemings* fled to, and became Subjects to King *Henry* the Iſt, of *England*, for ſome Places to inhabit; and he gave them *Pembrokeſhire* in *Wales*, where their Poſterity remain to this Day. *Baker's Chron.* 1113.

A Comet was ſeen in *May*, a great Drought, and want of Water. In *October* a terrible Hurricane, deſtroying Houſes, Villages, and Woods. The Sea ſhrunk in from its old Boundaries, Sea-Marks, and ordinary Heights, that a Man might 1114.

A. C. 1114. might have walked on foot on the dry Sands a whole Day; great Rivers which uſed to ebb and flow twice in 24 Hours became ſhallow, that in many Places People might ſafely walk over: The *Thames* was ſo low, that Horſe, Men, and Children, paſſed over it between *London-bridge* and the *Tower*, and under the Bridge, the Water ſcarce reaching the Knee, the whole Day and Night of *October* the 15th. In *December* the Sky appeared red as though it burned. *Medway* in *Kent*, for many Miles together, failed ſo of Water, that the ſmalleſt Veſſel could not paſs in the midſt of the Channel.

1115. The Winter was moſt ſeverely cold, with great Froſt and Snows. At the Thaw moſt of the Bridges in *England* were broken and carried down. *November* the 11th, was a moſt deſtructive Hurricane. There were many Storms, a Comet, and great Death of Cattle this Year. In 1114, So great an Earthquake, as ſhook all *Syria*; utterly razed many Towns, eſpecially in *Cilicia*, *Iſuria*, and *Cæloſyria*; as *Mamiſtra*, with ſeveral Towns; *Mareſia*, with its Suburbs; and many others; wherein periſhed Millions of People. Nor happened this in one Country, but the whole way to the utmoſt Confines of the Eaſt *Tyrius*. *Hiſt. Magdeb.* ---- *April* 23d, The ſame Year, ſo great a Snow fell in *Flanders*, as broke down the Trees in many Places. *Chron. Belgic.* In the Suburbs of *Antioch*, in the Night, the Earth opened and ſwallowed up ſeveral Towns, and

and many Houſes in 1114. *Sigbert. Continuator.* A. C. 1115.

This was a ſad rainy Year; the Rains began *Auguſt* the 1ſt, and continued till *Candlemas*; deſtructive of Corn and all Fruits. Yet the Summer began with terrible Thunder and Lightning, which did great Miſchief. And the Winter before, *viz.* of 15, had been the moſt rigorous with Froſt and Snow, and the Deſtruction of all Cattle, that the oldeſt alive had ever ſeen in *England*. In *January* was a great Earthquake abroad, which had overthrown many ſtately Buildings. 1116.

On *November* the 1ſt, A great Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, Clouds and Hail; and on the *Calends* of *December*; with ſeveral other terrible and fatal Tempeſts in many Places at different Times, as at *Leodium*. On *December* the 13th, was a great Earthquake. In *May*, and *July*, Eclipſes, wherein the Moon was red as Blood. On the 3d of the *Calends* of *January*, and on the 3d of the *Ides* of *December*, the Heavens appeared red, and all in a Flame of Fire: Scarcity of Corn from the great Hail and Tempeſts; and inceſſant Rains which ceaſed little all the Year. There was a great Earthquake in *Lombardy*, which continued 40 Days; which removed one large Village from one Place, and pitched it down in another, undamaged. But great was the Miſchief it did in other Places. The Magiſtrates of *Milan* being met in a Tower about the City Buſineſs, during a ſhort Silence of the Meeting, inſtantly all heard a Voice without, calling 1117.

A. C. 1117. calling one of them by his proper Name, and commanding him to come forth immediately; but he making no haſte to anſwer, a tall Perſon of ſolemn, grave, authoritative Aſpect, appeared before them all, and mildly charged the Perſon called, to go out; he obeyed and went: The Tower inſtantly fell, and killed all the reſt. In *May* was a great Plague of Locuſts at *Jeruſalem*, which ate up the Herbs, Trees, Vines, and ſown Corns. Moſt Bridges in *England* were broken down by Floods and Rains.

1118. In *February*, Tempeſts, Thunder, Lightning; the like in *December*, with great Hail and Rain. In the Epiphany Week, great Thunder and Lightning, which killed many. On St. *Thomas*'s Day, a great Hurricane in *England*.

1119. *September* the 29th, a great Earthquake in *Glouceſterſhire* and *Worceſterſhire*. Conſtant Rains and Inundations, ſo long, as Corns could neither be ſown, nor reaped; not only in *Poland*, but in its neighbouring Countries. Before theſe Rains, the Heavens were all in a Flame three Hours together after Sun-ſet. On the *Calends* of *January*, at one a Clock of the Night, Battles were ſeen in the Air, firſt from North to Eaſt; then ſcattered all over the Sky. In *December* the Moon was eclipſed, and blood red for an Hour. There was a violent Tempeſt for a whole Day in Chriſtmas.

1120. In *July* a horrible Tempeſt of Hail at *Treves*; it overthrew many Buildings; it did much Miſchief at *Halberſtadt*, that the Ground in nine Miles Compaſs bare no Corn. It killed moſt

moſt of all ſorts of ſmall Birds and Oxen. A. C.
*Jeruſalem* had a Famine from Locuſts and 1120.
Mice, deſtroying all their Corn laſt four Years.
In *Germany* Wolves tore and deſtroyed many
People. In the Vale of *Trent* was an Earth-
quake which overthrew many Houſes, and
buried their Inhabitants in the Ruins; for it
gave daily 10, 17, or 20 Shocks.

On the *Nones* of *April*, the Moon was e- 1121 *or*
clipſed. On *December* the 25th, a terrible and 1122.
general Hurricane. A great Fire in the Eaſt
ſent out ſome Flames till a weſt Wind with
Rain quenched it. Soon after followed a ſevere
Winter, which not only killed the ſown Corn
but People and Cattle; hence a Famine. On
the *Nones* of *April*, the Stars ſeemed not only
to fall, but to rain from Heaven; a Dearth en-
ſued, the Corn being parched in the Ground
from the exceſſive Heat and Drought of three
ſpring Months. *Chron. Magdeb.* &c. &c.

This Year was the greateſt Dearth of all in 1122.
*England*. On the 11th of the *Calends* of *April*,
a Hurricane followed by many Signs in *Eng-
land*. *July* the 24th, at Night an Earthquake
in *Somerſet* and *Gloceſterſhire*. *Auguſt* the 26th,
a great Hurricane; after that a great and broad
Fire on the N. E. which became a thick Cloud
divided into four Parts, and vaniſhed. Taxes,
and Dane-gelt, endleſs. *Lincoln* was burnt this
Year, and many People in it. An Earthquake
in *Lombardy*. *id. id. id.*

After *Whitſontide* a ſharp Froſt killed the 1123 or
Trees. Next Winter, far greater and oftner 1125.
Snows than ordinary fell, whereby many poor

A. C. 1123 *or* 1125. Peoples Children were killed, as were the Fiſhes in Ponds, even Eels themſelves. After this followed a great Plague on Man and Beaſt, and great Intemperature of Air, even till *March*. From which Variety of Weather, Snow, Rain, Hail, Froſt, *&c.* came great Miſchiefs. The Spring came on ſlowly from cold Nights, and daily heavy ſtormy Showers; all Seeds were drowned: Hence a Plague in *France*. Terrible was the Famine in *England*, ſo as in Towns, Villages and High-ways, dead Bodies lay unburied, diſſolving into ſtinking Slime. In *May* Trees ſcarce budded, the Ground was ſo chilled.

1124. The many Tempeſts in *England* were pernicious to Corns, and all Fruits; ſo that at *Candlemaſs* they were ſold at a great Price. There was a great Eclipſe of the Sun, ſcandalous Adulteration of Money, and grievous Taxes. A terrible Plague, and ſo great a Famine, afflicted *Germany*, that the third Part of People died; and ſcarce were there Survivors to bury the Dead. *Caſpinian. Chron. Cherion.* At *Pentecoſt* was a hard Froſt, which did harm to fruit Trees and Vines. Great Inundations at *Rome*. Famines ſo great, that Multitudes of both Sexes died of Hunger.

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1125. Exceſſive conſtant daily Rains the whole Summer in *England*; hence a moſt terrible Famine through the whole Nation on Man and Beaſt. On St. *Laurence*'s Day was ſuch a Flood, as drowned many Towns and much People; carried down Bridges; deſtroyed Corn, and Meadow. A Plague accompanied the

the Famine, and ſo bad Weather for deſtroying Corn and all Fruits, as none living ever ſaw before. In *Germany* and *Italy*, raged the like Famine and Peſtilence. A. C. 1125.

Three Days before St. *John*'s Day, Blood began to flow out of a Spring, and continued ſo all the Summer, the Sabbath Days excepted, for then it ſent out Water only; all the reſt of the Days of the Week, Blood. 1126.

In *October* a Comet ſhined out. Moſt of *Oſterberg* was burnt, and much People killed between the Citizens and Emperor's Servants. The like was the Fate of *Moguntium*, and its Cathedral; the Monaſtery of *Spira*, and *Argentoratum*; *Gloſſaria*, and *Salina* of *Saxony*; all burnt. *Chr. Magdeb.* but the *Chron. Saxony* places this in 36, not 27. 1126 *and* 1127.

Was a moſt terrible hard Winter. St. *Anthony*'s Fire fatal to many in *England*. In *Eaſter* fell much Snow. At *Padderborn* were two Circles ſeen about the Sun, the inner ſeemed to contain the Breadth of the Church; the outer the Extent of the City. Theſe vaniſhing, the whole Town with the Church was burnt, and noon Day turned to dark Night. *Syria* was ſhaken by an Earthquake, and many People killed. *Gandavi* was burnt. *Crantz. Cron. Saxonic* This Year died *Johannes De-temporibus*, aged 361: He was Armour Bearer to *Charles* the Great, who died in 814. *Chr. Math.* 1128.

On St. *Nicholas*'s Feaſt, at Night was an Earthquake in *England*. There happened a very great Murrain among Cattle, and a Death of 1129 1130 and 1131.

A. C. 1129 1130 and 1131. domeſtic Animals, which was ſo univerſal, that no Part over all *England* eſcaped; and continued much longer than ever was known before. *October* the 8th, appeared a Comet for five Days.----In 30, a great Famine in *Rome*. *Baron*.----In 31, ſo great a Drought was there in *France*, as dried up Lakes, Rivers, Springs, and Wells. The Fire alſo which roſe through the Chinks of the Earth, could not be quenched by Rain, Cold, or any other Method for two Years. This Year and ſome after, was ſo great a Death of domeſtic Animals, as few ſurvived; Oxen died ſo faſt, that out of 10 Yoke, not one was left; and of every 2 or 300 Swine, ſcarce one remained alive: Fowls alſo died; hence a great Dearth of Fleſh, Butter, Cheeſe, and Eggs. It was the ſame in *England* in 32. *December* the 16th, 31, the Moon ſhining, the Heavens in the North were all like a Flame of Fire.

1132 and 1133. *Auguſt* the 2d, a great Eclipſe of the Sun, a general terrible Earthquake, a roaring hideous Noiſe, (though not equal to that mentioned by *Bede* in 369, which travelled all the World over, when it rained Wool, and hailed withal) So great was this Eclipſe, that the Stars were eaſily ſeen about the Sun at Noonday. The Earthquake was on the *Friday* after; it overthrew many Houſes and Buildings. A Fire burſt out of the Earth at certain Chaſms in ſuch dreadful Flames, as neither Water, nor any thing elſe, could quench. On the 8th of the *Ides* of *October*, appeared a Comet for ſeven Days. The greateſt Part of

*London*

*London* was burnt. King *Henry* going to *France*, when on the Shore, was often forced back by Storms, contrary Winds, frightful Sky, or the like. In ſome Places the Day was cloudy; in others, dark; in a third, quite Night. The Sun appeared like a new Moon, ſometimes broader, ſometimes ſmaller, ſometimes crooked, ſometimes ſtraighter; ſometimes it ſtood ſtill, other times it moved forward, and ſeemed like Quickſilver, moved and liquid. Some ſaid the Sun was in Eclipſe, which, if true, it muſt have been in the Dragon's Head; and the Moon in his Tail, in the 5th Sign, *i. e.* in the Lyon. The Moon was 27 Days old; many Stars were ſeen the ſame Time. Several Ships in the Harbour were terribly toſſed, and damaged, without Wind, Storm, or viſible Cauſe. A great Anchor, deep fixed in ſolid Earth, was ſuddenly pulled up, and drawn up without Hands. Two Days after was an Earthquake. Next Week ſeveral ſaw the Moon as uſual at that Age, and ſuddenly after ſeemed very large, and ſparkling red like a Shield. Several ſaw two Moons the ſame Night, at a Spear's length Diſtance. Great Intemperature of the Air. In *France* many Birds fell down dead. *Chr. Magdeb. Engliſh Chron.* A. C. 1132 and 1133.

The Sea broke in on the Land, and overflowed a great Part of *Flanders*, and the neighbouring Countries; killed much People and Cattle: The like it did next Year. This was a rainy Year. 1134.

So great a Drought and Heat, that all Graſs and Corn being burnt up, Dearth and a great 1135.

A. C. 1135. Famine followed. Rivers and Springs were dried up; Mountains and Woods burnt up; whatever would take Fire, was fallen to the Earth; And many Places were ſaid to be ſet on Fire by the Sun. The *Rhine* was ſo dried up, that one might ſafely ford it in any Place. *Aventin. Bergomens. December* the 1ſt, was ſuch dreadful Thunder and Lightning, as is very uncommon in *England* in Winter. A Tempeſt, or Hurricane. The Sun was eclipſed. *How.* The Earth was ſo ſhaken, that many Edifices fell down. Uncommon Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon. From the Drought and Heat, Fire roſe through the Chinks of the Earth in many Places, and ſent up Flames which could not be quenched either with Water, or otherwiſe. Soon after came a general Plague. *Chr. Magdeb. Func.* &c.

1136. The Heavens this Year were quite frightful, with Thunder, Lightning, Rain, *&c. Chr. Magdeb.*

1137. Was an exceſſive hot and droughty Summer in *England*, &c. Navigable Rivers were ſo dried up in many Places, that they might be walked over on foot. Fountains and Wells in *France*, were ſo dried, that many Labourers died of Thirſt. From the exceſſive Heat, many Towns took Fire, and were totally burnt down, as *Moguntia, Spira, Gloſſaria*, all the ſame Day. *Trithem. Chr. Saxon. Vincent. Martin. Polonus.*

From this Drought, and the inexpreſſible Cruelties and Barbarities of King *Stephen's* Reign,

Reign, aroſe a great Dearth and Famine in *England*. A. C. 1137.

A total Eclipſe of the Sun, and the Stars ſeen about it. 1139.

On the 13th of the *Calends* of *April*, the like ſolar Eclipſe, and an Earthquake in *England*. 1140.

Began in *England* a moſt dreadful and deſolating Famine, which continued 12 Years. This was a long, rigorous, tempeſtuous, froſty, and ſnowy Winter. At a Place called *Welſburn* in *Worceſterſhire*, roſe from the Earth to the Sky, a Tempeſt of Whirlwind and thick Darkneſs; it threw down 51 Houſes, carried off the Roof of the Church, and with it Hailſtones as big as Pidgeons Eggs; one whereof killed a Woman dead. Great was the damage it did to Shipping in *Flanders*. There were ſwarms of ſmall flying Worms which darkned the Sun. 1141.

Theſe Worms ate all up. From a bad Air, a ſore Plague on Man and Beaſt. This after the Rains was a very hard Winter; the *Thames* and other Rivers were frozen, ſo as Men, Horſes, and Burdens, might ſafely paſs and repaſs on the Ice. The Earth was covered with a thick deep Snow. At Chriſtmaſs was an Earthquake at *Cheſter*. Balls of Fire glanced and ſhined in the Air; then diſappeared there, and ſhone out in another Place. 1142 and 1143.

On the 14th of the *Calends* of *February*, was a dreadful Hurricane; *England* was almoſt conſumed by a general ſore Famine and civil Wars. In 44, a moſt droughty Harveſt; 1144 and 1145.

A. C. 1144 and 1145. 1146. no Rain nor Dew till St. *John Baptiſt*'s Day; then no more long after.

In *May* a Comet appeared many Days in the Weſt, enlightening all the Air with its bright gliſtering Beams. Famine in *France*.

1147. A great Earthquake; *Moguntia* ſhook 15 times. The Emperor with the confederate Princes, in their way to the holy Land; one Evening a dark thick Cloud covered their Camp, and whole Swarms of Butterflies appeared, ſprinkled with Blood all over, as tho' it had rained Blood. This ſtruck them with Fear. A little after they heard Thunder, and the Sound of a great Tempeſt. About Midnight a violent Torrent breaking out, carried rapidly with it into the Sea whatever reſiſted it in the Valley. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1148. In *April* was great Thunder, with a Hurricane four Days; after an Eclipſe of the Moon. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1149 and 1150. Was full of Tempeſts of Thunder, and Lightning, Hail, Rain, *&c.* which did ineſtimable hurt; the Summer and Harveſt were exceſſive rainy. *Chr. Magdeb.* &c. Theſe Rains did great Miſchief to ſtanding Corn, ſo that a Dearth followed. From *December* the 10th after, to *February* the 19th, a very hard Froſt; the *Thames* was ſo frozen that Men went over on foot, and horſeback. A terrible Whirlwind, which brake down many Houſes, tore up Trees by the Root, &c. The Earth was very barren.

1151 and 1152. The great and exceſſive Rains, which fell this Summer, hindered the Growth of Corn; hence

hence a Famine, together with a great Mortali- A. C.
ty of People. ---- *Italy* felt three Shocks of 1151 and
an Earthquake, beſides Famine and Plague. 1152.
*Chr. Magdeb.*

Was a general Famine over all *Europe*, and 1154.
a great Froſt in *England*, Thunder, Light-
ning, Rains, and a horrible Tempeſt; Famine
in *Scotland*, with Plague. *Chron. Magdeb.*

In *Burgundy* was an Earthquake in *February*. 1155.
*Chr. Magdeb.*

For three Hours were three great Circles 1156.
about the Sun, when they vaniſhed two Suns
appeared in *October*. In *March*, *Burgundy*
trembled thrice in one Night; and during all
*Quadrigeſima*, were ſmall Tremblings. *Chr.*
*Magdeb.*

Very much Snow and Froſt in *Italy*; in 1156 *or*
Summer after was an exceſſive Heat and 1157.
Drought, followed by a Plague; in *June* a
great Tempeſt, which did much Damage to
Corn, Trees, and Buildings. *Chr. Magdeb.*---
In 56, in *England*, Thunder and Tempeſts
were very frequent in *July*. Abundance of
Rain followed, which began *Auguſt* the 11th,
and hindred the reaping and ſowing of Corn;
hence many great and long Floods, which car-
ried down Houſes, Churches, *&c.* then came
the Froſt.

In *July*, at Noon-day, a large Circle of a 1157 *or*
green and fiery Colour compaſſed the Sun for 1158.
half an Hour: In a clear Day in *September*,
were ſeen three Suns at once; and a few Days
after, as many Moons: In *July* were ſeveral
Lightnings and Tempeſts in *Normandy*: In

A. C. 1157 *or* 1158. ſeveral Places many People were killed with Lightning: A great Inundation followed, which hindred the reaping, fetching home, and ſowing of Corn; then were ſeveral Earthquakes; a great Inundation of the *Tyber*: In *Auguſt* was like a Circle of Fire about the Sun. *Chr. Magdeb.* An Earthquake in *England*; and the *Thames* dried up.

1160. In *April*, *Friſſingen* was wholly burnt, after many Prodigies threatening its Fate. *Chron. Magdeb.*

1161. On the *Calends* of *January* was an Earthquake: At the Village *Landaaron*, at Noonday, roſe out of the Earth a terrible Whirlwind, which took up and carried with it every thing in its way; then like a Pillar of a red and green Colour, roſe out of the Whirlwind and ſtood on high; and the Noiſe of Spears and Lances were heard in it, but no Hand was ſeen; on the top were ſeen ſundry ſorts of Fowls flying in and about it: Soon after a grievous Plague raged both there and in ſeveral Places of *Normandy*, and the Neighbourhood: The Sun was eclipſed: A great Famine and Earthquake in ſeveral Places; as at *Antioch*, *Tripoli*, *Damaſcus*, &c. wherein were killed 20000 Men: In *Sicily* the Sea overflowed and drowned 5000 People: In *May* fell a great Hail, the Stones as large as Geeſe Eggs; as alſo ſeveral Tempeſts, Inundations of Rivers, and Loſs of much People: After this were Earthquakes, and deſtructive Thunder and Lightning. *Chr. Magdeb.*

On

On the 14th of the *Calends* or *March*, was so great a Tempeſt of Wind, Thunder and Lightning, at *Lubeck*, as burnt and overthrew many Houſes: The Sea overflowed farther in *Frieſland* than ever was known; even *Hadelen*, and all the low Country of *Albia* and *Wirra*; many thouſands of People and Cattle were drowned: At the ſame Time, Hail made fearful Havock of Men, Beaſts, Trees, and Horſes: In *Poland* was a Famine. *Chr. Magdeb.* ---- In *Mediolana* fell twelve great Snows, which greatly afflicted both Animals and Vegetables: A great Famine ſtill reigned over moſt Parts of the World: Famine, Plague, and War, ſorely afflicted the *Mediolanenſes*. A. C. 1162.

In *June* it rained Blood; and a Fountain in *Britany* ſent forth Blood: Famine and Plague in *Aquitania*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1163.

At *Senon* was firſt thick Darkneſs; then frightful Thunder. On the *Calends* of *October* were three Circles about the Sun for three Hours; when they vaniſhed, two Suns ſeemed to ariſe. *Chr. Magdeb.* Theſe Suns ſhone forth ſtrangely. 1164.

In the Dioceſe of *Dolanus* it rained Blood: In *Auguſt* a Comet appeared in *Scotland* with two exceeding long Beams. *Chr. Magdeb.* On *Sexageſima* Sunday, the Sea ſwelled, and roſe three Days together; and in *Sicily* it drowned 12000 People. *Chr. Belgic.* *January* the 26th, was a great Earthquake in *England*. 1165.

An Earthquake in *Ely*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, on *January* the 20th. 1166.

A grievous Plague raged in the Emperor *Frederic*'s Army. *Baron*. 1167.

*Cathama*,

A. C. 1169. *Cathama*, a Town of *Sicily*, was overturned by an Earthquake.

1170. The Biſhop and Clergy, the Abbot of *Milletum*, 400 Monks, and 15000 People were killed; many Caſtles in *Sicily*, and the neighbouring Iſlands, were overthrown, and Multitudes of People killed. *Antioch*, and *Jeruſalem* were alſo ſhaken in *June*; and all the Eaſt, and *Tripoly*, in *July*: None could eſtimate the Damages done, nor the Loſs of infinite Multitudes of People killed. In *Germany* alſo were terrible Earthquakes and Inundations. *Chr. Magdeb. Baron.*

1171. At *Chriſtmas* were two Stars of a fiery Colour ſeen in the Weſt; one was great, the other ſmall; they ſeemed joyned at firſt, then ſeparated, and a great way diſtant; then diſappeared: *Turin* was burnt ſoon after: In *Quadrageſima* were great Inundations of the Sea; the Harveſt in many Places was loſt, and carried off by the Waves: A Plague on Man and Beaſt. *Chr. Magdeb. December* the 25th, terrible Thunder and Hail in *England*, which killed Birds, Beaſts, and People, in *England*, *Ireland*, *France*, and *Scotland*: At Night

1172. fell a moſt terrible Tempeſt; the Lightning did great Miſchief. The King returning from *Ireland*, his Army from eating much freſh Fleſh and Fiſh, contracted a bloody Flux, which they brought home, and ſpread over all *England*. In 72, or 73, three Suns were ſeen at once in the Weſt; after two Hours two vaniſhed, and the third ſet: Next Year three Moons were ſeen at once: Earthquakes demoliſhed

moliſhed Cities, Villages, and innumerable Peo- A. C.
ple. *Chr. Magdeb. Engl. Hiſtories.* A great 1172.
Inundation on the Rhine. *Chr. Func.*

In *January* were frequent Thunders; the 1173.
Lightnings did much hurt to Houſes and
Churches. In *February* fiery Battles were ſeen
in the Air. *Chr. Magdeb.*

This Year the whole World was afflicted with 1174.
a cloudy corrupt Air, which occaſioned a moſt
univerſal Cough, and Catarrh, fatal to many.

Both *England*, and the neighbouring Coun- 1175.
tries, groaned under a grievous Mortality of
People, ſoon followed by a great Dearth and
Famine.

Was a great Inundation of the Sea in *Hol-* 1176.
*land*, and other Marſhes in *Lincolnſhire*; and
ſwallowed up much Cattle and People: Two
Days after it returned to its own Boundaries.
*Milan*, *Italy*, and *England*, ſuffered by an
Earthquake: All over the Iſle of *Wight* rain-
ed a Shower of Blood for two Hours toge-
ther, to the great Surprize of the Spectators.
*Speed's Iſle of Wight.* It was a conſtant hard
Froſt, and much Snow from *Chriſtmaſs* to *Can-
dlemaſs*: At Eaſter a terrible Hurricane: *Flo-
rence* was burnt down. *Chr. Magdeb.*

In Summer, and Harveſt, was ſo great a 1177.
Drought, that the Seed ſown was loſt; no
Corn or Hay Harveſt: In Harveſt, great
Rains, Floods, and Shipwrecks were heard of.
On the 3d of the *Calends* of *December*, at
Night roſe a moſt violent Tempeſt. *November*
the 30th, a Light ſhone from E. to W. *Chr.
Magdeb.* This Light and Redneſs like burning
Fire,

A. D. 1177. Fire, flew with the Wind in *England*; ſome affirmed they ſaw a fiery Dragon at the ſame Hour with a criſped Head: This ſtrange Corruſcation was ſeen over all *England*. ---- The third Day after, from the ſame Quarter came a terrible Hurricane, a S. W. Wind, which overthrew Churches, Houſes, Trees, *&c.* It was a moſt tempeſtuous ſtormy Winter: On St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day was Thunder and a Storm, which laid Corn, and killed Birds. *Eng. Hiſtories.*

1178. *Carnotum* was reduced to Aſhes; a Shower of Blood in *England*; a great Star with many leſſer about it, all reddiſh, continued ſhining. Next Day on the Weſt, a few Hours after, a Shower of great Hail killed Men, Sheep, and Goats. In *September* the Sun at Noon-day was ſo darkened without any Eclipſe, that it looked pale for two Hours: A Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning at *York*. *Chr. Magdeb.* ---- *June* the 8th, after Sun ſet, the new Moon ſhone forth very clear, with her Horns toward the Eaſt; preſently the upper Horn divided into two; out of the middle of this Diviſion came a burning Brand, caſting far and near from it Coals and Sparks as it were of Fire: In the mean Time, the Body of the Moon beneath, ſeemed to twiſt itſelf like an Adder that had been beaten; then it returned to its firſt State again: This was repeated about a dozen times; at length, from Horn to Horn, became black. On the *Ides* of *September* next, the Moon being 27 Days old, at 6 a Clock happened a partial Eclipſe of

the Sun; for the Body of it appeared Horns A. C.
ſhooting forth toward the Weſt, as the old 1178.
Moon doth; The reſt of the Sun was cover-
ed with a dark Roundel, which coming
down by little and little, threw about the re-
maining Brightneſs, till both Horns on each
Side came to hang down toward the Earth:
And as the black Roundel went by little for-
ward, the Horns at length were turned toward
the Weſt; ſo the Blackneſs vaniſhed, and the
Sun reaſſumed its former Brightneſs. In the
Air were Clouds of different Colours, as red,
yellow, green, pale, which aſſiſted the Spectators
to an eaſier and fuller View of it all the while.
On the *Ides* of *January*, the Sea broke in on
the Marſhes, and drowned People, Villages,
and Cattle innumerable. This Meteor of the
Moon, thus related by *Engliſh* Hiſtorians, Fo-
reigners call a frightful Comet like a twiſted
Serpent; and place it in 79. See *Chr. Magdeb.*
---- *December* the 25th, near *Darlington*, in
the Biſhoprick, the Earth lifted up its ſelf
like a high Tower, and ſo continued the
whole Day, and then fell with ſo horrible a
Noiſe, that it terrified all the neighbouring
Inhabitants; and the Earth ſwallowed it up,
and made there a deep Pit, which remains to
this Day, called Hells Kettles. ---- And about
60 Years before, in the Reign of *Henry* I.
there was not only an Earthquake, but in ſun-
dry Places the Earth ſent forth ſuch a hideous
Noiſe, and caſt forth Flames at certain Rifts,
or Chinks, for many Days together, which
by

A. C. 1178. by no means could be extinguiſhed. *Baker's Chron.*

1179 and 1180. Was a ſevere Winter; ſeveral great Inundations carrying down Bridges, Houſes, and People. On *Chriſtmaſs* Day was an Earthquake in *Durham*. *January* the 5th, terrible Thunder and Lightning, with a Hurricane, and Hail, in *Kent*. In 80, an Earthquake fatal to many great Buildings in *England*, eſpecially to *Lincoln* Church. One in *Sicily*, and *Naples*.

1181. Was a general and great Famine over *England* and *Wales*. Terrible Thunder and Lightning on the 16th of the *Calends* of *Auguſt*. A great Earthquake in the Eaſt.

1184. On the 17th of the *Calends* of *February*, was an Earthquake at Midnight, and terrible Thunder in many Places of *England*.

1185. On the *Monday* before Eaſter, was the greateſt Earthquake over all *England* that this Nation ever felt; for the very Stones faſt in the Earth, were moved out of their Places, Stone-houſes ruined. The Sun was eclipſed after 9 a Clock on the *Calends* of *May*. In *Calabria* was a terrible Earthquake; the Archbiſhop, with his Clerk, whole Family, and moſt of the City, were ſwallowed up; many Caſtles overturned; thouſands of People deſtroyed. A City on the *Adriatic* Sea, with its whole Inhabitants were ſwallowed up in the Night, *&c.* At *Gower* near *Newcaſtle*, a Spring ſent forth Milk three Hours, which left its Cream on the Sides of the Courſe. In the

the middle of *Quadrageſima*, a great Earthquake in *Gothland*. A. C. 1185.

An Eclipſe of the Sun in *Poland* and *Ruſſia*, and the hotteſt Winter that ever was felt in theſe Parts; ſo that the Harveſt was in *May*, and the Vintage in *Auguſt*; then came a ſweeping Plague. In *Corinthia* in *Germany*, great Swarms of Locuſts, with prodigious large Bodies eat up all Sorts of green Vegetables; hence a Barrenneſs of Land, Dearth, Famine, and Peſtilence. *Chron. Magdeb. Func.* &c. *April* the 25th, an Earthquake in *Lincolnſhire*. 1186.

Was a grievous and peſtilent Mortality of Men and Cattle in *England*. *Benedict. Abbaſ.* Great Floods and Inundations. *Chr. Saxon.* 1187.

The Day before the *Nones* of *September*, the Moon being 28 Days old, appeared a partial Eclipſe of the Sun in *England*; at *Verona* it was total, and was like a red hot Kettle or Copper; the Spectators hereat aſtoniſhed, ſuddenly came an Earthquake, which ſhook the Foundations of the whole City.

On *Sunday* the 6th of the *Ides* of *July*, at 11 a Clock roſe a Tempeſt of Wind, and Rain, Thunder, Lightning, and Hail like Pidgeons Eggs; the Sea overflowed its Banks a great Height, and killed much People and Cattle in *England*: This Plague was in *Rome*. *Baron.* &c. 1188.

In the Spring, no Night followed the Sunſetting; for a Beam of the Sun kept Poſſeſſion of its Throne, diſperſing its Rays clearer and wider than the Sun; for when the Sun went 1189.

A. C. 1189. down, its Radii knowing neither ſetting, nor Eclipſes, or Clouds, or other interpoſing or darkening Bodies, reverberated its true Light; hence this Verſe,

*Sol Pater, et Radius Filius ejus erat.*

A ſore Famine, and a very great Mortality continued.

1190. In *December*, at *Meſſina* was terrible Thunder and Lightning.

1191. On the Eve of St. *John*'s Tide, was an Eclipſe of the Sun.

1192-3. In *January*, about the firſt Watch of the Night, the N. W. Part of the Sky appeared as red as though it had been on Fire, without any Clouds or other Darkneſs, ſo that the Stars were viſible, and ſhined through the Redneſs; ſundry bright Stroaks appeared now and then, flaſhing upwards, dividing the Redneſs, through which the Stars ſeemed of a Blood Colour: The ſame Meteor was ſeen again in *February* twice, and on *November* the 2d before Break of Day.

1193. Was a great Earthquake that levelled Edifices and Trees with the Ground. *Chr. Magdeb.* From great Rains in *England*, moſt of the Corn periſhed, and was loſt. On the 7th of the *Ides* of *June*, at 6 a Clock, a thick black Cloud roſe in the Air, the Sun ſhining clear all round about. In the middle of the Cloud was an Opening, out of which proceeded a bright Whiteneſs, which hung in a Ball under

under the black Cloud over the Side of the *Thames*, and the Biſhop of *Norwich*'s Palace. A. C. 1193.

Great Thunder, Lightning, Hail, and Rain, at *Beluata*, which broke down all Fruit-trees, Vines and Corn; many Villages were burnt down. Another Tempeſt at *Laudun*. So great a Heat and Drought had the *Thuringii*, that in many Places of their River People might walk over dry-footed. *Chr. Magdeb.* Famine in *France*. *Func.* ---- In *England* on *March* the 12th, the Sky quite clear, and Sun ſhining, at a little Diſtance from the Sun, appeared an extraordinary Brightneſs of the Length and Breadth of a Man, with a red ſhining Splendor like a Rainbow. 1194.

In *March* a ſudden and great Inundation carried down in many Places, Towns, Villages, and Inhabitants. *Chr. Magdeb.* This Year was a terrible Dearth in *France*, and *Flanders*, and *England*, from exceſſive and unſeaſonable Rains for ſome Years paſt; hence an epidemic and acute Fever. This Dearth began ſome Years before, and continued four Years together; from which ſo great a Mortality, that there not being Living and Healthy enough to bury the Dead, Funerals were neglected; the Dead were thrown on Heaps into Pits made on purpoſe; moſt of the Vulgar died of the Famine; then came the Plague: This Fever or burning Ague raged ſix Months, and vaniſhed this Winter. On the Octaves of *Pentecoſt*, in the firſt Hour of the Day, appeared two Suns; the mock Sun ſo exactly like the true, that very few could diſtinguiſh the one from 1196.

A. C. 1196. the other: Quickly after began this great Mortality, which was uſhered in by long Wars and Famine. On the 3d of the *Nones* of *November*, was a Hurricane..

1197. On the 4th of the *Nones* of *May*, was a terrible Earthquake; it laſted long, and did great Miſchief. *Chr. Magdeb.* In *England* it rained three Days together: This was a very dear Year.

1198. About St. *John Baptiſt*'s, a Dew fell in *France*, as ſweet as Honey; in *July* a grievous Tempeſt, and great Hailſtones, which broke down Houſes, Woods, Vines, and Corn. *Chr. Magdeb.* On the *Ides* of *May* it rained Blood in *England*: On the 13th of the *Calends* of *Auguſt*, was a Tempeſt.

1199. In *Poland* was a terrible Earthquake for ſeveral Days: At the Riſe of the Teutonic Order, ſtrong North Winds blew in *Pruſſia* for 12 Years together, which was the cauſe of very great Tempeſts. *Chr. Magdeb.* ---- There were ſeveral heavy Rains and great Floods in many Parts of *England*, which carried down *Berwick* Bridge, *&c.* with many Houſes and much People. On the 11th of the *Calends* of *June* was an Earthquake in *Somerſetſhire*, that People could not ſtand, but fell down. On *October* laſt, was frightful Thunder. An Eclipſe of the Moon on the 2d of the *Nones* of *January* at Midnight for three Hours; it turned as red as Blood, ſending out Rays like Fire. *November* the 4th, a ſudden terrible Thunder.

1200. In *December* appeared in the firſt Watch of the Night, five Moons at once; one in every

Quarter

Quarter of the Heaven, and one in the middle, compaſſed about with bright Stars; this laſt went five or ſix times round the other for the Space of an Hour, and ſhortly after all diſappeared: The Winter after was exceſſive cold. *Chr. Magdeb.* and *Engliſh Hiſtories.* A. C. 1200.

The Spring had glutting and continual Rains, and very great Floods: On *June* the 25th, and *July* the 10th, were great Tempeſts of Thunder, Lightning, Hail as big as Eggs, and prodigious Rains, deſtroying Corn, Cattle, People, Meadows, *&c.* and burning Towns: The Rains continued from *Pentecoſt* to the *Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin*, which not only hindered Corn and Fruits from ripening, but rendered them moſtly uſeleſs and unprofitable. A great Dearth of Animals followed, but chiefly of Sheep. *May* the 30th, an Earthquake, and a terrible Voice was heard. *Aconin*, *Tyrus*, *Archas*, and *Tripoli*, were almoſt entirely ruined; Multitudes were killed. *Id. Id.* 1201.

This Winter (after the great Summer Rains of 1201) was ſevere, beyond any in the Memory of Man for extreme Cold, and long Continuance; frozen Ale was ſold by Weight: It ſnowed for many Days, and very deep. An Earthquake from the *Epiphany* to the *Calends* of *February*. After the Froſts followed the like Tempeſts of Thunder, Lightning, Rain, and Hail as big as Hens Eggs; deſtroying Corn, Fruit, young Cattle, and Horſes, *&c.* From the laſt Years Rains, a bad Crop, and the Corn for Seed marred; came a Dearth. *Id. Id.* 1202.

----In this King *John*'s Reign were ſtrange

A. C. 1202. Fiſhes taken on our Coaſts armed with Helmets and Shields, like armed Knights, only much larger; at *Maidſtone* in *Kent* a Monſter was killed with Lightning, it had a Head like an Aſs, a Belly like a Man, and all other Parts far different from any other Creature. *Baker.*

1203. Was a very ſore Famine, Multitudes of Poor died; bad Seaſons. *Id. Id.*

1204 *or* 1205. On the *Nones* of *December*, began a moſt violently rigorous Froſt, and continued to the 12th of the *Calends* of *April*, ſo the Ground could neither be plowed nor ſown; hence a Dearth; but great was the Fertility and Plenty from the little Corn that was ſown with Difficulty. The Froſt killed much Sheep and Cattle with their Young. On the *Calends* of *April*, at the firſt Vigil of the Night, the Heavens were as red as tho' they burned; the Stars ſhined through it. This was in 1205, the ſame it was for 6 Hours together *April* 1204 in the North and Eaſt, when the Famine ſtill prevailed. *Id. Id. &c. &c.*

1206 *or* 1207. *January* 17th, about the middle of the Night, there ſuddenly roſe ſuch a Tempeſt of Wind, as blew down many Houſes; buried in Snow and Drifts, and deſtroyed many Flocks of Sheep, and much Cattle. *Id. Id.*

1208. Such terrible Rains, Thunder and Hail, as killed Men, deſtroyed Vines, Trees and Corn. Like Birds were ſeen flying in the Air, with live Coals in their Bills, and therewith fired Houſes. *Id.* In *December* was the greateſt Inundation in *France* that the oldeſt of that Age

Age had ſeen, everſive of Bridges and Buildings. A. C. 1208.

On St. *Nicholas*'s Eve, Thunder and Lightning, and many Houſes burnt by it, followed by very high Floods, which did great Damage; Wind blew down Houſes and Trees. *Chr. Magdeb.* A great Eclipſe of the Sun in *Feb.* 1208 or 1210. *Id.* 1209.

There were terrible Thunders this Summer, ſevere heavy Rains, a ſtormy and cold Winter; hence a Scarcity and Famine. *Id.* 1209 *or* 1211.

So great Floods in the Rivers *Tay* and *Anan* in *Scotland*, that *Perth* was overflowed, and moſt of the Houſes broke down; many People were drowned; the King loſt his youngeſt Son and Nurſe in it, and twelve more of the Court Ladies; he and his Brother with great Difficulty eſcaped in a Boat. From the *Calends* of *January* to thoſe of *March*, was one very ſtrong Froſt, whereby the Grain ſown was ſo far killed, that it yielded not as much Crop as was ſown. People were afflicted with ſundry Diſeaſes, and many died; a ſickly Time. 1210 *or* 1212.

A Hurricane or Earthquake. In *May* a Comet 18 Days. *Func.* 1211.

A terrible Earthquake ſhook *Venice* and *Damaſcus*. In *Cathinna* in *Sicily* ſome thouſands of People were ſwept away by an Inundation of the Sea. In *Italy* fell a Shower of Hail, each Stone as large as a Gooſe Egg. In *Bavaria* the Earth ſhook a Year and a half, the People lived in the open Fields. A great Battle of Crows in *Thracia*. *Chr. Magdeb.*—— Now, or as ſome will in 1211, a Fire broke 1212.

A. C. out, which burnt much of *London*, all about
1212. the Bridge, and whole *Southwark*; of half dead Bodies, and thoſe found burnt in the *Thames* were 3000, beſides theſe never found, whether reduced to Aſhes, or caſt into the River.

1213. A great Plague in *Rome*, wherein died nine out of ten. *Chr. Fuld.*

1214. In *March* were ſeen two Comets, one went before the Sun, the other followed it. *Boet. Chr. Hirſaviens. Magdeb.*

1215. In Harveſt two different Moons appeared, with their Horns open. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1216. In the Heavens appeared many Prodigies, as white Croſſes, green Comets, Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon. *Nicet. in Analib. Balwin.*

1217. In Harveſt after Sun ſetting a ſtrange great Star appeared a few Days in the Weſt. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1218. At the Siege of *Damiata* in *Egypt* in Winter, the Eaſt Wind blowing, the *Nile* ſwelled, and did great Miſchief to the Beſiegers. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1219. In *Nordland* 36000 Men periſhed by a ſudden Flood. St. *Laurence*'s Lake ſurpriſingly breaking out, and emptying itſelf into the *Ilora* and *Rhodon*, through *Gratianople*, deſtroyed many thouſands of People, and marred much Land. In *England* appeared a ſtupenduous great Comet. An Earthquake. All Winter were frequent Thunders, continual Rains, violent Hurricanes. And two fiery Dragons ſeen in the Air. *Chr. Magdeb.*

So

So great a Plague raged at *Damiata* in *Egypt*, A. C.
that there were not ſufficient living to bury 1220.
the Dead, but Streets, Villages and Houſes
were full of dead Bodies; of 70000 Men
only 3 were left, otherwiſe the Place was in-
vincible. *Nicetus.*

This Year were continual great Rains all 1221.
the Summer in *Poland*; hence ſo great Floods,
that many Villages were ſwept down, the
Winter Corns were loſt, and there was no
ſowing in the Spring; a ſharp horrid cold
Winter followed, then came three Years Fa-
mine and Plague, whereof died Myriads of
People and Cattle. The half of *Worms* was
burnt on St. *Margaret*'s Day. *Chr. Magdeb.*
So great was the Mortality in foreign Coun-
tries, both of Religious and others, that in many
Abbeys moſt died. In others the Well were
not enough to take care of the Sick and bury the
Dead. In Cities, Towns and Villages ſo great
was the Mortality, that ſometimes only three
or four ſurvived, yet theſe had Multitudes of
Dead to bury.

In *April* was a prodigious Snow, which 1222.
broke down many Trees; a Froſt coming upon
it, killed far more, ſo as in many Places no
Leaves appeared on them that Summer; no
Apples in moſt Places; after this ſo great a
Drought, that moſt late ſown Seed died.
Fiery Dragons were ſeen in the Air, flying
and fighting. On Holy Rood-day, was a ter-
rible and deſtructive Thunder and Lightning,
with profound Rains, long and deluging Floods.
On *November* 30th, a Tempeſt of Thunder

A. C. 1222. and Lightning, productive of great Miſchief to *England*. At the ſame Time a great Hurricane overthrowing Houſes, Trees, *&c.* all which Miſchief continued till *Candlemaſs*. *Febr.* 8th, at *Grantham* in *Lincolnſhire*, there was ſuch Thunder and Lightning, as filled the Church with a moſt noiſome Smell, that the People fled out of it. On the Day of the Exaltation of the Croſs, happened a general Thunder through all *England*. A moſt ſhocking Winter for Thunder, Lightning and Hurricanes, which demoliſhed many Buildings, as Houſes, Churches, Steeples, *&c.* Theſe Misfortunes cauſed a Dearth of Corn next Year, after which came an Earthquake; on St. *Lucius* Eve was a moſt deſtructive Tempeſt of Wind; at the ſame Time appeared a Comet or blazing Star; the Sea alſo roſe with higher Tides and Springs than ordinary; Thunder killed many People, chiefly in *Warwickſhire*.------ There was a great Earthquake as well in *Germany*, as in other Places; many Edifices in *Colona* fell down; it ſhook *Lombardy* two Months. In *Cyprus* two Cities were overthrown, and much People killed. In *Italy* none durſt lodge all Night in Towns, but fled to the Fields; it continued two Shocks a-Day for a Fortnight, overthrew many Houſes and Churches. In *Brixia* almoſt the whole Town and People were deſtroyed; Rocks falling from Mountains, broke down Caſtles and killed many thouſands of Men. At *Rome* it rained Duſt mixt with Blood *(Trithemith. Chr. Hirſaviens.)* from one to ſix a-Clock, and

and the Sky appeared like Blood; this was in Lent. At *Venice* the Earthquake rung the Church Bells. *Richard de Morins.* A. C. 1222.

A Cloud burſting and falling at *Iſlebia*, many People were choaked with its Water. A great Plague raged three Years among Cattle in *Hungary*, *Germany* and *France*; it ſcarce left a third Part alive. *Trithem.* 1223.

There were ſeveral great Rains and Thunders, Hailſtones four Square, as big as Eggs, deſtroying Trees, Vines, Corn, *&c.* In *England*, terrible Hurricanes; Birds flying in the Air, carried live Coals in their Bills, and ſet Fire to Houſes; great Tempeſts, deſtructive of Corns, Trees and Buildings, and Shipping; yet ſo great a Drought in Winter, as hindered ſowing of Corn, hence a Scarcity. *Math. Paris. Baleus, &c.* 1224.

Was a long and ſevere Winter, followed by an unparalelled Famine, fatal to many. *Chr. Magdeb.* A great Death of Sheep in *England.* 1225.

The Earth ſhook more than ever in *Lombardy*. Snow fell in *Syria*, and preſently turned to Blood. In *England* a terrible Hurricane, with a north Wind. It rained Blood three Days at *Rome*. *Chr. Fuld. Magdeb. Chr. Germ. Baleus.* 1226.

An Earthquake in *Montibus Salviis*, which killed 5000 Men. *Sabellicus.* 1227.

In *Frieſland* the Sea overflowed its Banks, demoliſhed Towns, Churches, Caſtles innumerable, and drowned above 100000 People. *Chr. Magdeb.* In *England* terrible Thunder 1228.

and

A. C. 1228. and Lightning all Summer, ruining Houſes, killing Man and Beaſt; and in Harveſt exceſſive Rains; at Mid-Day was ſo thick a Darkneſs, that the Light was totally obſcured; on St. *Gregory*'s Night an Earthquake; in Winter the Element ſeemed as tho' it burnt with continual Flames; the Summer was ſo hot, that the Harveſt was fully ended by Midſummer. *Juſt. Lipſ.*

1229. Was a ſevere Winter, the Froſt ſo ſevere and hard, that Horſes, Draughts and Carriages went on the Ice; after that a great Snow, which covered the Ground many Days.

1230. The Plague raged in the *French* King's Army, whereof he and his two Sons died, *&c.* The *Tiber* overflowed, ſo that it reached to the Stairs of St. *Peter*'s Church; the lower City was drowned. There followed ſuch a Famine, that ſcarce the 16th Perſon ſurvived. *Chr. Magdeb. July* and *Auguſt* were ſo burning hot, that Men roaſted Eggs in the Sand. *Juſt. Lipſ.*

1231. *January* 25th, fell ſuddenly a very great Darkneſs over *London*, and with it a Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, that filled St. *Pauls* with a Stink.

1232. The *Danube* overflowing its Banks, did much Damage; it drowned People, Cattle, Towns, Corns and Woods; hence Scarcity and Famine. The Counteſs of *Henneburg* was now delivered of 350 Children at a Birth, which were all baptized before they died. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1233. So great a Froſt was there in *Gallia Ciſalpina*, that the *Venetians* walked on the Ice of the

the *Po*, and travelled with Coaches over it and Waggons, as in a Land Journey; Wine frozen in Bottles was thawed to melt it; all Water-Mills were ſtopt; Vines and other Trees died; many People were frozen to Death in Bed; Famine and Plague followed; ſo great was the Famine in *France*, that Men ate Graſs like Oxen, eſpecially in *Aquitania*. The Plague was ſo terrible in *Pictavia*, that St. *Maxentius*'s Church was filled with dead Corps. In *July* a great Part of *Worms* was burnt down. *Chr. Magdeb.*-----There was great Rain and Floods in *England* in the Spring; but on the Morrow of St. *Martin*'s Day, in 1232, was great Thunder and Lightning, which continued 19 Days together; the like Tempeſt happened on *March* 23d after. *April* 7th or 8th, between 6 and 7 in the Morning, appeared four Suns beſides the natural one in *Herefordſhire* and *Worceſterſhire*; they were all of a red Colour, and had great Circles of a green Colour compaſſing the whole Realm: From the Sides of the Circles went out half Circles, in whoſe Section or Diviſion appeared theſe four Suns; after this was a very rainy Summer with great Floods. In *June* were ſeen on the ſouth Coaſt of *England* two great Dragons fighting in the Air; the Combat laſted a whole Day, the one conquered, and chaſed the other into the Sea, and were ſeen no more. *November* 1ſt, was a great Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning; after it an Earthquake; this Year were great Wars and Bloodſhed in *England*; ineſtimable

A. C. 1233.

A. C. 1233. ineſtimable as well as irreparable were the Loſſes done by a Flood in *July*; a ſevere froſty Winter.

1234. The Froſt continued till *Candlemaſs*; no Snow here; Corns were loſt; Herbs and Roots of Trees died: The reſt of the Year was exceſſive bad Weather, wholly unſeaſonable; hence came Barrenneſs, Scarcity, Dearth and Peſtilence, whereof much People died next Year. The Famine was ſo great, that People were forced to eat Graſs, Horſe-fleſh, and Bark of Trees in *France* and *England*; in *London* only, 20000 were ſtarved.

1235. The Famine ſtill continued, and the Plague attended it.

1236. In the Calends of *May*, ſundry Shapes of Men were ſeen in the Air in ſeveral Countries, as tho' they were fighting Battles; eſpecially at *Rochabbay* in *Yorkſhire*, Companies of armed Men were ſeen to riſe out of the Earth on Horſeback, with Spear, Shield, Sword and Banner diſplayed, in ſundry Forms and Shapes, riding in Battle Order, and engaging one another; this Apparition appeared daily for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively; ſometimes being engaged, they had a ſore Battle; other Times they ſeemed only to juſtle and break Staves, as in ſome great Triumph or Tournament. So lively was the Sight to Multitudes that flocked from all Places round to behold it, that ſometimes they ſaw the empty Horſes ſore wounded, and the Men likewiſe mangled and bleeding; the Prints of the Armies Feet were ſeen on the Ground; and the Graſs was trodden down. Theſe Appari-

tions

tions were ſtill more remarkably ſeen in *Ire-* A. C.
*land*. They were followed by great Tempeſts 1236.
of Rain, which ſoaked the Earth with Water,
and cauſed monſtrous Floods; this Rain con-
tinued all *January*, *February*, and Part of
*March*. *February* 10th, immediately after the
Change of the Moon, the *Thames* roſe with
ſuch a high Tide, as filled *Weſtminſter* Hall.
*Friday*, *December* 5th, appeared a mock Sun;
on the 25th was great Thunder and Light-
ning. This Summer was an exceſſive Drought
for five Months; however the former Rains
brought a moſt epidemic Ague. A rainy, 1237.
ſtormy, troubleſome and ſickly Year; Agues
were epidemic beyond compare. The above
Apparitions did not appear at different Places
at the ſame Time of the Year. Wines this
Year were 16 Times as dear as the laſt. *Chr.*
*Magdeb.*

A total Eclipſe of the Sun at Noon. A 1239.
Plague, and ſuch a Famine, that delicate Mo-
thers ate their tender Children. A very great
Star like *Lucifer* appeared, which darted itſelf
thro' the Air like a fiery Dart, leaving behind
it Fire and Smoak. *Chr. Magdeb.* The *Engliſh*
call this Star a Comet, and ſay it ſometimes
carried Fire before it, other Times left Smoke
behind it. See below.

For about four Months together, it ſcarcely 1240 *or*
ever ceaſed raining, but about Eaſter it began 1241.
to take up, turn clear and fair. Then three
Months Drought, great Famine followed;
Wheat was 40 *s.* In *February* appeared a
Comet (in 1241 abroad) which continued 30
Days.

A. C. Days. Sore and heavy Diſeaſes on Man and
1240 *or* Beaſt. There was alſo a great Battle among
1241. the Fiſhes on the *Engliſh* Coaſt, by which eleven Whales, and Multitudes of other large monſtrous Fiſhes were caſt on the Shore dead. *May* 7th a dreadful Hurricane.

1241. On St. *Lucius*'s Day fell a prodigious Snow, with great Winds, deep Drifts; much People and Cattle were loſt; a long and ſevere Froſt after; in the Sky was a clear Light like the Sun riſing, then the Heavens turned red as Fire. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1242. On St. *Edmund*'s Day was a terrible Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, followed by ſuch exceſſive Rains for many Days together, that Rivers ſwelled to a prodigious Height, and the *Thames* by Land-floods overflowing all its Banks, drowned the Country for ſix Miles together about *Lambeth*; none could go into *Weſtminſter* Hall but on Horſe-back. This Year 43 and 44 were all a great Drought, followed by a moſt fatal Plague. *Worms* was burnt down.

1243. On *July* 26th at Night, Stars fell down from the Sky, not in a common, but wonderful Manner, 30 or 40 at a Time, ſo faſt one after another, and glancing to and fro, that if as many real Stars had fallen, not one had been left in this Hemiſphere. A moſt direful Famine in *Hungary*, the *Tartars* having ravaged the Country three Years, that there was neither Sowing nor Reaping. *Engl. Hiſtories. Chron. Magdeb.*

In

In the middle of *November* was great Thunder and Lightning, with a very intemperate Seaſon for 15 Days together in *England*. A. C. 1244.

From 1242 that the Rains took up, was a continued Drought till this Year. 1245.

On St. *Mark*'s Day was a great Froſt and Snow, ſo hurtful to Birds and Bloſſoms of Trees and Herbs, that moſt of them died. Eight Towns in *Scotland* were burnt. A great Earthquake in *Candia*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1249.

On St. *Valentine*'s Eve, was one of the greateſt Earthquakes ever felt in *England*, chiefly about *London* and *Thames* Side; it ruined many Buildings. Before this Earthquake, the Sea had ceaſed ebbing and flowing on the *Engliſh* Coaſt for near three Months, to the great Surpriſe of all Men. This Earthquake was ſucceeded by ſuch rainy Weather, that ſcarce was there one Day without Rain, till the Feaſt of St. *Bennet*. The late great and long Drought brought great and fatal epidemic Diſeaſes on all *England*. But this Year in *September* the Plague raged ſore. Thunder and Lightning killed ſeveral People, and broke down Trees; the Sea overflowed its Banks. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1247.

*June* 1ſt, a great Eclipſe of the Moon. *Decem.* 21. a little before Sun-ſet was an Earthquake at *Bath* and *Wells*, which ſhook and caſt down ſeveral high Buildings. ---- Great Famine in *Germany*. An Eclpiſe of the Sun, and Inundation of the Sea. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1248.

Laſt Winter was ſo pleaſant, ſweet and warm, that People fancied the Seaſon was 1249.

A. C. changed. No Froſt nor Snow the whole
1249. Winter. Folks threw off their Cloaks, and went in the thinneſt lighteſt Summer Dreſs; but from the End of *March* to the Middle of *May* came as great a Cold. In *June* fell abundance of Rain about *Abbington*, that the Willow-trees, Mills and Houſes near the Water-ſide were borne down and overturned, Corn in the Fields was beaten down, and Bread made of it when ripe was like Brans.---- A Mountain in *Burgundy* moved from its Place, travelled over Valleys ſeveral Miles, and joyned itſelf to other Mountains. In its Journey it killed 5000 Men, overturned whatever came in its Way, and covered the Earth with Stones and Rocks. In *July*, *Poſſon* was burnt by Lightning, and 300 Men who came to the Horſe-Races were killed on the Courſe. In *Friſſingen* was ſuch a Plague of Mice, as ate up Corn, Hay, and all Greens. *Chr. Magdeb.* A rainy Year.

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1250. *October* 1. The Moon on her Change appeared red and ſwelled; ſo great and mighty a Hurricane both by Sea and Land followed, that the like had not been known nor heard of. The Sea, contrary to its natural Courſe, flowed twice without ebbing, ſending into the Mid-land to a great Diſtance a frightful hideous Noiſe; in the Night it ſeemed all in a Flame, and the Waves to fight one againſt another; Mariners could not ſave their Veſſels. About *Winchelſea* 300 Houſes and ſome Churches were carried down by the Flood, beſides Miſchief done to Churches, Steeples, Mills,

Mills, *&c.* in other Parts; but ineſtimable were the Damages done in *Holland*, the *Lincolnſhire* Fens, and other low Places: On St. *Lucius'* Day was an Earthquake at St. *Albans*. ----This was a moſt rigorous and long Winter, very great Snows; at the Thaw was a prodigious Flood, which did much Hurt. *Chr. Magdeb.* A. C. 1250.

On *Chriſtmas* Day at Night was great Thunder and Lightening in the Biſhoprick of *Norwich*; but on St. *Dunſtan's* Day the Air being darkened from all Corners, happened ſuch a terrible Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, as none living had ſeen. It began firſt at a great Diſtance, but ſoon burſt out in moſt terrible ſhocking Claps, ſhaking and demoliſhing Houſes, rending Oaks, *&c.* At the ſame Time, the Sea on the Coaſts of *England* roſe with higher Tides than ordinary, by ſix Foot perpendicular. This Summer was exceſſive and intolerably hot; ſo great a Mortality followed, that in many Pariſhes a hundred died in a Month; the Harveſt was very early and good. ----Blood is ſaid to run out of a Loaf cut, as from a freſh Wound; the Clouds were red as Blood. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1251.

On *March* 13th, was ſeen the new Moon which ſhould not have changed before the 16th following. Fifteen Days together after that, the Sun, Moon and Stars appeared of a Blood-red Colour, and the Surface of all the Earth ſeemed as if it was ſhadowed with a Miſt or Smoke; the Wind all that Time N. and N. E. then began a long Drought. From Eaſter to Harveſt 1252.

A. C. 1252. no Rain or Dew, which with Morning Frosts and northerly Winds did great Hurt both to Fruits and Corns, which were very forwardly; but they were more backened after, when both the Heat and Drought encreased. The Remainder of the Fruit withered away, so as a tenth Part was scarce left, which yet was an indifferent Store, for the first was too luxurious a Crop to come to Perfection; the Grass was so burnt up, that one might instantly rub it to Powder between the Hands; Cattle were ready to starve; the exceeding hot Nights brought a Vermine of Fleas and Gnats that were very troublesome; many Diseases followed, as Agues, Sweats, *&c.* In Harvest was great Death of Cattle, especially in the Fens, *Norfolk* and the South. The Infection was such, that Dogs and Ravens feeding on the Carrion, swelled presently and died, so that People durst not eat them. Heifers and Bullocks followed Milk-kine and sucked them, as if they had been Calves. All Apple-trees and Pear-trees after they had yielded their first ripe Fruits, blossomed again as in *April*. The Death of Cattle seemed to arise from this; after so great a Drought to the End of *July* came good plenty of Rain, which produced abundance of all growing Things, tho' neither so kindly nor so good; the late starved Cattle fed so greedily on this new Grass, that they were quickly bloated with Flesh and gross Humours to their Ruin. At *Michaelmas* the Plague began in *London*, overspread the whole Nation, and reigned till *August* after.

In

In the beginning of *Lent*, the New-Moon appeared 4 Days before the ordinary Time. In the Spring and Summer of this Year was a great Drought, and in Harveſt fell ſuch great Rains, as cauſed deluging Floods; Rivers broke down and overflowed their Banks, drowning abundance of Land, deſtroying much People, many Villages and Houſes in ſundry Places, as *Holderneſs*, and other low Countries. After *Michaelmas*, returned ſuch a Drought, that People could have no Corn ground under a Day's Journey to ſome Mill. On St. *Lucius'* Day fell a great Snow. Much Winter Thunder, and a great Hurricane. A. C. 1253.

*January* 1. at Night, the Moon being eight Days old, and the Sky clear, was clearly and plainly ſeen in the Air a prodigious large Ship, which after ſome Time ſeemed as tho' the Boards and Joynts were looſed, and then evaniſhed. A ſevere cold Winter followed, till St. *Gregories* in *March*. There was ſo great a Murrain and Death of Sheep, that in many Places above half died. The Wind kept North above three Months together, did great Hurt to the Increaſe of Flowers and Fruits. *July* 1. fell ſuch a Storm of Hail and Rain, as had not been known in *England*; the Force of the Water and Stones breaking down Tiles, Coverings of Houſes, Bouhgs of Trees, which continued pouring down inceſſantly for an Hour. In *England* and *France* was a great Plague on Horſes, called the Evil of the Tongue. *Dunſtaple*, &c. 1254.

A. C. 1255. On St. *Margaret*'s Day in *July*, the Moon was eclipſed four Hours; the Sea roſe after with very high Tides; Rivers were in vaſt Floods from the ſevere and long Rains; a Comet appeared; many high Buildings were broken down by Force of Tempeſts.

1256. Three Days after the Feaſt of St. *Circus*, on the 7th of the Calends of *November*, and 17th of the Calends of *December*, fell terrible Tempeſts of Wind, Rain, Hail, and Thunder, that did great Damage; Water-mill Wheels were broke and carried away, and Wind-mill Wheels, Arches of Bridges, Stacks of Hay and Corn, Houſes, Children in Cradles, were borne down in the Torrent; there was a Comet this Year alſo.

1257. In *July* were exceſſive Rains and Floods, great Scarcity of Horſes and Cattle in *England*. All the Marſhes like a flooded Deſart.

1258. The laſt Year's exceſſive and long Rains cauſed a Dearth over all *England*, from Scarcity of Corn. The Quarter of Wheat which was ſold before at 2 *s.* was now 24 *s.* and had been dearer, had not great plenty come from *Alamain*; for the Crop failed in *France* and *Normandy* as well as here; the King of *Alamain* procured 50 great Ships loaden from *Dutch-Land* with Wheat, Barley, Meal and Bread, which greatly relieved the Poor; but the *Londoners* bought it up, either to hoard up and ſell at their own Price, or ſend it off to other Ports; many lived on Herbs and Roots, and not a few of the Poor were ſtarved to Death. The Wind keeping North ſeveral Months

Months together this Year, Fruits, Flowers, and other Products of the Earth were ſo hindered, that they ſcarce appeared to any Purpoſe till *June* was near over. There were alſo all Summer and Harveſt moſt exceſſive Rains and Inundations; yet a double Crop of Corn and Graſs was on the Ground, but all was rotten; thus were the Labours and Expectation of the Huſbandmen loſt. Famine and Death went hand in hand triumphantly together. People died ſo faſt, they digged great Pits in Church-Yards, and filled them with Heaps of dead Carcaſſes: But in the End of Harveſt, the Weather took up, and ſo much of this rotten Crop was got very late, as did much Good, and lowered the Price of Corn half and half. *December* 1. at Night, a terrible Tempeſt of Thunder, Lightning, Wind and Rain; this Year Horſe-fleſh was a delicate Diſh; great Mortality; an Earthquake in *Poland*. A. C. 1258.

The great Mortality reigned till Summer, then Drought and Plenty. *April ult. Worms* was burnt down again: A Hurricane *Decem.* 28th. 1259.

The Drought this Summer was ſo long, great and ſevere, that Oats and Barley ſown in due Time, came not up till near Harveſt; then moderate Rains fell, they ſprung up, grew and ſhot, but it being now *Michaelmas*, and no Sun to ripen them, they were mown down, and dried for fodder for the Cattle.----- There was a ſhocking Inundation on the *Rhine*, fatal to much People and Cattle. 1260.

A. C. 1261. A ſore rainy Year in *England*; great plenty of Corn and Wine abroad.

1262. Great Scarcity and Famine in *Scotland* and *England* from laſt Year's rainy Harveſt. *Boetius.*

1263. On *St. Nicholas'* Eve began a very ſevere Froſt, and laſted above a Month; Horſes and People went over the *Thames* on Ice.

1264. *June* 16th, terrible Thunder and Lightning; the like on 8th of the Ides of *September*, with a general Eclipſe of the Sun. From *June* 20th, to *September* 28th, was a Comet followed by a great Plague of Cattle and Sheep. ------ From Pyrates continually coaſting all the Shores of *England*, ſeizing all Shipping coming in or going out, and murthering the whole Crews, Merchants were robbed and ſpoiled of their Goods, and many of them were neceſſitated to beg their Bread; ſo great was the Scarcity of every Thing, that Wine roſe from 40 *s.* to 10 Merks or 7 *l.* Wax eight or nine Merks; Pepper from 6*d.* to 3 *s*; Salt, Iron, Steel, Cloth, and all Merchant Goods were drained away and loſt, *&c.*

1266. On the Calends of *June* at 6 a-Clock at Night, appeared a great white Circle in the Middle of the Firmament, and another Circle like a Rainbow cut the middle of the great Circle, and the Semi-circle was oppoſite to the Sun northward; the white Circle diſappeared about 9 a-Clock, and the Rainbow-like Semi-circle became an entire great Circle, and the Sun ſhining in the Middle; at the ſame Time the Moon was ſeen weſtward, with her Horns hung

hung toward the Earth; the next Day was a great Circle like a Rainbow, and the Sun in the Middle about ſix a-Clock, but continued ſhort Time.---- Swarms of Palmer Worms ate up all Fruits, Herbs, Graſs, and Greens in *Scotland*; ſo great Floods from the Sea, and *Tay* and *Forth*, as deſtroyed many Villages, People and Cattle. *Chr. Magdeb.* A. C. 1266.

In *April* for fifteen Days was a very great Tempeſt of Thunder, Rain and Floods; another on the Day before the Ides of *January*; a Hurricane on the 19th of the Calends of *February*. ----- In *Holland* were ſeen ſeveral bloody Battles in the Air at Night; a Famine in *Vienna*; Barrenneſs and Scarcity in *Sicily* and *Apulia*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1268.

Was one continued Froſt from *St. Andrew's* Day to *Candlemas*; the *Thames* was frozen over, Horſes, Draughts and People paſſed over; Merchants Goods came to *London* by Land; Ships could not come up the River. *February* 6th, fell ſuch a profound Rain, as raiſed the greateſt Flood in the Memory of Man; the *Thames* filled the Cellars and Vaults in *London* with Water, to the great Loſs of much Merchandize.----The *French* King, his Son, and many others died of the Plague in their March to the *Holy-Land*; fiery Battles were ſeen in the Air; it rained the whole Summer; great Floods; then the above Froſt; a Comet of a ſtupenduous Magnitude was ſeen at Noon daily in *Scotland*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1269.

At *Villap* in *Sileſia* it rained Blood thrice. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1270.

On

A. C. 1271. On the 14th of the Calends of *October*, was ſo great an Inundation of Rain at *Canterbury*, with Thunder, Lightning and Tempeſts, as their Forefathers never ſaw nor heard; the whole Day and Night the Thunder never ceaſed, but roared continually, like one ſingle Clap; ſo great a Flood followed, as overthrew Trees, Vines, *&c.* Men could neither go nor ride; many were in eminent Danger from the Force of the Water in the Streets and Houſes of the City; 'tis alſo ſaid, that divers Bourns burſt ſuddenly out of the Earth, which overflowed the City, and carried down much People and Buildings. On the 4th of the Nones of *July*, a terrible Wind and Rain, rotting and breaking Trees, overthrowing Houſes, *&c.* A great Famine over all *England* followed.

1272. From *St. Egidius'* Day to *St. Cicilius'*, were terrible Rains, and great Floods, with a Continuance. The moſt dreadful Tempeſts of Hurricanes, Hail, and Fire in *Scotland* that is on Record; the whole Kingdom was almoſt ruined by them. *Boetius.*

1273. Terrible Rains and Floods all *March*, then prodigious Winds Day and Night, doing inexpreſſible Damage; in *March* was a hard and long Froſt. *Dunſtaple.* ---- In *Tuſcany* was a great Earthquake; great plenty this Year, 14 Eggs ſold for 1 *d.* a Hen for 2 *d.* 8 Herrings 1*d*, *&c. Chr. Magdeb.*

1274. On *St. Nicholas'* Eve was a great Earthquake, Thunder, Lightning, the Appearance of a burning Drake, a blazing Star, which ſtruck all

all with Terror; great Thunder, Lightning and Rain; in *Wales* it rained Blood. A. C. 1274.

*September* 11th, about Mid-day was an Earthquake, which threw down *Glaſſenbury* Church, with ſeveral other Miſchiefs; this Year a rich *Frenchman* brought into *Northumberland* a *Spaniſh* Ewe, as big as a two Year old Calf, which Sheep being rotten, ſoon infected the Country, ſo that the Diſeaſe overſpread the whole Kingdom, and laſted 25 or 28 Years, till it left very few Sheep alive; this was the firſt Rot that ever was known in *England*. 1275.

Was another general Earthquake, which threw down ſeveral Churches. ---- From long and exceſſive Rains came deſolating Inundations in many Places, ſo as Corns and Graſs came not to Maturity; *Lubec* was burnt; a great Inundation of the Sea, and after it a great Earthquake at *Venice*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1276.

A general Scab prevailed all over *England* among Sheep, (where the Rot had not reached) it was cured by an Ointment of Quickſilver and Hogs Lard.---- *December ult.* at Night, the Sky ſhined with a pleaſant bright Light. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1277.

A great Inundation of the *Tyber*, four Foot above the Altar of *Maria Rotunda*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1278.

In *May* was terrible Thunder; Trees were plucked up by the Roots in many Places by a Tempeſt, and removed to others; Men were rapt up in the Air; Lakes were dried. 1279.

*Aug.* 2.

A. C. 1280. *Aug.* 2. was a prodigious Inundation, carrying off much People, Cattle and Mills, Bridges, Houſes, Trees, Hay, Graſs, *&c.* *November* 11th, terrible Thunder, breaking down Houſes and Trees. *January* 22d, began a very ſevere 50 Days Froſt. *Dunſtaple*, *&c.*-----So great a Flood was there in the *Sequan*, that it broke down the Bridges at *Lyons*; an Earthquake demoliſhed *Rottenburg* on the *Necar*; *Bremen* and *Hamburg* were burnt down. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1281. A grievous Famine in *Poland*; great Multitudes removed to *Ruſſia* and *Hungary*; the Moon appeared of a cineritious Colour. In *Sudo-Volgia* were prodigious Coruſcations in the Air; Companies of Birds fought in the Air, *&c.* *Chr. Magdeb.*

1282. From *Chriſtmas* to *Lady-Day*, ſuch a Froſt and Snow, as none then living had ſeen the like; Pond-fiſh and Wild-fowl died for want of Food, ſo great was the Drought with it; the Thaw carried down many Bridges. ---- A great Earthquake in *Italy*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1283. This Year the Plague entered *Scotland* for the firſt Time, never having been there before. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1284. *December* 26th, great Thunder and Lightning. *April* 9th, about Sun riſing, the Sky darkened as tho' it were Night, ſuddenly followed a terrible Tempeſt, firſt of Hail and Rain, then of much Snow, covering all the Earth a conſiderable Depth; laſtly, fearful Thunder and Lightning; this was the warmeſt Winter known.

A ſudden great Darkneſs of the Sky, followed by a moſt parching Drought and Heat; almoſt all Greens died; then came great and long Rains, hence began a Famine in *England*, which continued twenty three Years moſtly. *Chron. Magdeb.* A. C. 1285.

On *St. Margaret*'s Night fell a great Tempeſt of Rain, Thunder and Lightning, ſo great that it drowned all the ſown Corn; all Grain had been cheap, Wheat at 18 *s.* a Quarter, but now began a Dearth, which continued more or leſs for 40 Years. ----- A Comet appeared; a new kind of Worms infeſted *Pruſſia*, with Tails like Crabs; whatever Animal they ſtung, it died within three Days. *July* 6th, a diſmal Tempeſt of Hail, Thunder and Lightning at *Magdeburg*. The *French* King waging War againſt *Arragon*, an unheard-of Diſeaſe ſuddenly fell on his Army, from the Corruption of the Air and Swarms of Flies, which ſat down on their Meat; many were taken with a Fever; the greateſt Part of the Army died. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1286.

Fifteen Iſlands in *Selandia* were drowned by an Inundation of the Sea, and with them 15000 People. An Earthquake at *Rome* which killed all the Cardinals met in the Conclave, to elect a new Pope. *Chr. Magdeb.*----From the exceſſive Rains that fell this Winter in *England*, were very great Floods. *January* 1. the Sea from the *Humber* to *Yarmouth* broke into the Land, overflowing for three or four Leagues in Breadth, overthrowing Buildings, drowning People and Cattle; it came ſo ſuddenly, that there 1287.

A. C. 1287. there was no avoiding it; it laid the whole Fenns of *Lincolnſhire* under Water. In *December* it br ke out likewiſe in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and did great Damage. *Richard Dunſtaple.*

1288. This Summer was ſo exceſſively hot, that in ſome Places Men died of Heat. This Year and laſt br ught ſuch a plentiful Increaſe, that Wheat was ſold from 16*d.* to 20*d.* *per* Quarter; all Proviſions were very good and cheap; this Drought was followed by a great Mortality of People, and that by a ſevere, cold, froſty Winter, and much Snow. *Annal. Dunſtaple.*

1289. *July* the 9th, fell the greateſt Tempeſt of Hail that was remembered in *England*, ſucceeded by continual Rains; ſo that all Corn turned very dear: This Dearth continued and increaſed even to the Death of *Richard* the IId. Almoſt 40 Years a general Earthquake.

1290. Was a great Dearth; Wheat ſold from 12*s.* to 13*s.* 8*d.* per Quarter. In Winter much Snow, but little Froſt. The Palaces of *Gloſſaria*, *Prague*, and *Brunſwick*, were burnt this Year.

1291. Was a moſt droughty Summer, exceſſive rainy Harveſt, and froſty Winter; extraordinary Scarcity of Hay, Graſs and Corn. *Annal. Dunſtaple.*

1293. *May* the 14th, fell a great Snow, and with it a terrible Wind, which did great Miſchief in *England*: *Worms* is burnt down again.

1294. A grievous Famine reigned in *England*; Wheat ſold from 16*s.* to 20*s.* per Quarter: It attended this Reign; thouſands of Poor died. ---- So great a Drought, that Springs

and Rivers were dry; Graſs was burnt up; A. C.
Cattle kept alive on Straw: Corn was got be- 1294.
fore St *John*'s Maſs, and Grapes at the Nativi-
ty of the *Virgin*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

*January* the 19th and 20th Days and Night, 1295.
a Hurricane with violent Showers and Storms,
conſumed the Winter Seeds in Marſhy Places.
There were great Floods in *England*. ---- On
St. *Auguſtine*'s Day, about Noon was a great
Earthquake in the Dioceſe of *Turon*. There
was a great Intemperature of the Elements this
Year. On the 3d of the *Nones* of *April*, was
a deep Snow: Hails ſpoiled the Corn. An
Earthquake the Day before the *Nones* of *Sep-
tember* in the *Rhetian Alps*. Famine oppreſſed
thoſe of *Bourbon*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

A Famine, and great Scarcity of Wine, even 1296.
for ſacred Uſes.

*Scotland* was ſore afflicted with Famine, 1297.
and Plague. *Chr. Magdeb.*

There was a great and general Mortality 1298.
among the *Jews*. *Func.* A great Battle was
fought between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, where-
in the laſt were routed; during the Battle,
the Sun appeared as red as Blood. *No-
vember* the 30th, at *Reate* in *Italy*, and the
Neighbourhood, an Earthquake threw down
many Buildings: It laſted at times ſeveral
Days. *Chr. Magdeb.*

At *Genelon* Caſtle in *Burgundy*, was a great 1299.
Fight, or Battle of Dogs, wherein of 3000,
all were killed but one. *Cambd. Brit. Ireland.*
---- The greateſt Earthquake had been known,
and followed by a prodigious large Comet. In
*December*

A. C. 1299. *December* a Hurricane; then a great Calm, clear, and hot. After that great Floods. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1300. In this one Year were 48 Earthquakes.

1305. In the Paſſion Week appeared a Comet, followed by a great Plague. *Chron. Saxonic.*

1312. Happened a three Years Famine in *Bohemia* and *Poland*, ſo great and ſevere, that Children devoured their Parents, and Parents their Children; ſome fed on the dead Bodies of Malefactors hung up on Gibbets, *&c.* Wolves alſo were ſo famiſhed, that they devoured all they met, and fed on them.

1314. It rained almoſt ten Months continually, but during *July* and *Auguſt* the Rains were inceſſant; ſo that Huſbandmen could not get in the ſmall Crop they had on the Ground; and what they got in, the Yield from it was very ſmall; hence a grievous Famine in 1315, which laſted two Years; and from it a moſt mortal Dyſentery, ſo that it was Drudgery on the Surviving to bury the Dead. Cattle and Beaſts being corrupted by the Graſs whereon they fed, died; hence People dreaded eating their Fleſh; only Horſe Fleſh was a delicate Diſh; the Poor ſtole fat Cats to eat; Criminals in Goals quickly pulled in pieces, and eat the freſh come in Malefactors; or the laſt impriſoned, tore in pieces and devoured the old Goal Birds. In *December* a Comet, which continued a Month. (*Functius* places this Comet in 12.) Hunger compelled ſome to eat their own Children, and ſome ſtole other Peoples to eat.

So

So terrible was this Famine in *Thuringia*, A. C.
that within the Walls of *Erford*, ſeveral Peo- 1315.
ple were ſtarved and died. So great was it
in *Poland* and *Sileſia*, that Parents abſtained
not from devouring their own Children, and
the filthieſt Creatures. *Functius* ſays, it continu-
ed three Years in *Lithuania*.

Wheat, though poor Stuff, was ſold at 40s 1316.
and 44s per Quarter; and by reaſon of the
Murrain among Cattle, Beef and Mutton were
exceeding dear: After this, both Famine and
Mortality encreaſed much, together with a ge-
neral failure of all Fruits of the Earth, by ex-
ceſſive Rains and unſeaſonable Weather, as
Proviſion could not be got for the King's
Houſhold; nor Means for other great Men to
keep up their Tables; inſomuch that they
were obliged to diſcharge their Servants in
great Numbers; who having fared ſo deli-
cately, and not able to work, ſcorned to beg,
and ſo fell to ſtealing and robbing, which be-
came a freſh Miſery to the Nation: So terri-
ble was the Famine two Years before, that
not only Horſes and Dogs, but Men and Chil-
dren were ſtolen for Food. All Malting
throughout the Kingdom was forbidden, even
for the King's Family. *Hakewell*---- But let
not the Reader be here miſtaken, that when
Wheat was ſold at 10*d.* a Buſhel, it was ſo
very cheap, but at 10*s.* it was monſtrous dear;
for before the Beginning of the Reign of *Ed-
ward* the IIId. in 1327, the Value of Silver
was only 20*d.* per Oz. which is now thrice
that Value; yet *Hakewell* tells us, that in

A. C. 1316. King *Charles* the Iſt.'s Time, there was more ſilver Plate in *England*, than there was both current Silver and Plate in *Edward* the IIId.'s Time. Nor ſhould we be ſurpriſed when we read of the Cheapneſs of Proviſions among the *Romans*; for both *Varo* and *Macrobius* tells us, that the Value of Silver with them was only 8*d.* per Oz. And when our Saviour ſays, Are not two little Sparrows ſold for a Farthing? that is, three Farthings of our Money; a Price high enough ſtill.

1317. This was a very good Summer, an early and plentiful Harveſt; Wheat that was ſold at 10*s.* per Buſhel, was now at 10*d.* On *Saturday* it was 44*s.* per Quarter; next *Wedneſday* it was ſold at 10*s.* in *Leiceſter* Market. At the ſame Time many who had been rich, and had abundance of all good Things, came to want, and were forced to beg. In the South a Murrain of Cattle. This Year, and 1319, were both very fatal to People, and ſeveral other Animals, over the whole Kingdom; ſo that the Survivors were not ſufficient to plow and ſow on the Ground. Beſides, many were ſtill buried daily in every Church-Yard. This Plague was two Years in its Perambulation over *England*; hence great Deſolation (*Kneighton*, &c. &c.) from bad Food in the Famine.

1318. Such a Murrain of Kine, that Dogs or Ravens, which ate their Fleſh, were poiſoned, ſwelled, and died; therefore People durſt not touch them.

The

The Murrain which laſt Year was in the South, now reached the North, and overſpread the whole Realm: The Carrion ſtill poiſonous. A. C. 1319.

An exceeding hot and dry Summer; Springs and Rivers failed; Beaſts and Cattle ſuffered extreamly; many died for want of Drink. 1321.

The Earth was very fruitful, Air temperate, and Sea calm. 1325.

*July* the 16th, a great Eclipſe of the Sun, and for two Months before, and three after, fell exceeding great Rains, ſo as Corns could not ripen; Harveſt in moſt Places began not till *September* the 29th. Wheat was not got in before *November* the 21ſt. Nor Peaſe before *November* the 30th. *December* the 24th, at Break of Day, a terrible Hurricane from the Weſt, which demoliſhed Houſes, Trees, *&c.* 1330.

*Ireland* was grievouſly diſtreſſed by a Famine; but *Dublin* was ſeaſonably relieved by a Shoal of Fiſhes, called Thurlheds, come to Land; ſuch as had not been ſeen there for many Ages before. *Cambd. Brit. Ireland.* 1331.

*November* the 23d, was a prodigious Inundation of the Sea along the Coaſts, eſpecially about the *Thames*; the Violence of Water broke down the Banks, and drowned infinite Numbers of Beaſts, Cattle, paſture Ground, turned them to ſalt Marſhes. 1334.

After abundance of Rain of this Year, came a Murrain of Cattle, and Dearth of Corn; Wheat at 40*s.* a Quarter. *Kneighton.* So great a Death in *England*, that ſcarce could the Living bury the Dead. *How.* 1335.

A. C. 1336. So great a Scarcity of Money, and Plenty of Corn, that Wheat was ſold at 2*s.* a Quarter, a fat Ox at half a Mark. *Kneighton.*---- At *Venice* was a terrible Earthquake, which overturned many Steeples and Palaces, and cauſed manifold Abortions. A terrible Plague enſued, which reduced the City to the laſt Extremity, and laid it almoſt waſte; till the Senate made an Invitation by a Decree, that as many as would come to dwell there, ſhould after two Years be made free Citizens. *Howel's Survey.*

1337. A ſevere froſty Winter without Snow; Wheat very dear: There was one Comet for four Months, followed by one of two Months. At *Noremberg* the Plague quickly cut off many thouſands. *Functius.*

1338. A very rainy Harveſt, which hindered ſowing of winter Corn. From *December* the 1ſt, to *March* the 1ſt, was a moſt rigorous Froſt, which killed the little ſown Seed; yet ſuch a Scarcity of Money, that Grain was not dear; Wheat 2*s.* a fat Ox 6*s.* a Sheep 6*d.* *Kneighton.*

1339. *March* the 22d, in the Night was a great Flood in *Tyne*, which broke, and carried down ſix Perches of the Wall of *Newcaſtle*; wherein 120 Men, ſeveral Prieſts, and many Women, were drowned. This Year a Quarter of Wheat coſt 40*d.* and ſometimes leſs; Barley 10*d.* Peaſe and Beans 12*d.* Oates 10*d.* *Kneight.*

1345. On St. *Paul's* Day a great Earthquake ſhook *Germany*; many Villages and Caſtles fell down. *Func.*

*Functius* ſays it rained Toads and Rain mixt. A. C.
And to 62. We are now come to the third 1346.
general Plague after our Saviour, which cer- 1347 and
tainly was the greateſt, moſt univerſal, and 1348.
mortal (*Noah*'s Flood excepted) that ever ravaged this Globe; it never had a Parallel before nor ſince: And we may obſerve, *1ſt*, That we have a more particular Hiſtory of it, than of any that preceded it; for as it viſited every inhabited Corner of the Earth, ſo every Nation or People that underſtood Letters, kept Records of it. *2d*, As it was the moſt univerſal and mortal, ſo it was moſt remarkable for the previous Warnings given of its coming; for it ſurprized not an unwarned World; Mankind had ſufficient Notices of its Approach from all the Elements, as well as from the Speciality of its Riſe. *3d*, It was obſervable, that though it was ſo general, yet neither Emperor, King, Prince, Lord, Governour, nor any prime Magiſtrate of any Nation died of it: But as the Clergy ſeemed to be the principal Procurers of it by their Licentiouſneſs; ſo they, and the Herd of the Vulgar, deluded and drawn into practical Atheiſm by their Example, were the greateſt Sufferers. This Scourge was foretold in the Year 1316 or 17, by one *Robert*, a *Jacobine* Fryar; that God would avenge the Simony, Sloth, Luxury, Luſt and Covetouſneſs of the Clergy ſhortly: And it as remarkably came to paſs; for of the preaching Brethren in *Abignon*, died 358; at *Montpelier*, out of 140, only 7 remained; and at *Magdaley*, 7 alſo were left of 140. At

A. C. 1347 and 1348. *Marſeilles*, of 150 Minories, only one was left. Of the *Carmelites* at *Avignon*, died 46 before People knew what was the matter; of the *Engliſh Hermites*, not one ſurvived: Of this Plague died 12444334 bare-footed Monks; and of *Carthuſian Monks*, died 124434. *Chron. Belgic.* and *Spangenb.* And ſo of all the reſt of the Clergy in Proportion. A Conjunction, and an Eclipſe, happening in 1345, judicial Aſtrologers pretended to foretel ſome mighty and fatal Events to follow. But its eaſy predicting what we know is already begun, as this Plague was four Years before; not but that each Country had its own ſhocking Premonitors. As in *Ireland* in 42, *October* the 11th, at *Dublin* were ſeen two Moons at once. In *England*, the Year that it came hither, (viz. *September* the 28th, 1347) it rained from *Chriſtmas* till *Midſummer*, without one fair Day; hence great Floods. In *France*, beſides the Rains, in *Auguſt* was ſeen the terrible Comet called *Negra*. In *December* appeared over *Avignon* for the Space of an Hour, a Pillar of Fire, the Sun being up. There were many and great Earthquakes, Tempeſts, Thunders and Lightnings, ſeveral Towns, Villages, Mountains, and thouſands of People were ſwallowed up; the Courſes of Rivers were ſtopt; ſome Chaſms in the Earth ſent forth Blood, as at *Villach* in *Iſtria*. Terrible Showers of Hail, each Stone weighing from 1 Pound to 8; Abortions in all Countries; in *Germany* it rained Blood; in *France* Blood guſhed out of the Graves of the Dead, and ſtained the Rivers crimſon:

crimſon : Comets, Meteors, Fire-beams, Cor- A. C.
ruſcations in the Air, Mock-ſuns, the Hea- 1347 and
vens on Fire. In *Lamech* in upper *Aſia*, it 1348.
rained Blood three Days together. But a particular Detail of the general and particular Premonitors of this Judgment, and the particular Sufferings of the Clergy by it, were too great a Subject for one whole Volume.

Soon after the raining of Blood at *Lamech*, it began at *Cataya*, and in the Neighbourhood near the great Sea ; but whether it aroſe in *India*, *Scythia*, *Tartary*, or *Arabia*, it went ſweeping along through the *Indians*, *Tartareans*, *Saracens*, *Turks*, *Syrians*, *Paleſtinians*, *Perſians*, *Egyptians*, *Ethiopians*, *Africans*, with the Parts about *Tunis* or *Triſibon*; then it went over all the *Levant*, through *Meſopotamia*, *Chaldea*, *Cyprus*, *Candy*, *Rhodes*, and every Iſland of the *Archipelago* ; then came into *Greece*, and over-run *Europe*. About the latter End of 46, or Beginning of 47, it reached *Italy*. *September* the 28th, 1347, it landed on the *Engliſh* Coaſt in *Dorſetſhire* ; in 50 or 51, it reached *Scotland* and *Ireland* : It had not fully finiſhed its Perambulation over the World before 60 or 62. If it was ſo favourable as to leave a third Part of Men alive in ſome few Places, in others it took 15 out of 16 ; in more it utterly extirpated the human Race, and laid waſte ſome Places ; as *Arthemuſia*. In the Eaſtern Parts died in one Year 23840000. The *Venetians* loſt 100000. In *Florence* died in one Year 60000 ; in *Germany* died 1244434 ; out of *Yarmouth* died 7052 ; in *Norwich* died

A. C. 1347 and 1348. from *January* the 1ſt, to *July* the 1ſt, 57,000; in *London*, from *February* the 1ſt, to *May* the 1ſt, died 2000 weekly. From its Landing-Place in *Dorſetſhire*, it ſpread into *Devon*, and *Somerſetſhire*, and *Briſtol*; hence to *Glouceſter*, *Oxford*, and *London*. It is ſaid at a Medium, to have killed 9 out of every 10. So terrible was the Plague, that not only were Men conſumed by it, but the very Air and Water became peſtilential; ſo that Fowls and Fiſhes had Botches on them. At *Lubec* it deſtroyed 90000. When it left *England*, there followed a great Death of Cattle; after that a Dearth and Scarcity of Corn. And to finiſh the Tragedy, from the Peſtilentiouſneſs of the Water, even to the Fiſhes, was trumped up the Story of the *Jews* poiſoning all the Springs in *England*. We ſaid, it began at *Cathay* in *Aſia*, by reaſon of an igneous Vapour, or Sulphureous Fire, breaking forth from the Earth, or falling from Heaven, which utterly conſumed Men, Beaſts, Houſes, Stones, and Trees to the very Ground; and ſtretched forward, rolling along in ſmoaking Balls of ſtinking peſtilential Fire for 200 Leagues of the Continent, or 15 Days Journey together, which ſo infected the Air of theſe Parts, that there fell down Millions of young Serpents, and other venemous Inſects. In Countries remote from the fiery Eruption, were found prodigious multitudes of large Vermin, with Tails, and eight ſhort Legs, all over black, ſome living, others dead. The laſt ſtunk over all the Country; and the former, dreadful to look at, wherever they

they touched they were inſtant Poiſon. This Plague killed in two or three Days, and ſtaid only five or ſix Months in a Place. It prevented all other Diſeaſes but itſelf. It ſeized the Head and Stomach; appeared firſt in the Groin, or Arm-pits by little Knobs, or Swellings, called Kernels; being Bubos, Boils, Blains, Bliſters, Pimples, Whealks, or Plague-Sores, attended moſtly with a peſtilential Fever, a ſpitting or vomiting of Blood; ſo that the ſick died in half a Day, or in a Day or two at moſt: To the very few that ſurvived the third Day, there was Hope; and even many of theſe fell into a deep Sleep, and never waked more. The Bliſters and Kernels were infallible Signs of the Diſtemper. But a more fatal Symptom was, when many of them roſe over the whole Body; which being hard and dry, on cutting diſcharged no purulent Matter. By this means, after many Cuttings and Torments, many were healed. But this was diſcovered in very few Places, and not till very late; ſo that it was an irreſiſtible Evil. The Diſeaſe not only infected by Touch and Breath, but by the very Beams of Light and Garments. All relative Duties were neglected, and Friendſhip diſſolved; as in the Plague of *Athens*, and firſt and ſecond general Plagues. At *Avignon* People died bleeding at Noſe, Mouth, and Anus; Rivers were covered with Blood; and Streams of putrid Gore iſſued from the Graves of the Dead. A. C. 1347 and 1348.

*Johan Cole de Billona*, (to whom this Work is not a little obliged) ſays, that when a cloſe hot

A. C. 1347 and 1248. hot Air, cloudy Sky, and moiſt Conſtitution, had continued ſome Years, and in the latter End of that a great Famine, a malignant, peſtilential, contagious Peripneumony from the Eaſt, invaded *Italy* and all *Europe*. The Symptoms were great burning Heat; a violent Fever, which generally killed the 4th Day, rarely reached the 7th; inſatiable Thirſt; a ſharp, black Tongue; Anxiety and Pains of the Heart; thick, ſhort Breathing; a Cough with a mixt variegated Matter expectorated; open Mouth; raging Delirium; Fury; red, turbid, and often black Urine; aduſt, black, melancholy Excrements; black Eruptions, Anthraces, and moſtly Bubos. Other Symptoms varied according to the Conſtitution, Habit of Body, Food, and Manners of Life of the Sick; ſome had Dyſenteries; others naſty corroding Ulcers over their whole Body, from unwholſome Food eaten in the Famine; ſome had Corroſions of the Lips and Noſe; ſome Mortifications of the Feet; others had a Delirium, Thirſt, Watchings, Reſtleſneſs: All that were let Blood of, even the young and plethorick, died. The Blood let was black and thick; in others greeniſh and watery; in ſome yellowiſh. The Aſſiſtance of all Sorts of Medicines, even to the naſtieſt Excrements, were tried, but in vain; any Benefit reaped, was from inſtantly giving Laxatives; then large, deep, and general Scarifications, with Cupping, and applying Leeches to the Hemorrhoids: Inwardly were given Decoctions and Infuſions of mild, diaphoretic, attenuating, pectoral Vegetables,

tables, with Powders of Goat's Blood, Animal Horns and Hoofs. ---- The Purgatives uſed, were Infuſion of black Hellebore, Peach Flowers, Centry, Hedge Hyſop, Soldanella, prepared and mixt with Sugar or Honey. Sometimes Juice of Orrice Root depurated with Anniſeed, Juice of the wild Cucumber, Dwarf Elder, ſeveral of the Spurges, in Goat's Whey, or their Milk; but eſpecially Agaric, which powerfully reſiſts Malignity. The Sick, imagining that their Recovery muſt come from ſweating and drying, therefore old Women, and Ignoramus's, gave whatever they could find. Our Author's Anceſtors often with good Succeſs gave this: ℞ Sunchus, Cichory, Star and Caroline Thiſtles, Knotgraſs, Rue, Angelica, Roots of Reeds, Roots of Bramble, Peaches, and Roſes; made a Decoction of them, and gave a Draught of it with two Drams of Goat's Horn, and Mule's Hoof. The following was uſed both for Cure and Antidote. ℞ Of Sulphur (waſhed in Vinegar and Roſe Water) ʒiß; powdered Braſs, and fixed Mercury, of each 2 Grains; mix: Doſe, a Dram made into a Bolus with Juice of Rue; give it in Wine and Water, Chicken Broth, Decoction of wild Sorrel, Sunchus, or Myrrh; or Powder of Brans, Beans, Wheat, Rye, Millet, Cockle Shells, or roaſted Brains of a Goat, in Goat's Milk; Crayfiſh, Crabs, Cockles, burnt Bees, dried Honey-Comb, old Shoes, Moſſes of Oak and Beech; the Decoction of Ivy, Buckthorn, Herb Muſk, Miſletoe, Woods of Roſes, Quinces, Prunes, and Aſh, to 8 Ounces,

A. C. 1347 and 1348.

A. C. 1447 and 1348. Ounces, every Morning: Powder of Lizards, Sparrows, or Tartar of Wine, and Walnuts, of each alike; the Gums of Cherry Tree, Prune Tree, &c. powdered and given; and Juniper Berries. He gave a certain Earth with good Succeſs. He took alſo green Potters Chalk, and boiled it often with Cinquefoil, Carline Thiſtle, Germander Rue, Angelica, Nettles, Walnuts, Tormentil, Cichory, Sunchus, great Dock, Scabious, &c. then dried the Chalk, and gave it with Powder of Mule's Hoof, burnt Cockles, Roots of Nettles, and Biſcort, of each 5 Ounces; with Juice of Sichory: He made a Maſs, and gave a Dram of it at a Time, in ſmall white Wine, for Prevention; or in Sorrel Water for Cure. Alſo the calcined Powder of Hens, Crows, Sparrows, Blackbirds, and Dogs Bones, ſprinkled with Juice of wild Sorrel, or Roſe Vinegar; then dried, and given to a Dram in Wine, or a cordial Decoction, was thought ſerviceable. Some gave Powder of Fox or Hare Bones; or a Powder of Crayfiſh, and Snails Shells, Bay-berries, and Juniper-berries; or the ſame Things ſteept ten Days in the ſtrongeſt Vinegar, then boiled to an Extract, and given like an Electuary; or Powder of Garlick, Rue, Salt, and Onions; or Roots of greater and leſſer Dock, Nettles and Scabious, ſeaſoned with Vinegar, and eaten. Then they cut open, and fired the Bubos, and Anthraces. All the Parts, and the whole of the vileſt and naſtieſt Animals, and Excrements, were tried and uſed in all Forms. For Drink they

they had Goat's Whey with Vinegar; or a Decoction of Cichory, Sorrel, Carline, Sunchus, and Gourd; or an Apozeme of Barberries, Leaves of ſcabious Barley, Rue, and Graſs; or of Nettles and Dock, Flowers of Marygold and Gilliflowers. For Food they ate Kid, Veal, Chickens, boiled in Vinegar, with Sunchus, Borrage, Sorrel, Nettles, Carline, Lettice, Marygold, poched Eggs with the above Powders: Their Food was rather midling than thin and ſmall. ---- For Prevention of the Diſtemper, all Means were uſed; ſome laid in Stables or Folds all Night, with Goats; or went to them firſt in the Morning. Some drunk a Glaſs of Wine in the Morning with Gentian, Rue and Nuts infuſed in it; or with Centry, Peach Leaves, and Germander; or with Garlick, Onions, and Sage. The Poor took ſweet Lee 6 Ounces, common Oil 2 Ounces; of Saffron, or Gentian, or Scardium, or Angelica, 1 Scruple, mixt and drunk. Some took beſt Vinegar 3 Ounces, Oil of Violets 2 Ounces, Juice of Rue 5 Drams; mix. Tanners, Curriers, ſuch as cleanſed Bog-houſes, Servants in Hoſpitals, and theſe imployed in other naſty ſtinking Buſineſſes, all eſcaped Infection. Carrying Juniper, or Bay Berries, Barks of the Larex, Pine, or Fir Tree, or Aſſafetida, eaten or ſmelled to; the Smoke of the Bark of theſe Trees, or a Scruple of their Reſin, Gum, or Bark, were all proper. Venice Treacle and Mithridate were uſed, but in vain. But what cured all that took it, even the moſt dangerous, was, Take Nitre, Sulphur, Borax, Vitriol, Allom,

A. C. 1347 and 1348.

A. C. 1347 and 1348. Allom, of each 1 Ounce; powdered Gold, Silver, Braſs, of each 1 Dram and a half; Aſſafetida, Goat's Dung, Crude Mercury killed, of each a Dram and a half; ſtrongeſt Vinegar, and Roſe Water, of each half a Pound: Infuſe for ten Days, then boil away to the Conſumption of the Juices, dry and powder the Remainder; Doſe, a Dram every Morning. *Sic. Cole.*

*Turks* themſelves durſt not truſt to their abſolute Predeſtination, but cruelly deſerted and fled from their neareſt Relations; violating and contemning the ſtricteſt Ties, both of Nature and Religion. The Diſeaſe ſpread from People to People, and from Country to Country. In the Low Countries, *Brabant* eſcaped. In 1350 it reached the *Hungarians*, *Goths*, *Vandals*, and the moſt northerly People. Its Symptoms became ſo well and generally known, that it was readily diſcovered; People tranſported themſelves, Families, and Goods, into Iſlands, or other Countries; but they never failed to carry the Diſtemper along with them; which was one Means of diffuſing it all over the World. The Dread of it wrought a general Reformation; but when the Danger was paſt, the ſame Penitents fell into the groſſeſt Turpitude of ungoverned Laſciviouſneſs, Voluptuouſneſs, Sloth, Pride, Drunkenneſs, Extravagance in Dreſs, Litigiouſneſs, Oppreſſion, *&c.* ſuppoſing that, being only a few left alive, they had inexhauſtible Riches, and were beyond divine Revenge:

venge: They neglected Agriculture, Planting, Building, and in a Word, all Oeconomy and Virtue. But this was ſoon puniſhed by unexpected Scarcity and Famine. This Plague reached *England* the 6th or 7th Year after it began at *Cataya*. The ſame Year, becauſe of the great Plague among Cattle, (for 5000 died in one Paſture, and were ſo puttrid, that neither Beaſt nor Fowl could touch them) all Things were at a very low Price; few regarded getting Riches, or keeping what they had; for one might buy a Horſe for half a Mark; a great fat Ox for four Shillings; a Cow for one Shilling; a Heifer for ſix Pence; a fat Sheep for four Pence; a Lamb for two Pence; a fat Swine for five Pence; a Stone of Wool for nine Pence; for Beaſts and Sheep went wild through Fields and Corns; there was no body to fray them away, gather, or take care of them; but they died in Holes, Furrows, and Ditches, in innumerable Multitudes over the whole Kingdom, for want of Keepers. Servants were ſcarce, no body minded what they did. The like Mortality having never been in *Britain* ſince the Days of *Vortigernus*, King of the *Britons*. Next, Harveſt Keepers were not to be got to cut down the Corns, wherefore many of them rotted in the Fields. *Kneighton.* ---- *January* the 2d, was a Flood of the River *Ouze*, which overflowed the City of *York*, as far up as *Micklegate*. This Plague began in *York*, after the Aſcenſion, and continued till St. *James*'s Tide.

A. C. 1347 and 1348.

This

A. C. 1347 and 1348.

This Plague exceeded that of *Thucydides*, *Avenzoar*, *Galen*, *Cranon*, or any others on Record; none of them come up to it, far leſs exceeded it. Wherever it broke out, all ſeized the firſt two Months had a continual Fever, ſpitting of Blood, and great Shortneſs of Breath; they could lie in no Poſture, but were forced to ſit upright; could neither ſwallow Meat nor Drink, but died moſt miſerably the ſecond or third Day. Afterwards they laid proſtrate. Their Cheeks were of a ſhining red; the Cough was violent, firſt without Blood ſpitting, then with a little of it; but as the Cough increaſed they brought up more Blood. Their Pulſe was very diſſimular. The firſt two Months being over, the Fever ſtill raged with ſpitting of Blood, Spots and Abſceſſes on the outſide of the Body; then all died before the fifth Day. If this Plague laid heavier on ſome than others, it was chiefly the Clergy; it ſweeped the Earth of them, that very illiterate Chaplains were not to be got under very extravagant Wages. If People were few, they were fewer in Proportion. The ſame Time at *Corinth* and *Achaia*, an Earthquake ſwallowed many Cities, Caſtles, Towns, *&c.* Mountains in *Cypria* were thrown together in one, and ſtopt the Courſes of Rivers, *&c.* At *Naples*, whilſt the Parſon was preaching, the Earthquake overthrew and ſwallowed the Church, City, and Inhabitants, all but one Man. *Fracaſtor. Kneight. Cole. Barns's Life of Edward the IIId. Sir John Froiſſard,*

*Froiſſard. Guido de Cauliaco. How. Holling-ſhed.* &c. &c. A. C.

*September* the 10th, a great Earthquake in *Italy*, and ſeveral other Kingdoms; it laſted eight Days, and did inexpreſſible hurt. 1347 and 1348. 1349.

There was a great Famine in *Barbary*, and *Morocco*; to ſupply which, Chriſtian Nations tranſported ſuch Quantities of Corn, as made it too cheap and plentiful there, but left a Famine at home. This was followed by terrible Inundations, Storms, and Tempeſts; by fearful Meteors of Flames, and Fire in the Air: Theſe were ſucceeded by exceſſive Drought and want of Water; from all which followed the Deſtruction of moſt Animals and Vegetables. This Year the great Plague reached *Coventry*. 1350.

So droughty a Summer, that for want of Water much Cattle died in the Paſtures; the Fenns and Marſhes ſo dried, that there was a Way where none was before. This was a very dear Year in *England*. About the Feaſt of *All Saints*, came a Tempeſt of Wind, ſtripping Houſes and Churches, blowing down Mills, rooting up Trees, with like Miſchief, &c. 1352.

This Year ſet in with terrible hard and long Froſt, which began *December* the 6th, and continued to *March* the 12th, ſucceeded by a terrible Hurricane, and from *March* to *July*, one ſcorching Drought in *England*. At *Rome* terrible Thunder and Lightning this Summer. At *Cremona* prodigious Storms of Hail, each Stone weighing from one Pound to eight and 1353.

A. C. a Quarter; theſe made a fearful Slaughter of
1353. People and Cattle. This Year was a great Dearth in *England*, but plenty of Corn imported from *Ireland* ſettled it.

1355. *February* the 16th, a total Eclipſe of the Moon. A moſt terrible epidemic Madneſs raged this Year in *England*, affecting moſt of the People. *Otterbourne*.

1356. In *Ireland* a great Earthquake, and Loſs of People, Demolition of Cities, Devaſtation of Countries in ſeveral Nations, chiefly in *Spain*, *Germany*, &c. *April*, *May*, and *June*, no Rain in *England*.

1359. *April* the 20th, the Church of *Sienna* was beat down by Thunder and Lightning; much People were ſlain and hurt, being at the Sacrament. Many Monſters and deformed Children were born; a great Death of Childbed Women. ---- *Boccace* ſays, that in *Florence* only, from *March* to *July*, died 100000. *Petrarche* ſays, that there were ſcarce 10 of a 1000 left alive in that Plague in *Italy*. Much like that in *Africa* mentioned by *Oroſius* wherein died in *Numidia* 800000 Perſons. Or that in *Greece* recorded by *Zenoras*, where the Living were not ſufficient to bury the Dead.

1360. There was a great Dearth this Year, and Mortality of People, called the ſecond Plague, becauſe it was the ſecond in the Reign of *Edward* the IIId, and a very great Death of Cattle and Horſes; 6000 Horſes died in the Army; many Houſes were burnt by Thunder and Lightning; many ſtrange Meteors were ſeen in the Air. On the 16th of the *Calends*

*Calends* of *February* was a Hurricane, the great- A. C.
eſt, and did moſt Miſchief of any remembred 1360.
in *England*. *April* the 14th, ſo bitter a Cold with Miſt and Hail, that it killed much People. Laſt Year was ſo great a Plague in *Italy*, that ſcarce ten of a thouſand were left alive in all the Country. *Alſted in Theſaur. Chronic.*

*May* the 6th, a great Eclipſe of the Sun in 1361.
*England*, followed by a great Drought, Scarcity of Corn and Hay. This Year appeared two Caſtles in the Air; one S. E. the other S. W. out of which, about Noon, Hoſts of armed Men came ſundry Times. Theſe out of the eaſt Caſtle were white, the other black. They ſeemed to engage and fight; firſt the white had the Victory, then the black; laſtly all vaniſhed. The Mortality ſtill reigned this Year. A Famine in *Poland*. In *Burgundy* fell a Shower of Blood.

*January* the 15th, in the Evening began 1362.
ſuch a S. W. Wind, as had not been known in many Years: It blew with ſuch Force as overthrew many ſtrong and mighty Buildings, Towers, Steeples, Houſes, Chimneys, and continued ſix or ſeven Days; ſo that what Edifices it overturned not, were ſo ſhaken, that without Reparation they could not ſtand long after. This was followed by a very wet Seaſon, chiefly Summer and Harveſt; ſo that much Corn and Hay was loſt or ſpoiled by the Unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather. Great Sickneſs in *Britain* for a Year. *Otterbourne. Func.*

A. C. 1363. *September* the 16th, or 28th, begun a hard Froſt, which continued till *April* the 6th; the Ground lay unplowed to the great Loſs of Corn and Fruits.

1365 or 1366. This Year fell abundance of Rain in Time of Hay Harveſt, whereby much Hay and Corn was loſt. This Year alſo happened a great Quarrel among the Sparrows, which came to a deciſive Battle, wherein not Numbers, but great Heaps were killed. A great Mortality of People followed, ſo as many who went well to bed at Night, were found dead next Morning. Many of all Ages and Sexes died of the Small Pox.

1368 1369 and 1370. In *March* appeared a Comet between the N. and W. whoſe Beams ſtretched toward *France*. A Dearth; Wheat 20*s*. per Quarter. This Year began the next great Plague, (*Tho. Otterbourne*) called the third Mortality: This was very great both of People and Cattle; the like ſeldom heard of. The weſt Country, as *Oxford*, was moſt afflicted by it.

1373. A terrible epidemic Madneſs raged in *England* again among the Dregs of the People.

1374. In *France* and *Italy* prevailed the like Madneſs; for in *Italy*, a Company of Men and Women gathered together, dancing Choreas. Their Bellies were ſo ſwelled, that they were ready to burſt; therefore they were lightly twitched about with a Napkin: They travelled about all *Flanders* for near four Years. In Upper *Germany*, a Madneſs ſeized ſome People; ſo that as Men and Women danced, they fell on the Earth and foamed; then ri-

ſing up ſenſeleſs, danced while they had Strength. The only Cure was ſtrong Ligatures on the Hands and Feet. ---- A great Famine for two Years in *Italy*. *Func.* A. C. 1374.

Was an exceſſive Heat and Drought. A great Death in *England*, and divers other Countries. Innumerable People died of the contagious Sickneſs; (which ſee in 71 and 74, it laſted a Year.) during which, the Pope, at the Requeſt of the *Engliſh* Cardinals, granted to all theſe that died in *England*, being ſhriven and penitent, full Remiſſion of the ſame by two Bulls incloſed under Lead. 1375.

In Summer, ſo ſore a Mortality afflicted the northern Parts of *England*, as laid the Country almoſt waſte, few being left alive; yet Proviſions very plentiful, good, and cheap; a Buſhel of Wheat 6*d*. per Gallon, of white Wine 2*d*. of Red 4*d*. 1379 and 1380.

*May* the 21ſt, about one a Clock in the Afternoon was a great Earthquake, chiefly in *Kent*, which ſo ſhook ſeveral Churches, that ſome were overturned. *May* the 24th, early in the Morning was another Earthquake, or Waterquake, giving a violent Shock, that it made Ships in Harbour beat againſt one another, ſo as ſeveral of them was much damaged, and People much frightened. --- There broke out at *Avignon*, and ſpread into *Savoy*, *Piedmont*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Germany*, *Britain*, *France*, *Arragon*, and travelled all the eaſtern and weſtern Kingdoms, a general and ſevere Peſtilence. *Jul. Palmar.* In *December*, in *England*, exceſſive long Rains, great Floods, 1381 or 1382.

A. C. and Loſſes. ---- No Wind this Year in *Ger-*
1382. *many*, yet great Plenty. *Func.* It was moſt fatal to young People and Children. In *Lubeck* died of it 90000, of barefooted Friars 1200000.

1383. *March* 25th at Night, was Thunder, Lightning, and a great Tempeſt. This *Lent*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and the *Engliſh* Army, lying on a marſhy Ground in *Scotland*, had a great Loſs both of Men and Horſe, from the extraordinary Cold and Wet.

1385. *May* 3d, an Earthquake; this Month a Conjunction of *Jupiter* and *Saturn*; *July* 3d another Earthquake.

1386. Such Plenty, that 100 Quarters of Barley coſt 100 *ſh.* Wine 13 *ſh. per* Ton. *Kneighton.*

1389. *March* 5th, roſe a ſore and terrible Wind, which overthrew Houſes, broke and rent Trees, deſtroyed much Cattle; this was followed by a great Mortality and Plague; much Youth died every where in Cities, Towns and Country; after this a great Dearth of Corn. In *April*, a fiery Dragon in the Air was ſeen in many Parts of *England*. ---- Whilſt the King was at *Sheen* in *July*, in his Court were ſuch Swarms of Flies and Gnats ſkirmiſhing with one another, that in the End their killed were ſwept away with Brooms, and Buſhels were filled with them. *Baker.*

1390. A great Plague raged in the North of *England.*

1391. *July* 9th, the Sun was Blood-red till Sunſet; for ſix Weeks after, great, thick and dark Clouds; at the ſame Time was a great Mortality

tality over all *England*, eſpecially in *Norfolk*; A. C.
in *York* died 11000. *Stow*. During both this 1391.
and laſt Year was great Scarcity and Dearth. The Mortality was from an epidemic bloody Flux, from eating much green Fruits in Harveſt.

This and two laſt Years Wheat ſold from 1392.
16 *ſh.* to 26 *ſh. per* Quarter. After a long Plenty came this Dearth, chiefly in the Center of *England*, not from Want of Corn, but partly it was hoarded up, and partly tranſported; for the Nation had then Corn ſufficient in it to ſerve five Years. The whole Wool of *England* had laid by three Years unſold, the Parliament having prohibited its Tranſportation, and Merchants would not buy it but at a very low Price, for it was ſold from 22 *d.* to to 3 *ſh. per* Stone, but this Year came both Money and a plentiful Harveſt; the Poor were relieved, and the Nation well ſtored; during the Dearth, the Poor ſuffered much in the bloody Flux. In *September* great and terrible Thunder and Lightning; and in *October* very great and long Rains.

Great Damage were done in *September* by 1394.
Thunder, Lightning and Tempeſt, eſpecially in *Cambridgeſhire*, where many Houſes and much Corn were burnt up, followed by great Rains and Floods in *October*, which did great Miſchief. In *September* the Plague raged in *Eſſex*.

In many Parts of *England* appeared a Thing 1395.
in the Likeneſs of Fire, ſometimes in one Shape, ſometimes in another, but in ſundry Places

A. C. 1395. at the ſame Time every Night all *November* and *December*, but chiefly in *Leiceſter* and *Northamptonſhire*. When any Body was alone, it would go with them; if ſeveral were together, it would go at a Diſtance; to ſome it was like a Wheel turning all in a Flame; to others it was like a Barrel throwing out Flaſhes of Fire at the Top; to others like a long burning Lance, *&c.* appearing to all in different Forms; it ſtood when they ſtood, and went when they went. In *April* after, was ſeen a fiery Dragon in many Parts of *England*, which ſurprized many. In *May* a Conjunction of *Jupiter* and *Saturn*.

1396. In *July* and *Auguſt*, but eſpecially in *September*, were terrible Hurricanes, which in many Parts did great Damage to Churches and Houſes.

1399. The River between *Snelſton* and *Harewood* near *Bedford*, on a ſudden ſtopt its Courſe, and dried quite up for three Miles. This Year dried and withered all old Bay-trees through *England*, and afterwards they all grew green again.

1400. Was a great Epidemic, and Mortality of People. *Tho. Otterbourne.* --- A terrible Earthquake at *Larr* in *Perſia*, which caſt down 500 Houſes. *Herb. Travels.*

1401. *Florence* was almoſt depopulated by a Plague. *Func.*

1402. In *March* appeared a Comet, firſt between the E. and N. flaſhing forth Fire and Flames around it; laſtly, ſhooting forth fiery Beams toward the N. it continued three Months. On *Corpus*

*Corpuſt Chriſti* Day at Eve, there fell ſuch a Tempeſt of Wind, Thunder and Lightning, that the higheſt Part of *Danbury* Church in *Eſſex* was blown down, and the Chancel was all ſhaken, rent and torn in Pieces. A. C. 1402.

Was a Year of great Loſſes in *Kent*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Flanders*, &c. by breaking in of the Waters that overflowed the Sea Banks, to the drowning and Loſs of much Cattle, *&c.* 1404 or 1406.

A warm South Wind, and great Corruption of the Air all this Summer; hence ſuch a Plague on Mens Bodies in City and Country, as had not been known long before; many whole Families died: In *London* died 30000 of it. 1406.

A long and ſevere Winter, Froſt and Snow laid all *December*, *January*, *February*, and *March*; Thruſhes, Blackbirds, and many thouſands of ſmaller Birds died with Hunger and Cold. Great Floods *September* the 7th after. 1407 and 1408.

There died this Year of the Bloody Flux in the City *Bourdeaux* 14000. So great a Plague raged in *Aquitain* and *Gaſcoign*, that Hands were wanting to preſs the Grapes. 1411.

*October* the 12th, were three Floods in the *Thames* one upon another, and no Ebbing between; the like never known before. 1412.

There was ſuch a Storm and hideous Tempeſt, as endangered the Loſs of the whole *Engliſh* Navy. 1418.

A ſore Plague in *Poland*. *Func.* 1422.

On *September* the 30th, a terrible and univerſal Earthquake, Thunder and Lightning over all the World. 1426.

It

A. C. 1427. It rained almoſt continually from *Eaſter* to *Michaelmas*; hence Dearth, Famine, and Sickneſs, from that, and a Winter without Cold. At St. *Nicholas*'s Feaſt, all Vegetables flouriſhed. Next Summer the Plague raged. *Chr. Saxon.*

1430. *September* the 26th, a terrible Earthquake over the whole Globe.

1433. In *July* a Comet for three Months in the South. *Func.*

1434. Was one continued ſevere Froſt from *November* the 25th to *February* the 10th. Ships lying at *Thames* Mouth could not come up the River.

1437. The *Venetians* had a fatal Epidemic among them from uſing ſtagnant Waters.

1438 and 1439. This Year from great Tempeſts, terrible Winds and Rains, came great Scarcity of Corn, Wine and Bay Salt; but the Citizens of *London*, from their prudent Care of their Lord Mayor, had good Supply of Rye from *Pruſſia*. But the poor ſtarved People in the Country made Bread of Fern Roots and the like. Wheat ſold at 24*s*. a Quarter. In *November* began a terrible Winter with Froſt and Snow. ---In 1439, a Comet in *Poland*.

1440. In *England* was a great Scarcity and Dearth of Corn; People were forced to make Bread of Beans, Peaſe, Barley, Fern Roots, *&c.* --- *July* the 18th, the poſtern Gates of *London*, by *Eaſt-Smithfield*, againſt the Tower of *London*, ſunk by Night above ſeven Foot into the Earth. *Clark's Ex.* ---- In *Italy* (ſays *Cole*) when a Southerly Conſtitution, with ſoaking great

great Rains, had long prevailed, the Earth a Marſh, and Fruits abounded, the following depopulating Epidemics ſet in, *1ſt*, Some were afflicted with Cough, Spitting, Hoarſneſs, Small Pox, black and ſmall, with a Pain of the Side. *2d*, Others with a ſpitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Fever and Redneſs of the Face. *3d*, Others with a Bloody Flux and Gripes. *4th*, Others with a nauſeating and loathing of Food, Delirium, Inequality, Reſtleſneſs and Anguiſh. All theſe had an acute malignant Fever. Finally, ſome few had a white large Pox; but a conſtant Fever, Thirſt, Heat, Urine moſtly turbid, attended them all. Theſe were Symptoms, Effects, and Fevers, of this Conſtitution. A. C. 1440.

In the Small Pox, with a Pleuritic Pain, acute Fever, Cough, *&c.* no Blood was let in the Arm; but to the Legs and Thighs was uſed Cupping with Scarification, and bathing Feet and Legs in warm Water, or fomenting them with Spunges preſt out of it. Some had their Arms and Thighs bliſtered with Leaven, Muſtard, Garlick and Pepper; or with Flammula Jovis, Crows-foot and Pepper. Theſe Bliſters were kept long open, and they plentifully diſcharged a black malignant Lee. Nor could the Danger and Severity of the Pleuriſy challenge or perſuade to bleeding; but in the Morning the Sick drunk a Decoction of Linſeed, Beans, Barley, Cinquefoil, blanch'd Lentils, Seeds of Gourd, Sheregraſs, Politricum, Flowers of Elder, and Prunes; by it they ſoon ſpitted freely, the Pain abated, and the Pox came out.

A. C. 1440. out. The Blood's Ebulition being moderated the firſt Days, the Sick had more attenuating and ſudorific Things, as a Decoction of Liquorice, Mallows, Borrage, Politrichium, Maidenhair, ſweet Prunes, Sunchus, Woodbine, or Honeyſuckle Flowers, Seeds of Cucumbers, Flowers of Corn Poppies, Bark of Bean Stalks. But ſuch as were more groſs and pituitous, had the following Decoction in Whey of Goat's Milk, *viz.* of Brans, Wheat, Beans, Liquorice, Hyſſop, Juniper Wood, white Tartar, Barley, Sunchus, Roots of white Lillies, Graſs, Scabious, ſweet Prunes, *&c.* After the fourth Day Things more aperient and ſudorific were given. If the Pox came tardily out, Roots of Althea, Smallage, Fennel, Carline, Thiſtle, and Cinquefoil, were added. The Throat and Eyes were defended by chalybeated Roſe Water, or Juice of Barberry, ſour Prunes, or of black Mulberries, or their Leaves. The Belly was opened by a Clyſter made of Barley, Beets, Mercury, and Prunes, boiled in Water, or Goats Whey and Sugar; or by a Medicine of Pulp of ſweet Prunes and red Sugar. Cooling lenient Food was given, as Ptiſans with Prunes, Panado with Gourd Seeds, ſmall Broths with the above Herbs. To the Pleuretic Pains was applied outwardly, a Liniment of Hens Greeſe, Oxes Marrow, Butter, and Powder of Liquorice; or a Poultice of Mallows and Linſeed, and fomented it with warm Water. On one Hand they were carefully kept from Cold, and on the other from being ſmothered up with Heat

Heat and Clothes: This Courſe had wonderful Succeſs. A. C. 1440.

To the ſecond Conſtitution of the Small Pox, with a Peripneumony, ſpitting of Blood, Shortneſs and Difficulty of Breath, *&c.* To relieve the Lungs, and abate their Inflammation, no bleeding, but the Legs were ſcarified and cupped; Leeches ſet to the Hemorrhoidal Veſſels, Frictions, Ligatures and Laxatives were uſed. A Decoction of Flowers of *Turkey* Wheat, Leaves of the Trifail called Cuckow Meat, Flowers of Beans, Honeyſuckle, Marygold, Primroſe, red Poppies, Cichory, Prunes, huſked Lentils, Oak of *Jeruſalem*, Lungwort, Bialingua, Nettles, Cucumber Seed and Barley boiled in Water, or in ſmall Chicken Broth for the very Weak, which ſtrained give twice in the Morning, and as oft at Night, with Sugar to give for common; this is called a Bezoardic, and anſwered all the ſundry Purpoſes to a Miracle. To prevent Ulcerations in the Mouth and Throat, this Apozem had the deſired Effect, Take Flowers of Walnuts and Hazlenuts, Honeyſuckle, Soapwort, Barley, Liquorice, Chickweed, Lungwort, Mallows, Coltsfoot, Juice of Myrrh, Jujubs, Sebeſtins, Maidenhair, and white Lilly Roots; and make a Decoction: Or one made of the whole Gourd, and Cucumber ſliced and boiled in Goats Whey, with Honeyſuckle, and aromatic Sugar of Aſarum: Or one of Honeyſuckle Flowers, Lungwort, Angelica Root, and Ground Ivy. Sometimes a Decoction of Scabious Roots of Fern, Peony, Tormentil, Graſs, Sowbread,

A. C. 1440. Sowbread, Cichory, Sunchus, Carline Thiſtle, Lungwort, Maidenhair, the middle Bark of Elder, Barley, Prunes, and Lentils, were ſtrained and uſed with Syrup of Violets. The good Effects of this alone was aſtoniſhing, both for Cure and Prevention. So alſo a Decoction of Pimpernel, Angelica, Flowers of Borrage, Bugloſs, Honeyſuckle, Barley, St. *John*'s Wort, Carduus Benedict. Scabious, *&c.* helped many. At laſt a Syrup of the Bark, and Seeds of Aſh-Tree, Miſletoe, Scordium, Lettice, Sunchus, Juice of ſweet Apples, Scabious, Maidenhair, Graſs, Lentils, Coltsfoot, Flowers of Violets, Juice of Violets, Lungwort, Seeds of Gourds, and Cucumbers, boiled in Goats Whey; and the above Juices after due Infuſion, ſtrained, and add Sugar or Syrup. Some gave it without either. Food was very thin and ſmall till after the fourth Day, for they recovered the ſeventh.

The third malignant Conſtitution from Gripes and a Dyſentery, from the Inteſtines inflamed; which was chiefly the Caſe of bilious, lean, laborious Bodies, that had many acrid Humours: They were let Blood of ſparingly, were cupped and ſcarified on the Loins and Thighs, had laxative Clyſters. In the Morning they drunk a Decoction of the greater Dock, Mouſe-ear, Knotgraſs, Scabious, Graſs Roots, Roſe Sunchus, and Plantine. At Night they had a Clyſter made of them. But firſt they had a Dram of the following Powder waſhed in the above Decoction, *viz.* Hoofs of a Goat, Mule, and Aſs, of each alike, powdered;

dered; or the coagulated Blood of a Goat, Ox, and Hare, diſſolved in Juice of Roſes and Milk, given to a Dram, with 20 Grains of the Powder of Chick Peaſe and Lentil Huſks, and five Scruples of prepared Coral. Some imagined they had Relief from a Powder of Goats Horn, Hare Bones and Skull, and powdered Marygold. In theſe malignant Pox, and Dyſenteries, chalybeated Ptyſans were given in Clyſters; or chalybeated Milk with Plantain Juice; or a Decoction of Roſe Wood and Plantain; or a Decoction of Prunes and Cornelian Tree. Or they took Pulp of Damaſk Prunes, one Ounce; Marmalade of Quince, two Drams; red Roſe Wood, Lentil Huſks, Flowers of Marygold, Hypericon, of each five Drams; mix. After this they had a Panado of Chicken Broth made with Cichory, Lentils, Plantain and Roſes; Or Lentils in Subſtance boiled in Chicken Broth, chalybeated Barley, Millet, Rice, *&c.* was alſo made into Ptyſan, with Quince boiled in Waters of Lentils, Marygold and Scabious; and alſo Drink of Cornel Tree Prunes and Barberries, with Water of Lentils, Gourd Seed, *&c.* or a Drink of Quince, Prunes, Graſs Roots, Cinquefoil, Mouſe-ear, Flowers of white Thorn and Raiſins. Some made a Broth of red Cicers, Lentils, Graſs Roots, Knotgraſs, Barberry, *&c.* and drunk with a Dram of calcined Chicken Bones powdered. A. C. 1440.

The fourth Conſtitution, with Loathing, Belching, Delirium, Reſtleſneſs, *&c.* They rarely bled here, but uſed moſtly Leeches to the

A. C. 1440. Hemorrhoids, Cupping and Scarification to the Legs and lower Parts; or opened a Vein behind the Ears, in the Noſe, under the Eyes, or in the Loins. The Belly was gently moved with boiled Prunes, or Clyſters of Milk and red Sugar; or a Ptyſan of a Decoction of Mallows, Prunes, and Violets. The Humours were corrected by Whey of Goats Milk, with Barley, Lentils, dried Figs and Violets; or a Decoction of Goats Beard, Mouſe-ear, Sunchus, Figs, Lentils, and Honeyſuckles; or a Broth of Bramble Flowers, Lettice, Pimpernel, Marygold, Sunchus, Cichory, Liverwort, Graſs Roots, and Goats Beard. Some had Capon Broth made with Goats Horn, Lentils, Sorrel, Sunchus, Maiden-hair, and Nettle Roots. Some made a Broth of Roots, Leaves, and Flowers of Smilaxaſpera, Honeyſuckles, Meadow Trifoil, Wormwood, Blackberries, Cichory, Water Tribulus, Liverwort, Graſs Roots, Cinquefoil, Wood Sorrel, *&c.* Theſe were boiled to a third Part, ſtrained, and given ſix Spoonfuls to a Doſe, very uſeful; or a Decoction of Flowers and Roots of Hops, Honeyſuckle, Elder Flowers, red Cicers, Roots of Borage, Bugloſs and Fennel. Outwardly to the Head and its Sutures, were applied Roſe Water, and Vinegar of Roſes, and Juice of Lettice. To the Stomach, Quinces boiled with Maſtich and Roſes; or Oyl of Quinces and Roſes; or a Fomentation of theſe. Their Meat and Drink was cooling, Barley, Ptyſan, Panado, boiled Gourds. Broth with a little Meat, and theſe Herbs boiled in it, was indulged.

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This

This was a moſt tragical Time of great De- A. C.
ſtruction. No Apothecaries to be got; every 1440.
one took care for what he had. I have here been more tedious, that we might ſee the Practice and State of Phyſick in thoſe Times.

*Poland*, *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, almoſt laid 1443.
waſte by an Earthquake. *Func.* On *February* the 1ſt, St. *Paul*'s Church was ſet on Fire by Thunder and Lightning, and a great Tempeſt.

*Jacob. departib.* tells of an Epidemic this 1445.
Year, whereof People dropt down, and as they walk'd along the Streets, without either Fever or other previous Symptoms.

In *January* was a Comet ſeen. 1449.

A Comet. 1455.

*Italy* and *Naples* were ſhaken by an Earth- 1456.
quake, wherein periſhed 40000 People. A Comet all *June* in *Spain*, and in *Poland* all Summer. Many Prodigies were ſeen in *Italy*. *Chr. Func.*

In a ſmall Town in *Bedfordſhire*, fell a 1459.
bloody Rain, Drops whereof appeared on Linen hung out to dry.

Was an exceſſive rainy Summer, ſo that 1460.
neither Graſs, Corn, nor Fruit, came to Maturity, or were fit to uſe. There were alſo greater Inundations than had been for an hundred Years before, which rapidly carried down Mills and Buildings, deſtroyed Meadows and Paſtures, and made great Deſtruction. Alſo ſundry frightful Prodigies appeared both in the Air and Earth. *Whetham. Stow.*

A. C. 1468. When a moſt depopulating Plague raged at *Parma*, and the Neighbourhood; *Rolandus Capellatus*, in his Treatiſe of it, ſays all Love and Charity left the Breaſts of the Citizens, and Inhumanity and Cruelty took Place; one Neighbour refuſed to aſſiſt another; Brother forſook Brother; Huſbands their Wives, and Wives their Huſbands; Parents their Children, and Children their Parents. The Sick died unconfeſſed, and could neither have Sacrament, nor extream Unction. The Prieſts would not ſuffer the Dead to be buried in their own Sepulchres. The Sick were ordered to St. *Leonards*, a meer human Butchery; in which was more Barbarity and Robbery than Love and Charity. In the City ſo many and atrocious were the Crimes, that neither Tongue could ſpeak, nor Pen write them. The Officials, Villains in the City, went about, and when they found poor Peoples Swine, they killed and ſold them; and from eating this Pork plentifully (in that exceſſive hot Seaſon) thouſands of People were infected and died. The ſame moſt execrable Officials, when the Plague was over, impriſoned all the Phyſicians who had attended the Sick in the late Diſeaſe; laid innumerable Lies and Villanies to their Charge, to ſtrip them of the little they had laudably and induſtriouſly got with great Slavery, and imminent Danger of their Lives.

From a corrupt ſultry Air, Pork eaten, Dearth, Stench of dead Bodies, and Contagion, did this Plague ariſe and ſpread. Some, eſpecially ſtronger Perſons, died of it, whoſe Faces were

were drawn to their Knees, as though they had been corded. Some dead Bodies were black. In others, only the Region of the Kidneys was black. The whole Bodies of others were changed. But the Corps of ſome were altered only on the Hips and Breaſt. The Colour of ſome was not at all changed; others had only a ſmall black Spot, like a Lentil, behind their Ears, or by their Eye. The Bodies of ſome were of a ſaffron Colour, and ſwelled. Some had a Bladder like a Walnut on their Corps, and filled with a fatty Matter. Some died that had Tumours in the proper Emunctories, or other poiſonous Impoſtumes on their Bodies; others were choaked in vomiting great Quantities of Blood, *&c.* ---- Some began with a moſt acute Fever, violent Pain of the Head, Back, Mouth, Stomach, and Sides; with Vomiting, Nauſea, Palpitation of the Heart, Syncope, and Weakneſs. Next Day appeared in ſome of the Emunctories of the Body, a Glandule, or other venomous Apoſtem; as Anthrax, or Carbuncle: In others, a ſevere Fever ſeized, with ſuch Apoſtem, or others of the above fatal Symptoms, indicating Death. If the laſt were let Blood of, they breathed out their Soul with their Blood. Some were ſeized with a raging Fever and an Apoſtem, without the other bad Symptoms: Such bare bleeding, if Age and Strength permitted it. Others began with a violent Fever, and diſtracting Pain of the Head, followed next by an Apoſtem. If ſuch were let Blood of the Apoſtem being A. C. 1468.

A. C. 1468. riſen, they fell into Vomiting, Nauſea, Tremor of the Heart, Syncope, and died. Others had no Swellings, but were ſo buried in deep Sleep, that the By-ſtanders could by no means awake them; and ſo died. Others that had a moſt terrible Fever without any Apoſtem, could neither have Sleep nor Reſt, but died. Others had an Apoſtem without a great Fever; ſuch were cured by ſuppurating Plaiſters, and other proper Applications, concluding with ſuitable Purging. Whatever was neceſſary, and indicated, was to be done immediately without any Delay. Where Bleeding was hurtful, Purging was the ſame. ---- Becauſe the Diſeaſe weakens, and contaminates Nature much, the Sick were fed often, and in ſmall Quantities, with a diſtilled Water from Chickens or Capons, and ſweet Almonds beaten up together, and given every three or four Hours, with a little common or Pomegranate Wine, or Roſe Water, or other cordial Waters; as of Baum, Borrage, &c. or with a Water diſtilled from a Hen or Capon, maſhed, Bones and all, with Pearl, Coral, precious Stones, &c. Cordial Mixtures were made of Sugars of Roſes, Violets, Borrage, or Baum, Manus Chriſti, of each two Ounces; Electuary of Gems half an Ounce: Grind all down with a gold Leaf or two; give it in cordial Waters. Or make of Orange, Citron, and Lemon Juices, and give in boiled Water cold. They applied to the Heart, Epithems of Baum, Roſe, Borrage, wild Sorrel, and Bugloſs Waters, with Powders of wild Roſes,

Roſes, Sanders, Corals, Saffron, Camphire, *&c.* Then applied a Bag of wild Roſes, Flowers of Roſemary, Borrage, Bugloſs, Baum, Camphire, Moſch, Hyacinth, Sanders, Coral, Gold Leaves, *&c.* and Perfumes of powdered wild Roſes, both Sanders, Bay Leaves, Roots of Avens, and Valerian, of each two Drams; Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Spikenard, Stirax, Calamita, Camphire, of each a Dram and a half; Saffron a Dram; Moſch a Scruple. To ſtay the Vomiting they anointed the Stomach with Oyl of Quinces, or of Mint, or Maſtich, or Wormwood, or Spike, and ſtrawed powdered Cloves on it. The Sick were not allowed Wine, only boiled Water cold. Their Rooms were perfumed with Frankincenſe, Juniper Berries burnt, or the like; then the Floor ſprinkled with Roſe Water, and Vinegar, and Vine, Peach, or Willow Branches. Endleſs was the variety of Plaiſters, Ointments, and other Externals uſed to the Swellings. When Bleeding was indicated, it was hard to find one to do it in Time; but when it could be got, they always let Blood on the ſame Side that the Tumours were on. If they were under the Arm, Blood was let in the Arm; if behind the Ear, bled the Hand; if in the Groin, bled the ſame Foot; if both Sides were affected, both were let Blood of. When Fever and Apoſtem began together, none were bled after they had been ſeized twelve Hours. No Diſcutients were applied to the Emunctories, but cupping Glaſſes were ſet three or four Times on the Apoſtem, if co- A. C. 1468.

 matable;

A. C. 1468. matable; (if not three or four Inches below it) then ſcarify it, and cup often, till a large Quantity of Blood is diſcharged. Much Blood got was a good Sign; little was a bad one. Apply this Plaiſter warm after cupping: Gum Ammoniac half an Ounce; Bdelium, Sarapin, each two Drams; Euphorbium, Caſtor, each a Scruple; Muſtard, Pellitory of *Spain*, each a Dram, beſt Figs No. 4. four Leaven half an Ounce: Diſſolve the Gums in Wine, and make a Plaiſter. After this apply, and often repeat, the moſt powerful Suppurants till it be ripe, to be laid open by the Surgeons; who in all their Digeſtives uſed much Alumen Saccharim. The Sick had an imperial Pill at Night, and in the Morning a Draught of either Syrup of Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, or Violets, or Roſes, one Ounce and a half; ſealed Earth a Dram; ſcabious Water three Ounces; or of Caſſia new drawn, four Ounces; Elect. de Succ. Roſar. Pſyll. each two Drams; Syrup of Violets one Ounce; ſcabious Water qi. v, mix; or laxative Cliſters, as Diacaſſia, Elect. de Pſyll. each half an Ounce; Oyl of Violets three Ounces; Sugar one Ounce; a very little Salt; mix. If the Glandule was on the right Hip, the following Epithem was applied to the Liver, *viz.* Ag. Endiv. Solatri, Plantagin. Semperviv. aa. ℥ij. Acet. Opt. ℥iij. Bol. Armen. terr. Sigillati, aa. ʒij. Santal. Utriuſq. Coral. Rubr. ſpod. aa. ʒjß. Camphor ʒj. Croc. ʒß. prepare, and uſe with Waters and Vinegar. If on the left Hip, this was laid on the Spleen, ℞ Aq. Endiv. Borragin. Bugloſs,

Bugloſs, aa. ℥ij. acet. Opt. Carab. aa. ʒjß. Santal. Utriuſq. Coral. R. an ʒß. Croc. ℈j. Camph. ℈ß. m. If they were under the Armpits, theſe Epithems were laid to the Back, oppoſite to the Heart, becauſe of the Plaiſter and Poultis laid on the Apoſtems there. For Carbuncles, Anthraces, and the like, this Defenſive was laid round their Baſis ſome Inches, R. Aq. ſemperviv. Plantagin. ſolatr. aa. ℥jv. ol. Roſar. ℥j. Boli. Armen. Terr. ſigillat. ſanq. Drac. aa. ℥iij. Acet. alb. opt. ℥ij. M. And on the Head of the Tumour lay this: R. Calc. viv. ſal. Nitr. pulv. Canthard. virid. Æris, Vitriol. Rom. combuſt. aa. ʒj. Arſenic. ʒß. M. *Cum Sapone et Melle* for Uſe. On the Eſchar they put Beef and Hogs Lard, and dreſſed it chirurgically after. ---- When a violent Fever, with intolerable Pain of the Head begun, and preſently an Apoſtem appeared, they ſpeedily opened a Vein on the ſame Side, uſed Cupping and Scarification on the Place, then proceeded as above. If the Sick were Lethargic, they uſed Clyſters, Potions, and Cupping. If reſtleſs and delirious, Corroborants, fine Potions, and Clyſters were uſed. Their Urine very often differed nothing from healthy Peoples; ſometimes it was brown or reddiſh, thick or fetid. --- As to the Vulgar, ſome ſoaked hot Bricks in Vinegar, then wrapped them in red Cloaths dipt in Oyl, and laid them warm on their Tumours; ſome ſuch died; others recovered. Others laid to them hot Oyl of Earth Worms, or of Camomil, Lillies, Dill, or Elder mixt; then they made a Plaiſter, A. C. 1468.

A. C. 1468. (and applied it warm) of Dock Roots, Onions, roaſted Lily Roots, Saffron, four Leaven, Butter, Lard, Mallows, *&c.* Others uſed Althea as hot as they could bear it, and with great Profit. Others, after cupping with ſcarification, uſed the above Oyls, and the Gum Plaiſter hot. Others applied ſtrong Bliſters, or ſet on Leeches. Some as ſoon as the Fever ſeized them, took a large ſpoonful of Sulphur-vive in half a Glaſs of tepid white Wine, with good Succeſs. Some pounded Onions, Garlick, Pepper, Salt, and Quicklime; filled half of a Walnut Shell with them, and ſet on the Apoſtem. Some as an Antidote bliſtered their Legs with Crowsfoot, Cantharid. *&c.* and dreſſed with Butter and Lard.

1471. The Winter was rigorous, and Weather ſtormy.

1472. Many Bournes broke out in ſeveral Places of *England.* ---- In *January*, a Comet in *Hungary.* There were two very great ones after it.

1473. A moſt droughty Summer, and ſo hot, that Woods took Fire. All Rivers dried up.

The *Danube* might be walked over in *Hungary.* This Drought continued three Years. *Func.*

1475. *Crocovia* almoſt conſumed with Fire. *Func.*

1476. Locuſts, and a great Inundation of the *Iſtula. Func.*

1477. An exceſſive Heat and Diſtemperature of the Air; hence ſo fierce and quick a Peſtilence, that the laſt fifteen Years cruel civil War deſtroyed not a third of the People in *England,*

*England*, though it laſted four Months, for it carried off endleſs Numbers. A. C. 1477.

This Year raged in *London*, and ſeveral Parts of the Realm, a moſt dire Peſtilence; it begun the latter End of *September* laſt Year, and laſted till *November* this; multitudes died during theſe 14 Months. 1479.

Long Time there were continual Rains, and great Moiſture, ſwelled Rivers; but eſpecially the *Severn* ſo high for 14 Days, that it overflowed the whole Country. It drowned many People in their Beds; overturned Houſes; carried about Children ſwiming in their Cradles; drowned Beaſts grazing on the Hills. Wheat ſold for 3*s.* per Quarter in 1486, but in 1492 at 13*s.* 4*d.* A great Dearth. *September* the 21ſt, began the *Sudor Angelicus*, or *Engliſh* ſweating Sickneſs, and continued to the End of *October*. This was its firſt Appearance in *England*. 1485.

There was a Comet in *Poland* with a great Eclipſe of the Sun, followed by a great Dearth of Cattle. *Func.* 1491.

Immediately before *Charles* the VIIIth of *France*, marched his Army into *Italy* to conquer *Naples*, in the Night, over *Poville*, were ſeen three Suns in the midſt of the Firmament and many Clouds about them, which ſent forth moſt dreadful Thunder and Lightning. In the Territory of *Aretzo* were clearly ſeen in the Air, an infinite Number of Men armed on mighty Horſes, with a terrible Noiſe of Drums and Trumpets. The Images of Saints did ſweat in many Parts of *Italy*. In 1494 and 1495.

the

A. C. 1494 and 1495. the City of *Milan* Lightning fired their Magazine of Powder which they had taken out to ſend to other Places, which demoliſhed the Gate over it, and the Caſtle; and the whole City ſhook; many People were ſlain by the Fall of the Stones, and Ruin of the Walls; 500 Men were ſlain at their Recreations on the Caſtle Green. *Guich. Ital. Hiſt.* --- So great Plenty, that Wheat was ſold at 6*d* a Buſhel; and in 1496, a Barrel of Herrings at 3*s.* 4*d.* *Auguſt* the 24th, a Hail Tempeſt at St. *Nead's*; Stones 18 Inches about.

1498. This was a very droughty Year, and Hay was very dear.

1500. A great Tempeſt at *Rome* did much Damage to Buildings; a very ſore Plague, eſpecially in *London*, where 30000 died of it. A Comet in *Capricorn*.

1503. Was a very droughty Summer.

1505. The malignant ſpotted Fever, which for a long Time had been common in *Cyprus*, and the neighbouring *Aſiatic* Iſlands, came now firſt into *Italy*, and over *Europe*, by the Help of a ſoutherly, moiſt, hot Conſtitution, and did great Miſchief. From the like Cauſe it returned again in 1508, 1528, *&c. Cole. Fracaſton.* ---- There appeared in *Germany*, upon Peoples Cloaths, and Rocks, as they were ſpinning, divers bloody Figures and Marks. *Fr. Mirandul.*

1506. There were ſeen in the Night at *Yeoville* three Suns in the midſt of the Firmament, and many Clouds about them, with moſt frightful Thunder and Lightning. Monſters were pro-

duced

duced in all Countries. In the Territory of *Aretze* were ſeen great Companies of armed Men on mighty Horſes, with a terrible Noiſe of Drums and Trumpets. ----- The ſpotted Fever raged fatally over *Italy*. *Baldutius*. A Comet was ſeen in *Poland*. *Chr. Func.* --- The ſweating Sickneſs begun the ſecond Time, but was not near ſo fatal as before, the Remedy being found out. A. C. 1506.

Terrible great Hail ſmote Trees, Corn, and Vines, chiefly in the Dutchies of *Wurtenberg*, *Hokenberg*, and *Rottenburg* on the *Nicar*. The Hail was ſo large and tempeſtuous, that it broke Windows and Tiles of Houſes. *Baſilius*. The ſame Year was a great Earthquake in *Italy* and *Germany*. But at *Stutgard* a Tempeſt aroſe, and ſo great a Flood of Waters from the Clouds, filled the Town, that it was in Danger of periſhing; ſome Men and Oxen were loſt, and a Part of the Walls were broken. 1508.

*September* the 14th, an Earthquake at *Conſtantinople*, and the Countries thereabout; it demoliſhed a great Part of the City Walls, and ſtately Buildings, and ſlew 13000 People. It laſted a Month with very little Intermiſſion; after it came a Plague, which almoſt depopulated the City. *Turks Hiſt.* 1509.

The Diſeaſe called *Coccoluche*, or *Coccolucio*, (becauſe the Sick wore a Cap or Covering cloſe all over their Heads) came from the Iland *Melite* in *Africa*, into Sicily; ſo into *Spain*, and *Italy*, from that over the *Alps* into *Portugal*, *Hungary*, and a great Part of *Germany*, 1510.

A. C. 1510. *many*, even to the *Baltic* Sea; every Month ſhifting its Situation with the Wind from E. to W. ſo into *France*, *Britain*, &c. *Valeriola*, *Pechlin*, &c. It attacked at once, and raged all over *Europe*, not miſſing a Family, and ſcarce a Perſon. A grievous Pain of the Head, Heavineſs, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarſneſs, Loſs of Strength and Appetite, Reſtleſsneſs, Watchings, from a terrible taring Cough. Preſently ſucceeded a Chilneſs, and ſo violent a Cough, that many were in danger of Suffocation. The firſt Days it was without ſpitting; but about the 7th or 8th Day, much viſcid Phlegm was ſpit up. Others (though fewer) ſpit only Water and Froth. When they began to ſpit, Cough and Shortneſs of Breath were eaſier. None died, except ſome Children. In ſome it went off with a Looſeneſs; in others by ſweating. Bleeding and Purging did hurt. Bole Armoniac was chiefly uſeful, with oily Lintus's, pectoral Troches, and Decoctions. Where Blood was let, the Diſeaſe proved malignant and peſtilential, being attended with a violent, cruel, and unheard of Malignity, and made bad Work. It was preceded by a long moiſt Air. We ſhall find it again in 57, 80, and 97, *&c.*---*June* the 20th, at *Gulick* and *Juliers*, ſuch extraordinary Thunder and Lightning, as ſtruck all with a Pannick. A Thunderbolt fired the Magazine, and did great Damage. *Hiſt. of the Iron Age.*

1513. This Year a great Mortality prevailed in *England*, ſay our Hiſtorians; they call it (as indeed all Diſeaſes) the Plague; but to know what

it was, we muſt conſult Foreigners. Says *Cole*, when Dearth, Scarcity of Corn, Famine, rainy Seaſons, and ſevere cold ones had afflicted *Italy* for two Years, and People were forced to eat uncommon and unwholſome Food, aroſe an epidemic contagious Fever, with a Dyſentery, and black Spots over the whole Body. And from this want of Food, great Weakneſs and unhealthy Juices, they had a pale cacochimic and depraved Countenance, a Swelling of their Feet, and Difficulty of breathing. Their Excrements were black, and corroded their Bowels; their Urine black with a Strangury; their Breath, Urine, and Spittle, ſtunk intolerably: All forſook the Sick, and fled. Bleeding was univerſally hurtful; Cupping, but eſpecially actual Cauteries applied to the Legs, Thighs, and Arms, were ſucceſsful; for from thoſe Ulcers flowed the malignant corroſive Humour, and with it the black Spots evaniſhed and returned no more. Clyſters to eaſe the ulcerated and pained Bowels, were in frequent Uſe; of chalybeated Whey, wherein where boiled Bramble and Myrtle Berries; or a Decoction of Jeſſamy, low Myrrh, Cinquefoil, Barks of the Larex, Pine Roſes, Knot Graſs, Juices of Cichory and Borrage; or of the Broth of the Inteſtines of a Goat or Beaſt, with Milfoil, Trifoil, Lentils, toſted Barley, Elder Flowers; or of a Decoction of Roſes, Quinces, Blackberry Bark, Myrrh, wild Pear-tree, wild Prunes, Borrage, Bugloſs, &c. They drunk a Decoction of Barbery, Quinces, Plantin, Cichory, Ecchium, Borrage, Barley, Cinquefoil,

A. 151 C. 3.

A. C. 1513. Cinquefoil, and Gentian; or chalybeated Goats Whey, with Juice of Barberry and Sunchus; or Chicken or Veal Broths, wherein were boiled Cichory, Roſes, Sunchus, Scordium, Gentian, Plantain, and white Dittany. Oyl of Roſes alſo, with Juice of Plantain, Acock, Horns and Hoofs of a Goat, and Pimpernel Roots, were powdered, and a Dram taken in Chicken Broth Morning and Evening. Others ate old Cheeſe, or the Runnet of a Hare, and a Bird roaſted and powdered, drunk in an Ounce of Beril and Sunchus Juice, or in a Pound of chalybeated clarified Goats Whey. Their Food was the ſame as in 1531.

1514. The Plague raged this Year in *Tournay*, and killed 140000. *Chriſtian. Math.*

1515. In *Holland*, and the Low Countries, raged a moſt epidemick, malignant, ſuffocating Catarrh in the Throat, which if not cured in 7 or 8 Hours, fell upon the Lungs and Heart, and killed in 16 or 20 Hours. A fearful Flood in *Cracovia*, which drowned much People. So great a Flood of the Rivers in *Germany*, that the Country ſuffered much Loſs, and looked like an *Iſland*. *Chr. Germanic.*

1517. Was a very droughty and froſty Winter, a very hot Summer, a very early and plentiful Harveſt. Wheat fell from 10*s.* a Buſhel to 10*d.* There was a great Murrain of Kine, ſo mortally infectious, that Dogs and Ravens feeding on their Fleſh were poiſoned and ſwelled to Death: None durſt eat Beef. In the Beginning of this Year (ſays *Tyenius*) raged a Pain and Inflammation of the Throat, ſo peſtife-

rous

rous, malignant and contagious, that whoever within 6 or 8 Hours Seizure had not proper Remedies applied, died in 16 or 20 Hours. Not one eſcaped that had not ſpeedy and good Advice. So great was the Fury of this graſſant Epidemic, that in one Minute it produced ſo great a Difficulty of Breathing, Oppreſſion of the Heart, and Pain of the Back and Neck, that the Sick ſeemed ſtrangled. Which Symptoms remitting, and inſtantly returning with a matter ſo malignant, venomous, and fluxile, that at one Stroke it darted thro' the Muſcles of the Back and Breaſt. All that were ſo largely bleeded within the firſt Hours, and were purged the ſame Day, recovered; the reſt all died. ---- The Sweating Sickneſs began at Midſummer, being its third Viſit, and continued to the middle of *December*, ſo violent, that it killed many within two or three Hours. In ſome Towns a Half died, in others a third Part. Its fourth Viſit began in *London* in the End of *May*, 1528; ſpread over all the Realm, and ſlew many in 5 or 6 Hours. Its fifth was *April* the 15th; it broke out at *Shrewſbury*, and reigned in the North till the End of *September*; it began in *London* *July* the 9th, 1551, and killed 800 the firſt Week in a few Hours. It now ſeized *Engliſh* Foreigners, but no Strangers here; it carried off moſtly ſtrong People between 30 and 50 Years of Age; rarely touched Women, Children, or old People. If they were ſeized in their Sleep, they ſounded away, or died on their wakening. Sixthly, being now old and weak,

A. C. 1517. 1528. 1551.

A. C. 1626. weak, it made its laſt faint Effort, and with it its Grave at *Malton* in *Yorkſhire* in 1626, as appears from that Pariſh Regiſter. And here obſerve once for all, that all the ſix Times, it reigned epidemical and mortally; they were very rainy, wet, long, moiſt, ſoutherly Conſtitutions.

When this Diſeaſe had ſeveral Times appeared leſs or more in ſundry Places in *England*, as a wet Seaſon favoured it for 40 Years, *viz.* from 1485 to 1525, and almoſt depopulated the Nation, having killed more than ever were computed to be alive at once in it. It always ceaſed in dry, cold, or froſty Weather, and broke out again in moiſt, hot, ſultry Weather. But in 1525, diſdaining that ſuch a triumphant Hero ſhould be any longer confined to an Iſland, it would turn Traveller, and go viſit the Continent; and not willing to ſlight ſo advantageous an Opportunity as Wars, Slaughters, Contentions, Dearth, Famine, and a moiſt, rainy, foggy, ſultry Year. It ſet out for the northern Countries firſt, from *England* to *Norway*, thence to *Denmark*, and ſo thro' all *Poland*, and its neighbouring Kingdoms and Countries; and ſo from Kingdom to Kingdom, Country to Country, City to City; it left ſcarce any Place, Town, Village, or Hamlet unviſited. Thence it took a Tour through *Germany*, the Low Countries, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and in a Word, as far as it found the ſame moiſt Temperature of the Air favour its Progreſs. On *September* the 27th, begun a thick foggy Afternoon; it attacked

tacked and took *Amſterdam*; and after a five Year's Journey, in *October* it ſet ſail again for *England*, before rough Seas and boiſterous Winds ſhould make its Paſſage tedious or dangerous. It ſlept quietly for 20 or 25 Years after its Arrival, then rouſed itſelf with freſh Fury; but its manner of Attack being always the ſame both at home and abroad. Its late Journey and Conqueſt had drawn on itſelf the Odium of ſo many Nations on the Continent, who with its native Country had entered into a ſort of offenſive Alliance againſt it, that it was repulſed with great Loſs, and never after was able to make ſo ſtrong a head againſt Mankind. In all its grand Tour it rarely ſtaid a Week in a Place, nor once laid its mercileſs Paw on Infants, aged or decrepit People. But for all ſo mortal as is was, its obſerved that more died by the Hands of Empyricks than by the Diſeaſe. Its Symptoms were exceſſive Weakneſs and Faintneſs, Uneaſineſs at the Heart, a deadly burning Heat, Pain of the Head, thick ſwift unuſual Pulſe, great Pulpication of the Heart; this laſt continued with ſome 2 or 3 Years after, and with others their whole Life-time. Profuſe Sweating, and hot Cordials, were the only Cure; ſuch as could lie a whole Day in the ſame Poſture without ſtirring, Motion, or putting out Hand or Foot, and drink often and large Draughts of warm ſudorific Potions, recovered; the reſt died within 7 or 8 Hours abroad; or in 20 or 24 Hours at home. It almoſt laid *Europe* waſte, ſcarce 1 of 600 who had it, recovered; A. C. 1626.

A. C. 1626. for almoſt all as ſoon as the Sweat broke, died; except they inſtantly got into Bed, Cloaths and all, and ſweated 24 Hours without eating any Thing, or forcing Sweat.

1519 1520 and 1521. In *Hiſpaniola*, the Ants deſtroyed their Cana-Fiſtula, Oranges, and Fruit-Trees; neither could they keep Victuals in their Houſes, becauſe of their Multitudes, which deſtroyed all before them; ſo that St. *Dominico*, the chief City of the Iſland, was almoſt laid waſte by them. Formerly a People in *Spain* was depopulated by *Conies*, as was the Caſe of *Porto Sancto* in *America* long after. In *Theſſaly*, a City was deſtroyed by Rats; as were the *Acarios* deſtroyed by Frogs; and the *Miuntines* by Fleas; *Amicle* in *Italy* by Serpents, and another Part of it by Sparrows. *Purch. Pilgrim.*

1520. *June* the 18, was a moſt terrible Storm of Wind and Weather here.

1521. A great Dearth and Mortality in *England*, and great Inundations of the Sea; which driving back the Rivers, they overflowed all their Banks, overwhelmed 72 Villages, and drowned above 100000 People, and very much Cattle. The Fate of *Rome* was but little better in 1530, from the *Tyber* overflowing.

1523. After long and great Rains and Winds, which had happened that Seaſon, followed ſo ſevere a Froſt, that many died of Cold; ſome loſt Toes or Fingers, and many loſt their Nails.

1524. Raged a peſtilential Hectic, wherein the Fever was ſo ſmall, the Pulſe and Urine of the Sick was the ſame as in Health; yet all that were

were let Blood of from this to 1530, certainly died: But many not let Blood of, ſurely recovered. *Hucon. Cole.* A. C. 1524.

A fatal Fever raged at *Vienna* and *Lyons*, wherein the Sick apprehended themſelves all well, their Pulſe moderate, the Colour, Conſiſtence, and Contents of the Urine not at all faulty, yet every one infected died of it. *Montuus. Halo. Cole.* 1525.

So great a Death in *London*, that the Terms were adjourned. 1526.

From *November* the 1ſt, to *February* the 1ſt, continual Rains, fearful Floods, terrible Deſtruction of Corns, Cattle, and Paſtures; then a Drought to *April* the 12th; from that daily Rains to *June* the 3d; hence a Scarcity of Corn in *England*, and Dearth. 1527.

The ſame malignant ſpotted Fever, which firſt appeared in *Europe* in 1505, prevailed now again with its malignant contagious Conſtitution, from the ſame Cauſe; for the laſt Winter was wholly rainy and ſoutherly. The Spring the ſame, with very great and deſtructive Inundations, Darkneſs and Fogs, which killed the Buds of Trees, eſpecially the Olives. This Fever begun ſo mildly, that the Sick ſcarce perceived themſelves ill, or in need of a Phyſician before it was too late. Nor were Phyſicians themſelves leſs deceived, expecting a ſpeedy Criſis, but no ſuch thing. The Heat was not ſenſibly great, but the inward great Perturbation of the whole Body was manifeſt from its general and great Laſſitude, Duſlneſs of the Senſes, ſupine lying in Bed, and heavy 1528.

A. C. 1528. Headyneſs of the Sick. After the 4th or 7th Day they began to talk wildly; their Eyes were red and fiery. The Urine was firſt plentiful and whitiſh, then red and turbid; Pulſe low and ſlow; Excrements corrupt and fetid. On the 4th or 7th Day, little red Spots like Flea-bites began to appear on the Back, Arms, and Breaſt. Very little or no Thirſt; the Tongue was foul. Some were watchful, others very ſleepy, and ſome both in their Turns; ſome continued in this Condition to the 7th or 14th Day, or longer. Some had a Stoppage of Urine, which was a bad Sign. No *Jews* died of it. Some few Women and old People died of it; but it made ſad havock of Children and Youth, and thoſe of the richer ſort chiefly. All had a ſudden and great Loſs of Strength. A ſmall Laxative made a great Diſcharge. No Mitigation from a Criſis, great Loſs of Blood at the Noſe, difficult Eruption ſuddenly diſappearing, a livid Colour of the Spots, or a Stoppage of Urine, were all bad Signs; and the contrary were good. Great and fatal was the Diſſention of Phyſicians about the Cure; ſome were for bleeding of all freely; but others ſtrictly obſerving that all that were let Blood of died, would let none. Others took the middle Way, and ordered Blood-letting ſparingly at firſt, of plethoric or ſanguine People only; and ſo about other Evacuations and Diet. But the beſt Method was a middling Diet, and boiled Water given to drink, or Water with a little Vinegar, or with Cinnamon,

mon, and a little Syrup of Wood Sorrel. They kept the Air in the Rooms of the Sick, clear and good; or perfumed by burning Herbs and Gums. After the ſecond Day none were let Blood, but were cupped, or had the Saphena, or Hemorrhoidal Veins opened. Where the Body was full of groſs Humours, they gave Caſſia, Manna, or Syrup of pale Roſes, or with Agaric. About the Eruption, if the Puſtles came out ſlowly, they gave Scordium, Trifol. Odorat. but no ſtrong Sudorifics. They uſed powerful Diuretics. All hot Things given, added to the Fever, encreaſed its Danger and bad Symptoms. *Fracaſtor. Cole.* &c. &c. A great Famine in *Venice. Func.* A. C. 1528.

*November* the 4th and 5th, a great Wind, which blew down Houſes and Trees; then a high Tide, which drowned the Marſhes of *Eſſex*, *Kent*, and *Thanet*, and drowned much Cattle. 1530.

The two or three preceding Years having been wholly moiſt, rainy, and ſoutherly, a grievous Peſtilence (ſays *Cole*) ſet in, with a Fever, Delirium, Pain of the Head, black and turbid Urine, great Toſſings, a moiſt and black Tongue, Thirſt, Anthraces, and Bulos. Moſt died that were ſeized. Great Driers were found to be the ſafeſt and beſt Helps. No bleeding. Cupping with Scarification was uſed to the Legs, the actual Cautery to the Arms and Feet. Seatous Bliſters of Garlick, Onions, Crowsfoot, Flamula Jovis, ſour Leaven, and ſharp Vinegar, were applied and kept long open. Friction, Ligatures, and Rubifiers, to the Soles of the Feet. The Belly was moved with Clyſters of 1531.

A. C. 1531. Wormwood, Centry, Peach Leaves, Beets Mercury and Mallows; or of Brans, Nettles, and Elebories; or of Tithymal, Pennyroyal, Flowers of Eſula, and Elder, and Prunes; or of Ivy-Root, Violets, Prunes and Mercury. They gave Alteratives every Morning, as a ſudorific cordial Decoction of Peach Leaves, Rue, Carline Thiſtle, Wormwood, Cichory, and Cinquefoil; or of Roots and Leaves of Cinquefoil, Nettles, Pennyroyal, Tricomanes, Cimbellaria, Caltha, Muriale, Beet, *&c.* or an Apozem of Graſs Roots, Lettice, Sorrel, Lybiſticum, Rue; or of Barberry Leaves, Sorrel, Germander, Betony, Scordium; or the depurated Juice of Gentian, white Dittany, Barberry Leaves, of each five Ounces; Sugar one Ounce; mix and give. But before, or with the Apozeme, they took two Ounces of this Powder, *viz.* calcined Crabs and Cockle Shells, Horſe and Mules Hoofs burnt and waſhed, (in Juice of Sorrel and Trefoil) each a Scruple; Juniper Berries five Scruples; mix for Uſe. Or this Electuary, Take of Rue, Salt, Scordium, Barberry Leaves, prepared Goat's Horn, of each one Ounce; clarified Honey two Pound; mix. Or of Gentian, Germander, white Dittany, Barberry Leaves, Roots of Cinquefoil, leſſer Centry, burnt Oxes Horn and Hoof, of each three Drams; Honey two Pound; mix. Outwardly they laid to the Heart a Plaiſter of Leaves of Barberry, Juniper, Peaches, Sorrel and Roſes, boiled and pounded; or Leaves of Aſh, Borrage, Bugloſs, Nettles, *&c.* or of Swallow's Neſt, Juice of Cichory, and white Vinegar. Food was midling, of Chickens, Birds, Kid, and

and Veal, ſeaſoned with acid aperient Herbs, as Sorrel, Barberry, *&c.* Their Drink was a Decoction of Prunes, Sorrel, and Barberry; or of Barley, Vipers Bugloſs, Leaves of Pear Trees, Quince Tree, and Juniper; or of Perry Vinegar, Roſe Water, and a Decoction of Barley and Barberry; or of Goats Whey, with Juice of Barberry, Sunchus, and Sorrel, *&c.* A. C. 1531.

In *Liſbon* 1400 Houſes were overthrown by an Earthquake, and 600 more ſo ſhaken, that they were ready to fall: Many Churches were caſt down. *Lang. Chron.* 1531.

When a ſoutherly humid Conſtitution had prevailed two Years, then were many ſeized with a moſt acute and vehement Fever. All were delirious with a moſt exquiſite Pain at the Heart, turbid and black Urine, great Toſſings, moiſt and black Tongue, parching Heat, Anthraces and Bubos. Very few infected recovered. Driers were found moſt ſerviceable, as Cupping, Scarification, Bliſters, actual Cautery, Friction, Ligatures, Clyſters, mild cardiac Sudorifics, *&c.* *Cole.* --- In *England* the Summer was exceeding rainy. In *December* and *January* a great Froſt, the *Thames* was frozen over. 1537.

The Sea by the Kingdom of *Naples* was dry for eight Miles together; out of which Places Fire and Aſhes burſt out ſo furiouſly, that many Places were miſerably deſtroyed by them. *Clark's Exampl.* --- A moſt epidemic Dyſentery raged over all *Europe*, not one City eſcaped. No ſtrong previous Cauſe ſuſpected to be in the Air. *Fernel.* *September* the 29th, an Earthquake at *Puteoli*; it raiſed a Hill four Miles about, 1538.

A. C. about, and threw out as much Earth, Stones,
1538. and Aſhes, as filled up the *Lacus Lacinus*.

1539. A moſt peſtiferous contagious Dyſentery reigned this Year. *Holerius.*

1540. In Summer was an exceſſive Drought; Wells, Brooks, and Rivers, were dried up; the *Thames* was ſo low, that the ſalt Water flowed above *London* Bridge. In the latter End of Summer came a great Mortality over the whole Nation, of an epidemic, peſtilential Ague, and bloody Flux. *Stow. &c.* But in other Places it was the hotteſt and healthieſt Year in the Memory of Man. *Stow. Fernel. Func.*

1542. *June* the 14th, a terrible Tempeſt at *Buda*. *Teincell. de Mirac.*

1543. The Weather was ſo cold, that the *Provence* Wines ordained for the Army being frozen, was cut with Hatchets, and carried away by the Soldiers in Baſkets. *Serres. in vit. Franſc.* 1. ---Wood, Fleſh, and Fiſh, were very dear this Winter from the laſt intemperate rainy Summer, cauſing great Death of Cattle. This Winter the Plague was in *London*, and the Terms were adjourned. *Stow.* --- A moſt rigorous froſty Winter. In the End of *January*, and Beginning of *February*, ſafe and dangerleſs Pleuriſies prevailed; ſome whereof were terminated by thick black Urine, on the Surface whereof was much yellow, thick, Gluey Froth or Scum. *Jacob. Holer.*

1544. A great Eclipſe of the Sun, and three of the Moon the ſame Year. *Sleidan.*

1545. All over *France* and *Britain*, raged a peſtilential Epidemic (ſays *Valeriola*) called the

*Troup*

*Troup Gallant*, becauſe it chiefly ſeized, and carried off young, ſtrong, briſk People. The Sick had either continual Watchings, which ended in a Phrenzy; or conſtant Drowzineſs, which terminated in a Lethargy. Moſt at firſt had a Pain in the Head, Heat of the Kidneys, Laſſitude of the whole Body, and great Plenty of Worms which crept up the Gullet, and out of the Mouth, to the great Danger of choaking the Sick. Moſt had Spots either at firſt, which was worſt, or in the Declination of the Diſeaſe. Large Bleeding was the only Help, which was repeated in ſome; then proceeded to Detergents, Cordials, *&c.* The Signs of Concoction appearing, gentle Laxatives were uſed. The Diſeaſe terminated the 4th or 11th Day. *Cole.* A. C. 1545.

Two Years together a fatal, contagious, malignant Diſtemper invaded the Town and Country about *Augurdium*, laid it almoſt quite waſte. After, the Emperor *Maximilian*'s War waged againſt the *Venetians*. After ſo many Calamities, Scarcity of Corn, Inequality of the Air, both ſoutherly and tempeſtuous, and great Swarms of Locuſts, which ate all up, and made the whole Country barren. Then the infectious Contagion ſeized Men with a peſtilent Fever, bilious Vomitings, Delirium, inſatiable Thirſt, and killed the 4th Day. Carbuncles, and itching black Puſtules came out on many. Innumerable and different Remedies were uſed; but Scarification and Cupping of the lower Parts, Leeches behind the Ears, and to the Hemorrhoidal Veſſels. But above all, 1547.

A. C. 1547. the actual Cautery uſed to the Legs, Arms, and Emunctories of the Groin, were found of moſt Service. The Eſchar was got off with Butter, and the malignant Lee found a Way for Diſcharge, with great Succeſs. Empyrics with much Profit put Seatons in the Groins, and Scrotum; and gave inwardly Powder of Miſletoe, Roots of Camelion, Thiſtle, Uſnea, Goat's Horn, of each equal Quantities, in a ſweet Lixivium of common Oyl. And alſo Horns, Hoofs, and Bones of wild Goat calcined, were of great Uſe, given to two Drams. Vomiting was ſtayed by giving a Vomit. Food and Medicines were the ſame as before 1513. *Cole.*

1548. *November* the 6th, was ſeen a great fiery Chaſm, or Opening in the Heavens; and in ſome Places Fire fell to the Eaath, and flew up again into the Air. *Clark's Example.* ---- *Stow* ſays there was a great Plague in *London.* However, all *Europe* now groaned under a peſtilential Peripneumony, with ſpitting of Blood, and Difficulty of Breathing, ſo contagious, that not only the Touch, Company, or Conſanguinity, but even the very Look of the Sick infected at a Diſtance the Healthy within four or five Days. This came from the Eaſt, and made a Sweep toward the Weſt, making terrible Havock of People.

1549. The Plague alarmed all *Pruſſia. Func.* Becauſe of the Rebellion in *England* the Harveſt was neglected, Hay and Corn rotted on the Ground ungot; hence a Dearth.

1550. Was a very great Dearth, ſo as Wheat was ſold at 16*s.* per Buſhel, which was ſold at 10*d.* a little

a little before. A Comet *March* the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. ---- During the cruel Popiſh Perſecution in *Scotland*, a Comet like a fiery Beſſom flamed all *November* and *December* and *January*. Great Rivers in the middle of Winter were dry, and in Summer ſo great Floods as carried down and drowned ſeveral Villages, and carried much feeding Cattle from their Paſtures into the Sea. Several Whales came up the *Forth*. Many Hail Tempeſts, the Stones as large as Pigeons Eggs, which deſtroyed much Corn. A fiery Dragon was ſeen flying near the Earth, vomiting out Fire both Day and Night, ſo as People were obliged conſtantly to watch their Houſes and Corn Yards. *Spotſw. Hiſt. of the Ch. of Scotl.* A. C. 1550.

A great Multitude of People and Cattle were drowned by a terrible Tempeſt, the Clouds ſuddenly diſſolving, and the Waters pouring down amain with ſuch ſtrange and ſtupenduous Violence, that the maſſive Walls of many Cities, divers Vineyards, and fair Houſes, were totally deſtroyed and ruined. *Bartholin.* —— There raged all the World over, ſays *Sennertus*, an epidemic and contagious, but not fatal, Fever. —— Says *Pamalirius*, the epidemic Catarrh called *Coqulucbuche*, overrun all *France* for the firſt Time; and the former Diſeaſes ceaſed, as an uncommon, but fatal Paraplegia, burning Heat, Heavineſs with thick ſhort Breathing; and a great many others not recorded by the Ancients. 1551.

Says *Platerus*, raged at *Baſil*, a malignant and contagious epidemic Fever, with a moſt acute Pain 1552 and 1588.

A. C. 1552 and 1558. Pain of the Head, ſudden Proſtration of Strength, Vomiting, Loathing. Spots appeared on many before Death; the Urine high-coloured and confuſed; Pulſe quick and ſtrong; Body intenſely hot; unquenchable Thirſt; then Watchings, Ravings, and Deliriums. It moſtly ſeized the ſtrongeſt Men, and ſuch as were Tiplers, or intemperate; it ſeldom attacked young People or Infants, (the very contrary of the Plague there) and was very fatal, as well as contagious. The Sick had neither Bubos nor Anthraces. Such as died went off the 7th, 11th, 12th, or 14th Day. They that recovered ſcarce got well in ſix Weeks; in the middle of which, the Fever came to its Criſis. This was in *June*, and very droughty. They firſt let Blood, then gave cooling Apozemes, then acid cooling Draughts, then a Laxative; next came in Opiats, and after the Criſis, corroborating Cordials.

1553. This Year and laſt, prevailed at *Ancona*, *Venice*, *Alcmar*, &c. from *Auguſt* to *November*, malignant, and as it were peſtilential Fevers, with a great Diſcharge of Worms by Stool, Pain of the Stomach, bilious Flux, great Weakneſs, and often Faintneſs.

1554. *February* the 15th, appeared in the Sky a Rainbow reverſed, the Arch downwards, and the two Ends upward. The ſame Year two Suns ſhined at once at a good Diſtance.

1555. This was a very wet rainy floody Year, and great Scarcity. *Stow.* Now began a fatal hot burning Fever in *England*. ---- On the bare Rocks

Rocks on the Seaſide in *Suffolk*, grew of their own Accord, and was ripe in *Auguſt*, a plentiful Crop of Peaſons, where Graſs never grew before; theſe greatly relieved the Poor, who carried them away in great Quantities; and as they gathered, ſtill more were coming on, and others in Bloſſom. *Speed.* From the Wetneſs and Coldneſs of the Seaſon of 1555, at *Paris* were ſeveral Epidemics from Cold and Defluctions all Sorts of Fluxes, baſtard Pleuriſies, Quinzies, Anthritics, and Rheumatiſms. A. C. 1555.

*March* the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, a Comet ſhined all Nights. This Year the hot burning Fever, and other Diſeaſes which began laſt Year, conſumed much People in all Parts of *England*, chiefly grave Men. ---- This Year, ſays *Bartholine*, being very inconſtant, Rain, Heat, and ſoutherly Wind, the Air not yet purified after the late great Plague there, and fatal to many Childbed Women, an epidemic, confluent, malignant Pox, raged among all Ages, (and at the ſame Time a malignant ſpotted Fever) moſtly fatal the firſt or fourth Day; the Symptoms, Vomiting, Loathing, Palpication of the Heart, Fainting, Delirium, Difficulty of Breathing, Cough, bloody Urine, Dyſentery, involuntary profuſe Tears, ſo as the cryſtaline Humour of the Eye was often loſt. Face and Body were firſt red, then quickly deformed with many Puſtules. The Pox appeared the fourth Day. On taking a Cordial, mild Diaphoretic, *&c.* the Fever and other Symptoms abated, except the Sick catched Cold, had a Looſeneſs, or were ſuffocated. The Diſeaſe 1555 1556 and 1557.

prevailed

A. C. 1555 1556 and 1557.

prevailed as much in Harveſt as in Summer, only it was milder. *Tho. Bartholin.* --- 1557, This Year and laſt was a great Scarcity of Corn from the paſt great Rains. It was a very unſeaſonable Year in *England*, all the Corn was choaked and blaſted, the Harveſt exceſſive wet and rainy; before Harveſt this Year, Wheat was ſold at 4 Marks per Quarter, Malt at 44*s.* per Quarter, Peaſe at 46*s.* 8*d.* After Harveſt Wheat was ſold at 5*s.* per Quarter in *London*, 4*s.* in the Country. Malt at 6*s.* 8*d.* and in the Country at 4*s.* 8*d.* Rye at 3*s.* 4*d.* per Quarter in *London*, and in ſome Places at 4*d.* per Buſhel. *Clark's Ex.* --- Quartan Agues ſtill reigned fatally. In ſome more remote Countries, *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, were exceſſive hot and dry. In the End of *September*, came a very ſtrong cold North Wind; preſently after were many Catarrhs, quickly followed by a moſt ſevere Cough, Pain of the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, and a Fever. The Pain was neither violent nor pricking, but mild. The 3d Day they expectorated freely. The 6th, 7th, or at the fartheſt the 8th Day, all who had that Pain of the Side died; but ſuch as were blooded the 1ſt or 2d Day, recovered on the 4th or 5th; but bleeding on the laſt two Days, did no Service. Slippery, thickening, Linctuſes, were found of moſt Service. Broths, or Spoon-meats, or moiſt Foods were good. --- But where the Seaſon continued ſtill rainy, the Caſe was very different; for at *Mantua Carpentaria*, three Miles from *Madrid*, the Epidemic began in *Auguſt*, and bleeding or purging

purging was ſo dangerous, that in the ſmall Town 2000 were let Blood of, and all died. There it began with a Roughneſs of the Jaws, ſmall Cough, then a ſtrong Fever, with a Pain of the Head, Back, and Legs; ſome felt as tho' they were corded over the Breaſt, and had a Weight at the Stomach; all which continued to the 3d Day at fartheſt; then the Fever went off with a Sweat, or bleeding at the Noſe. In ſome few it turned to a Pleuriſy, or fatal Peripneumony. --- At *Alcmaria*, this Year in *October*, raged ſuch an Epidemic, as ſeized whole Families at once. In that ſmall Place died in three Weeks 200 Perſons of this mortal Peripneumony. It attacked like a Catarrh, with a very ſlow and malignant Fever, bringing as it were a ſudden Suffocation along with it; then ſeized the Breaſt with ſo great a Difficulty of Breathing, that the Sick ſeemed dying. Preſently it laid hold of the Precordia and Stomach, and with a violent Cough, which either cauſed Abortion, or killed gravid Women. Some, but very few, had continual Fevers along with it; many had double Tertians; other ſimple ſlight Intermittents. All were worſe by Night than by Day; ſuch as recovered were long valetudinary, had a weak Stomach, and hypped. This Diſeaſe ſeized moſt Countries very ſuddenly when it entered, catching thouſands the ſame Moment. Thick ill ſmelling Fogs preceded it ſome Days. In ſome Places few recovered who had it accompanied with a violent Fever. Semitertians were next dangerous. If Intermittents accompanied

A. C. 1555 1556 and 1557.

A. C. 1555 1556 and 1557. the Pain of the Throat (which was neither a Quinzy, nor ſcarce a ſlight Inflammation, but only from a meer Defluxion, of which the Sick ſeemed choaked) they were better off, even without bleeding. But if the Fever ſupervened, and was not well managed, it was often fatal. Gentle bleeding the firſt Day was uſeful. For the Throat Gargles of Plantin, Scabious, and red Roſe Waters, Quinces, Mulberries, and ſealed Earth, were uſed. For the Cough and Hoarſeneſs, pectoral and oyly Mixtures. Scarification with Cupping, ſucceeded better than bleeding. The Year 1555 had been moſt exceſſively rainy, and 1556, as great a Drought --- After a great Scarcity of Corn, not from Famine, but the rich Cornmongers had bought and hoarded it up, till it was ſpoiled, which forced the Poor to eat Oxes and Swines Dung, *&c.* A ſudden and terrible Plague broke out between *Delph* and the *Hague*, in a ſmall Village, and ſpread over the whole Country in *June*, before the riſing of the Dog-Star. In Children it was attended with Spots. This Plague was preſaged by Stars, and Fire falling to the Ground on the Streets of *Delph*. Children in their Play digged Graves, and carried dead Coffins on their Shoulders; ſung funeral Hymns like their Prieſts, and pretended to bury living Children their Playfellows. So great was this Mortality, that the Poor fought for Coffins for their dead Relations. Abortions, and Death of Childbed Women were common. This Plague continued till *May* 1558, and killed 5000

5000 of the Poor of *Delph* only. *Dodoneus. Schinckius. Foreſtus. Platerus. Stow* &c.---- A. C. 1555

A Dearth afflicted *England*; Wheat ſold at 55*s.* per Quarter; but a good and plentiful Crop this Harveſt brought it to 4*s.* or 5*s* ---- 1556 and 1557.

*September* the 7th, ſeven a Clock at Night, in a black rainy Cloud in the Weſt was ſeen a Rainbow, the Moon in the Eaſt, ſhining bright, and at full the Day before. In *September* exceſſive Rains, and a great Death, chiefly of Prieſts. *Baker's Chron.*--- At *Numigen*, in *July*, raged an Epidemic, which ſpared none, and ſo cruel that it carried off many the 4th, 7th or 14th Day. It ſeized with a Fever, Roughneſs, or burning Inflammation of the Throat, and the Fever continual. The Sick were afflicted with a grievous Pain of the Head, taring Cough, and conſtant ſevere Pain of the Loins, that they could not walk; and ſo large a Diſcharge by the Noſe, as would ſcarce ſuffer them to breath. Such as eſcaped by Bleeding, Pectorals, and a ſtinking Sweat ſupervening, had their entire Strength in all Parts continue. But ſuch as ſunk under the Fever, and want of Eating, becoming weak, all died. Wherefore the Cure turned on the Uſe of ſpeedy Univerſals, recalling the Appetite, keeping the Veſſels of the Throat open. Lenitives only were uſed, ſtrong Purges being fatal. --- In Harveſt a peſtilential Fever raged in *France*, and carried off many. Dyſenteries, with a ſlight Fever prevailed at the ſame Time; but by the early Uſe of Rhubarb, all had their Gripes appeaſed, and recovered. *Rever. Holer.* &c. This

A. C. Year there was a great Flood in the ſouth of
1555 *Languedoc*, with ſo dreadful a Tempeſt, that
1556 and People imagined it was the laſt Day. *Vignier.*
1557. The rapid Deſcent of the Waters about *Niſmes*, removed divers Heaps and Mountains of Ground, and rent and tore up many other Places; by which was diſcovered much Gold and Silver Coins, Plate, and other valuable Veſſels, ſuppoſed to be hid in the *Gothiſh* Invaſion.

1558. Within a Mile of *Nottingham* was a grievous Tempeſt with Thunder, which, as it came through two Towns, beat down the Churches and all the Houſes, caſt the Bells to the Outſide of the Church Yard, and twiſted the Sheets of Lead like a Pair of Gloves, threw them 400 Foot into the Field. The Water and Mud of the *Trent* between them was taken up, carried a quarter of a Mile, and thrown in the Trees. Trees were torn up by the Roots; Hailſtones that were 15 Inches about, fell down; a Child was taken out of a Womans Arms, and carried up into the Air, then let fall, had its Arm broken and died; ſix Men were killed, yet had neither Fleſh nor Skin hurt. This Year and laſt, Quartans were epidemic and fatal, killed many old People, eſpecially Divines; great Numbers of Pariſhes were unſerved. Now another great Scarcity of Corn from want of Workers to get it; Corn 14*s.* per Quarter. This was a cold Winter with a North Wind; a ſoutherly rainy Spring; an exceſſive hot Summer. In Harveſt Dyſenteries broke out in *France* and *Paris*. In *Holland* Semitertians acted the ſame

Tragedy

Tragedy on the Rich that the Plague did on the Poor last Year. --- All the Spring, Summer, and Harvest, (says *Jul. Palmer. Constantin.*) being hot and dry, all *Europe* was grievously afflicted with sundry Fevers, especially Intermittents, and these very long, but not so mortal. There were also other Distempers at the same Time, as Dysenteries, Stranguries, Ophthalmias, consumptive Disorders, *&c.*---In *September*, while *Charles* the Vth lay on his Death-bed, a blazing Star appeared in *Spain*, dim at first, but with the Encrease of his Distemper it grew bigger; at last shooting its fiery Hair directly against the Monastery where he lay. The very Hour the Emperor died, it evanished. *Strada.* A. C. 1558.

*September* the 5th, was a terrible Tempest of Wind and Thunder. 1559.

Another great Scarcity of Corn in *England.* 1561.

In the fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Men being sent for the Safeguard of *Newhaven*, there broke out such a Plague amongst them, that the Streets lay full of dead Corps, the Living not being able to bury their multitude of Dead; from thence this Year the Soldiers brought the Infection into *England*, whereof died within the Bills of Mortality 20136. 1562.

*January* the 9th, at Night was a great Tempest of Wind and Thunder at *Leicester*, which did great Mischief. In *September* was an Earthquake in several Parts of the Nation, especially in *Lincoln*, and in the northern Shires. From *December* the 1st to the 12th, 1563.

A. C. 1563. greater Thunder and Lightning than any alive remembred. --- The Plague imported laſt Year from *Newhaven*, overſpread the Nation this, and overrun all *Europe* for ſome Years. --- Coughs, Pleuriſies, and malignant Peripneumonies, were malignant over all *Italy*, and carried off many. In all the dead Bodies that were opened the whole Lungs were found full, turgid, and ſtrangely indurated with half putrid Blood. *Cole.*

1564. *September* the 20th, was a great Flood in the *Thames*, Marſhes overflowed, and Cattle drowned. *October* the 7th, a frightful Meteor or *Aurora Borealis*, the North Quarter of the Sky covered with Flames of Fire, reaching the Zenith, then deſcended Weſt; and though there was no Moon, yet it was as light as though it had been full Day. *December* the 1ſt began a Froſt, which freezed the *Thames* ſo as People went over, and Boys and Men played on it. *January* the 3d it thawed, and was a very great Flood. --- This Year raged at *Numigen* the Cholera Morbus, and killed many within four Days; but moſt of them who ſought Help at firſt recovered. When they had vomited enough they took Marmalade of Quince with Aromatics, if the Fever run not high; but where it did, they left out the laſt, and gave the firſt Morning and Night, and half an Hour before Meat for three Days, and forbid the Sick all Drink except a very little, though their Thirſt was great; for drinking encreaſed the Evacuations, and theſe brought Death. To the ſtrongly convulſed Parts they uſed

uſed a warm Fomentation of Oyl of Cam- A. C.
momil, and to the Stomach and Belly, Em- 1564.
brocations of Oyl of Nard, Maſtick, and
Quinces; then ſtrowed over all, Powders of
Aſtringents and Aromatics; then gave Opiates,
with Abſorbents, and Reſtringents; but firſt
of all they gave Rhubarb, and to Children
Clyſters. *Reverius.* --- Some Years preceed-
ing this, on the lower *Rhine*, had been exceſ-
ſive wet and rainy, and cauſed moſt ſhocking
Deſolation by a great Mortality. The Winter
before, had very often been ſeen at Night,
ſundry and terrible Lights and fiery Meteors
in the Air, ſometimes ſtanding ſtill, other-
times darting forth their Streamers ſuddenly:
They continued all Summer, and the Begin-
ning of next Winter, *&c.* Beſides frequent
Abortions, fearful Torments from Worms,
often arthritic Pains, and depraved Motions of
the Joints, appeared the Meaſles and Small-
pox, as the Forerunners of a very fatal Epi-
demic; which, with incredible Cruelty, in a
manner depopulated Cities, Towns, and Coun-
tries; witneſs *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Ly-
ons*, *Dantzick*, *London*, *Auſburgh*, *Vienna*, *Co-
logn*, and all the upper *Rhine* even to *Baſil*,
but milder on the lower *Rhine*; all riſen from
the great and univerſal Rains and Moiſture,
cauſing acute and chronic Defluxions. In the
Winter of 1564, came outward glandular
Swellings of the Neck, but void of Danger.
In the Spring began and laſted moſt of the
Summer, frequent dangerous Quinſies, of ſud-
den Termination; which for its Rage, Dan-

A. C. 1564. ger, and ſhort Continuance, was little ſhort of a Plague, continuing but one, two, three, or four Days; if the Sick outlived the ſeventh or eighth, they recovered. They began moſtly at the new Moon, with a Fever and Vomiting, from the ſmalleſt encreaſed bodily Exerciſe, as walking in the Heat of the Sun, or from too great Heat of the Fire; then came inſtantly a Swelling of the Tongue, with Loſs of Speech; the Gullet itſelf was cloſely ſhut up, that Drink could not paſs: Theſe Symptoms killed the Sick, than which no Death could be more cruel. There was no viſible Swelling on the Neck, only in ſome an Appearance of an Eriſepylas. But the Defluxion of the virulent Humour fell inwards, which often produced a Frenzy, frequently leaving the Jaws it fell on the Side; hence a Pleuriſy, every jot as fatal as the Quinſey. Sometimes it was transferred to the Lungs, and terminated in a Peripneumony. Other times leaving the whole Thorax, it ſhifted to the Spine of the Back, and cauſed intolerable Pains, eſpecially in menſtruous Women; but it was equally mortal in all Shapes and Forms. This Quinſey was leſs dangerous to Youth than grown up People, and they recovered ſooner, eſpecially if the laſt did not keep their Bed. In this peſtilential Epidemic (which in many Places was a true Plague, and at other Places, as at *Crete*, *Raguſa*, *Venice*, &c. it was a ſpotted Fever) bleeding and purging did much more Miſchief than Good; only bleeding Youth under the Tongue, and dry cupping to the Neck

Neck and Shoulders, gently repellent and ſtrengthning Medicines, and Alexipharmics topically uſed with great Diſcretion, were beneficial. When Winter came, there were above two Months of the greateſt Froſt, and ſevereſt Cold felt by any living; and near the End very much Snow, which put an End to the laſt fatal, malignant, contagious Epidemic. The Cold remitted for ſix or ſeven Days without a Thaw, then was the Air filled with Fog and Vapours, which being neither diſſolved nor diſcuſſed, but rather condenſed by the Night's Cold, rendred the Air thick and moiſt; hence ſprung another new, real, and no leſs inflammatory Diſeaſe: The Sick were firſt ſeized with a continual Fever of a bad Kind, they felt an obtuſe and pricking Pain in their Side, then were they tormented with a Shortneſs of Breath; then the fixt Pain of the Side which came at firſt, ſhifted, and ſlowly moved over the whole Breaſt, eſpecially if any Anodyne was given; next, with a ſudden Jerk it moves again, and falls on the Lungs, which being over-loaded and over-flooded by a ſudden impetuous Flux of Humours, the ſpitting became bloody, and mixt with divers Colours, which the more plentiful it was, and eaſily expectorated, ſo much greater Danger, ſuch generally dying the ſixth Day. Some had no ſpitting of Blood; if ſuch got over the ninth Day, they generally recovered, except they relapſed, then they died before the three Weeks End. Such as had a Looſeneſs, or Delirium, died. All had A. C. 1564.

A. C. 1564. a Cough and Hoarſneſs. The Cure conſiſted in immediate and large Bleeding, and freely uſing Subacids; as Syrup of Wood Sorrel, Sorrel in Carduus or Scabious Waters: Then gave Decoctions of Pectorals and Bitters mixt, as Scordium, Baum, Carduus Benedictus, Scabious, Sorrel, *&c.* and added Sugar with a little Vinegar. Purging was hurtful, but if indicated, they gave laxative Clyſters, or Rhubarb infuſed with ſolutive Syrup of Roſes. Nor were the peſtilential Pills wholly uſeleſs, being both alexipharmic and diaphoretic. Such as went out of Doors an Hour or two after Sunſet, were ſooneſt and moſt dangerouſly taken. Such as went abroad in the middle of the Day, during theſe ſeven Days Fog, were in leſs Danger. Fires of Oakwood in Rooms were very ſerviceable, and the beſt Preventative. *Wierus. Dodoneus. Schenkius.* &c. &c.

1565. *July* the 16th, from nine at Night, to three in the Morning, was a great Tempeſt of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail, in many Places. *December* the 24th, in the Morning was a Hurricane, Wind Weſt, *Thames* and the Sea were both blown in; great Damage done by both. --- There raged over all *France* a great Mortality by a Peſtilence, or peſtilential Diſeaſes, wherein all that were let Blood, or ſtrongly purged, died; firſt waxing weaker and weaker. But ſuch as uſed only cordial Medicines recovered, for the Diſeaſe roſe only from the Fault of the Air. *Ambroſe Parcy.*--- At *Crete*, *Raguſa*, and *Venice* in 1567, was a ſimple,

ſimple, benign, acute, contagious Diſeaſe, which, by the Uſe of proper Medicines, went off the 11th or 14th Day. A Fever with Spots, Alienation of Mind, Thirſt, Reſtleſneſs, *&c.* It killed none but ſuch as had a bad Habit of Body, were weak or intemperate. *Cole.* A. C. 1565.

This Spring having great, and almoſt continual Rains, with moſt frightful Floods, the Summer and Harveſt were droughty, clear, not one Drop of Rain the whole Harveſt. At *Commora* in *Hungary*, broke out the *Hungarian* Fever, in the Emperor *Maximilian*'s Army, juſt before he broke up that Campaign againſt the *Turks*. The exceſſive Spring Rains had made them two Months later in taking the Field. It encreaſed at *Gewer*; and when his Soldiers were diſbanded, they carried the Contagion along with them, and diſperſed it all over *Europe*, eſpecially over *Germany*, *Burgundy*, *Italy*, *Bohemia*, and *Flanders*; but chiefly in *Vienna*, through which moſt of them paſt in their Return home. They infected all Houſes there where they laid, and died ſo faſt themſelves, that the Streets were covered with dead Bodies: This encreaſed the Infection. The Fever began at 3 or 4 a Clock in the Afternoon, with ſlight Cold and ſhivering for a quarter of an Hour; this was followed ever after by an intenſe violent Heat, with an intolerable Pain of the Head, Hardneſs and Renitency, and Pain of the Mouth of the Stomach, ſo that the ſlighteſt Touch of ones Finger, or the Bed-cloaths, made the Sick 1566.

A. C. 1566. throw out moſt piercing Screighs: (Theſe two laſt Pains being the characteriſtick and pathognominic Signs of this Fever.) Unquenchable Thirſt for the firſt two or three Days, eſpecially for Wine, which yet was certainly fatal to all that drunk it; the Tongue was dry, the Lips chopt. The third Day they were delirious, yet then all talked of their own Trade or Buſineſs; the Delirium continued ſeveral Days; they grew worſe in the Evening, and the Fever was higheſt in the Night. Some ſpit Blood or had Pains in the Sides, or colical Pains in the Belly. A critical Looſeneſs, or Deafneſs were good Signs. Swellings behind the Ears were frequent. But the moſt miſerable Criſis was, Tubercles on the Top of the Foot, which, if neglected, or ill treated, often ended in a Mortification; many had their Feet cut off. Such as outlived the 14th or 20th Day, recovered. All had Spots like Flea-bitings, ſome ſmaller, ſome larger, on their Breaſt, Back-bone, or over their whole Body; ſome had them on their Shoulders and Arms; if livid or black, they were fatal. Large bleeding, at firſt Seizure, of all Things was moſt uſeful. Some gave the white of an Egg beaten to a Froth, with a Dram; or half a Dram of Saffron poudered, in two Ounces of ſtrong Spirits; and cleanſed their Mouth with a Cloth dipt in the ſame Mixture: This they gave at Night, and ſome repeated it next Morning; but none had it a third Time, for they every one died before Night. Some gave the expreſſed Juice of 20 Leaves of Houſleek

either

either with a Scruple of Sal Armoniac, or a little Camphire in Spring Water; this succeeded better. But the moſt ſucceſsful and rational Method was, after bleeding and a Laxative, and ordering acid Drink, and a Diet, to give briſk Diaphoretics, as Mithridate, Treacle; thus, Take Treacle of *Alexandria*, choice Mithridate, of each three Ounces; the beſt Zedoary, one Ounce; white Ginger, half an Ounce; Roots of Tormentil, Pimpernel, Snake Root, of each three Drams; Camphire, two Drams; Myrrh, Saffron, Bone of a Stag's Heart, Dittany, of each two Scruples; mix for Uſe: Give in Spring Water and Vinegar. Or in the following, Take Dittany, Madder Roots, Avens, wild Rue, Scabious, Peony, Hyſſop, beſt Treacle, of each half an Ounce; Gentian Root, Armenian Bole, Caſtor, St. John's Wort, Tormentil Roots, of each a Dram; infuſe the Powders two Days in Brandy, then the Treacle being mixt, keep the filtred Liquor for Uſe. Some truſted to Zedoary only, given in cordial Waters. Such as were ignorant of, or neglected the Influence of the Air, laid the whole Cauſe of this Diſeaſe on eating too much freſh Meat new killed; or on the groſs *Hungarian* Air; or on the ſtrong Wines of that Country; or on the too great Plenty of Fiſh, filthy Drink, the Naſtineſs of the Camp, *&c.* But the *Hungarians* themſelves had ſtill better Succeſs with their own Method of Cure, for very few of them died in this Fever; they took freſh clean waſhed Lovage Roots, pounded them in new Hogs Lard purged from its

A. C. 1566.

A. C. 1566. its Skins, made a Cataplaſm, and ſpread it all over the ſhaven Head cold, eſpecially the Forehead and Temples; then they took a Sheet and dipt it in hot Water, or in warm Wine and Water, and wrapt it about their whole Body, then lay down and ſweat profuſely; and put a Pultis of Garlick, ſteept in Vinegar, and beaten up with Bayſalt, to the Wriſts and Soles of the Feet. *Jordan de Peſte. Phanom. Tract.* --- Query, may not the Cure of Epidemics or Epidemies be beſt learned from the People, where the Diſeaſe is a Native?

1567. The Arſenal of *Venice* being fired by Lightning, which falling among Pitch, Tar, and other Combuſtibles, made a terrible Report; ſoon after came ſo great a Dearth, that for the Peoples Relief they were forced to uſe the Magazine provided for their Fleet. *Howel's Survey.* --- A little before the Revolt of *Portugal* from the Crown of *Spain*, in one of the *Tercera* Iſlands ſubject to *Portugal*, ſtood a Town, built on the Sea-ſide under many ſteep Rocks and Clifts, among which was a great Lake, which inſtantly one Day broke out into a terrible Fire; the vaſt Clouds of Fire and Smoke ſo loaded the Atmoſphere, and darkened the Light; and the Inhabitants walked the Streets Ancle deep in Aſhes: At laſt the Lake came tumbling down the Rocks, and carried part of the Town, with many People, into the Sea. The Year following a new Iſland roſe out of the Waters. *Howel's Hiſt. of Naples.*

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In

In clear Nights were ſeen in ſeveral Places of *Germany*, two Armies in Battalia, brandiſhing their glittering Pikes, as if they were ready for a Charge; ſoon after began the religious War. *Strada.* --- But more frightful ſtill were the Prodigies ſeen in *Italy* the Year before *Hannibal* came thither with his Army; for beſides extraordinary Thundrings and Lightnings, many Targets grew all bloody of themſelves: And about *Antium*, they found Wheat Ears which were all bloody when they were reaped. There fell from Heaven burning Stones all in a Flame of Fire. And in the *Phalerians* Country, the Sky ſeemed to open in a frightful Manner, and many little Scroles fell down on the Ground; in one of which was written, *Mars* doth now handle his Weapons. *Plutarch. in vit. Fab.* --- Before the *Roman* civil War between *Marius Sylla*, were ſeen ſeveral Prodigies. The Staves of the Enſigns took Fire of themſelves, that was difficultly quenched. Three Ravens brought their young ones into the Highway, and eat them up in ſight of Multitudes, and then carried their Garbage to their Neſts. Upon a fair bright Day without a Cloud, People heard in the Air ſuch a ſharp Sound of a Trumpet, that they were greatly frighted. *Plut. in. vit. Syll.* --- A little before the War between the *Lacedemonians* and the *Illote*, who were their Slaves and Bondmen, in the Country of *Laconia* there happened a moſt terrible Earthquake in *Lacedemon*; in many Places of the Country the Earth opened, and fell

A. C. 1568.

A. C. 1568. fell as into a bottomleſs Pit; the Mountain *Taygetum* ſhook ſo terribly, that Parts of Rock fell down from it; and the whole City of *Lacedemon*, with the Violence of it, fell down to the Ground, only five Houſes excepted. *Plut. in vit. Cimon.* --- Before the *Peloponneſian* or *Grecian* civil Wars, the Iſland *Delphus* was wholly ruined by an Earthquake. *Peze. Melanchton. Hiſt.* --- Before the late *French* Wars in *Savoy*, was a dreadful Earthquake in *Apulia*, wherein 16000 Perſons were killed; there was alſo prodigious Floods, Streams of Blood, *&c. Hiſt. of the Iron Age.* --- Before the civil Wars between *Mark Anthony* and *Octavius Cæſar*, the City *Piſaurum*, a *Roman* Colony, peopled by *Anthony*, ſtanding by the *Adriatic* Sea, by a terrible Earthquake ſunk into the Ground. In the City *Alba*, *Anthony*'s Marble Statue did ſweat many Days together, and though it was wiped, yet freſh Sweat burſt out. *Clark's Examples.* --- At *Par* raged the following fatal Fever (ſays *Palmarius.*) In moſt it began with a violent Pain of the Head, which vaniſhed the fourth or ſeventh Day, either with great bleeding at the Noſe, a Looſneſs, or no viſible or ſenſible Evacuation. At firſt was a Defluction from the Head on the Parts below, but without any Swelling, Watching, continual Toſſings, the Urine either thick and black, livid, or reddiſh livid, with breaking and a Cloud; in others it was the ſame as in Health; in ſome few it was very muddy; moſt had neither great Heat nor Thirſt; nor was the Pulſe different from

what it was in Health: Then about the fourth or ſeventh Day, if the Urine had been thick, turbid or muddy, it became clearer, evident Concoction appeared, the Sick were free from Pain or Grief, imagined and aſſured themſelves that they were far enough out of all Danger; but their Strength being gone, they quickly died, without either Pain or Signs of Putridneſs. Some were Phrentic the fourth or ſeventh Day, the Diſeaſe falling on the Brain, and ſo died; the Urine moſtly being clear, with a laudible Sediment, and other conſpicuous Signs of Concoction in the Excrements. The Diſeaſe begun in ſome with a Lientaria, and indeed a ſpontaneous Diſcharge of crude Excrements was ſerviceable to many whoſe Strength was kept up by cordial Medicines and Food. Many who had taken Aſtringents to ſtop the Looſneſs, fell into a Phrenzy and died. Many whoſe Looſneſs was encouraged by briſk Purges uſed, had their Strength leſſened, and died preſently. Others who had neither Pain of the Head, Heat, Thirſt, Loathing, nor thick muddy Urine, yet were confined to Bed of meer Weakneſs; ſome of theſe, their Strength being worn out, died without the leaſt Sign of Putrefaction, either in their Urine, or Blood let. Others, after the 20th or 27th Day, got better and recovered. The following Signs were common to all, Loathing, Pain at the Heart, Failure of Strength, and Weakneſs beyond the apparent Symptoms, as ſmall languid Pulſe, but quicker and thicker than in Health and Reſt, unequal and irregular

A. C. 1568.

A. C. 1568. gular in all; Nature being proſtrated in many, the Pulſe was intercepted, and intermittent: The Bodies of moſt were ſpotted all over. Such as began the Cure with Bleeding and Purging, only oppreſſed Nature, quickly ſunk the Strength of the Sick, and they all ſuccumbed and died. Cordial Medicines and Food alone preſerved and reſtored the Sick. The City was beſieged all the Harveſt before by a very numerous and great Army, whoſe Excrements and Naſtineſs had vitiated the Air, ſo as the next Spring the above malignant and peſtilential Fever began, and raged all the next Summer and Harveſt. Though the above were the pathognomonic Symptoms, yet it wanted not a great many others, according to different Conſtitutions, ſundry Ways of Life, and Treatment of the Diſeaſe. Its incredible to imagine the Havock Stibium given by Quacks made among the People of *Lyons* in their deſolating Plague of 1566. At *Rome* this Year were ſuch Floods of the *Tyber*, that they carried off and waſhed away, even to the Foundation, a great Part of the City, leaving very little behind, beſides the ineſtimable Loſs of the City, and its great Riches, and of innumerable Cattle, and 1500 People drowned in it. *Bucholtz.* --- In 1567 was a moſt ſevere Winter in *England*; great Scarcity of Hay, it was ſold at 5*d.* a Stone in the *Peak* and *Yorkſhire*. The following Summer was an exceſſive Drought, and great Death of Cattle. *March* the 18th after, a moſt diſmal and deſtructive Hurricane in *England* and *Holland*.

This

This Year the Plague was in *London*. --- *November* the 1ſt, the Sea ſwelled exceſſively, overflowed ſome Banks, and broke down others, by a prodigious and unheard of Deluge; it covered ſome Iſlands of *Zealand*, a great Part of the Sea Coaſt of *Holland*, and almoſt all *Frieſland*; it was a Foot higher than the like Deluge of 1528, which ſwallowed up 72 Villages. Here was an incomparable Loſs of Eſtates, but eſpecially of Men. In *Frieſland* alone was drowned 2000 People, whoſe Bodies, with the Carcaſes of Cattle, Houſhold Goods, &c. floated all over the Fields, Land and Sea being indiſtinguiſhable. People that had climbed to the Tops of high Hills and Trees, when juſt ſtarving were ſaved by Boats, *&c. Strada*.-- The Air this Year in *Italy*, (ſays *Cole*) was exceſſive hot and moiſt with a South Wind. The contagious Conſtitution of putrid Fevers, with Spots of ſeveral Colours, began at *Bellona*, and overſpread all *Europe*. It began in 1569, was at its full State in 70, and declined in 71. The Symptoms were ſudden Loſs of Strength, Thirſt, Watchings, Swellings behind the Ears, and in the Arm-pits, Heat of the Extremes, Looſeneſs, Want of Appetite, voiding of Worms, Coma, Reſtleſneſs, Heat of the Bowels; all eſſayed to riſe out of Bed, and threw themſelves out of Windows, or into Rivers. Some or more of thoſe Symptoms always accompanied the Fever, which was acuteſt the 7th or 11th Day; if it turned milder the 7th, all was well; if not, the Danger was great. And after their

A. C. 1568.

A. C. 1568. Recovery from the great Shock of the Nerves, they continued long ſilly, childiſh, or fooliſh, and bald from their Hair falling off. Fat and corpulent People ſuffered more, and were in more Danger than the thin and lean. Bleeding was highly pernicious, cupping and ſcarifying as profitable. This in ſeveral Places turned to the Plague, and where the Plague raged it turned to this Fever, as in *Spain*, *Auguſtin*, *Abios*, who daily viſited Hundreds. In this, having conſidered the Nature, Symptoms, Manner of the Place, Conſtitution of the Air, and Situation, and other Circumſtances of the Sick, he omitted bleeding, which at that Time he found highly injurious, even to plethoric, ſanguine and robuſt People in the Flower of Life; and in room thereof ordered Cupping and Scarification on the Back and lower Extremes; then gave a Lenitive of Caſſia and Tamarinds, or a cooling laxative Clyſter, or ordered cooling attenuating Decoctions or Syrups of Wood Sorrel, Endive, Bugloſs, Borrage, Violets, Roſes, Cinquefoil, Agrimony, Barley, Graſs Roots, and Maiden-hair, with Boluſſes of Scordium, Sugar of Roſes, and Armenian Bole. --- In *Spain*, this Year, raged contagious ſpotted Fevers, which killed almoſt all they ſeized; they were either ardent or continent, with a quick, ſmall, weak, formicant Pulſe, ſometimes varying or intermitting, eſpecially near the appearing of the Spots; the Breath cold, fetid, and difficult; a Trembling and Straitneſs at the Heart; great Reſtleſneſs from the intenſe Heat, Oppreſſion of

of the Breaſt, Pain of the Mouth, Heavineſs of the whole Body, Laſſitude, Inability to watch, Delirium followed by Forgetfulneſs, and ſometimes Inſolence, great Thirſt, Loathing, intolerable Fetor of Things diſcharged. The Urine ſometimes thin, other times thick, like a Draught-Ox's arid turbid Sediment. Vomits, Tremor of the Tongue, black Urine, were ſure Signs of Recovery. --- *October* the 5th, in 1570, ſays *Stow*, was a great Hurricane by Night (as there had been a moſt deſtructive one in *March* 1558) near *Rye* the Sea broke in with a great Flood, drowned a great Marſh with Herds of Sheep, Corn, *&c.* In *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*, were great Loſſes; one by a Tempeſt, wherein Sheep Corn, Cattle, Houſes, Bridges, *&c.* were loſt and carried down. In 1571, was a great Earthquake in *Herefordſhire*. In theſe Years, ſays he, was a great Plague over all *Europe*. But we ſhall conſult Foreigners more at length on this Head. A. C. 1568.

Spotted Fevers raged over all *Italy*, and killed many. The preceeding Year was a great Dearth of Corn from long exceſſive Rains and Mildew. *Baldutius*. 1570.

Was extreamly intemperate, with South Wind, Rain and Fogs. The Winter following was much moiſter, with either continual Rains, Wind, or Snow, to the Middle of *February*; then came an intenſe Cold with a continual North Wind, and thick dark Air to the Equinox. The following Spring, Summer, and even into Harveſt, were very moiſt and 1571.

A. C. 1571. watery, with a Sonth Wind, and abundance of fiery Meteors; then followed the Winter, which in exceſſive Rains, and South Wind, ſo far exceeded all that had gone before ſince the Beginning of this Conſtitution in 1568, that it was not to be compared with them; and thus it continued daily worſe and worſe to the Beginning of *January* 1574. During all this Time reigned a great Scarcity and Dearth of Salt, ſo that all Fiſh and Fleſh were eaten unſeaſoned. Ruſticks eat up all unwholſome watery Garden Product, becauſe of the great Famine and Dearth of Corn; hence aroſe and triumphed for two Years, *Galen*'s Hemitritean, or Semitertian Fever; they broke out in *Auguſt* 1574, but were not epidemic before *October*. In the Summer of 1573 reigned the Bloody Flux, Meaſles and Worms; theſe were of ſhort Duration till they made Way for a malignant Fever, Epilepſy, and Diarrhea, fatal to groſs Habits, old People, and intemperate. The Contagion and Height of the laſt was from the Spring of 1573 to the Spring of 74. The Fever began with a moſt terrible Pain of the Head, great Pain of the Precordia, a ſleepineſs, Thirſt, thick and ſhort Breathing, Inflation, ſighing, toſſing, laſſitude, vomiting, bilious or pituitous Stools, Deffluxions on the Noſe, Stomach, Arms or Legs, intolerable Pain of the Back, moſtly irregular cold Sweats, ending in a fatal Coldneſs; often Spots in ſundry Parts, in ſome with livid Tumours, in others with Bladders, and in ſome with Excoriations. Some were Lethargic, others quite reſtleſs;

reſtleſs; the fourth or ſeventh Day they fell into a great Phlogoſis with a Delirium; ſuch as purged ſeverely died before the Criſis. Deafneſs portended the ſpeedy Termination of the Diſeaſe by Sweat or Urine; whom the Sweat reſtored not, laboured long under a Hectic, or fell into a Cachexy. They that had great Toſſings died moſtly on the even Day, and alſo ſuch as purged good Blood before the ſeventh Day, or had cold Sweats between the fourth and ſeventh Day, or had black Spots appear. They were followed by a Delirium, Tremors, convulſive Pulſe, Toſſings, Anxiety, involuntary Diſcharge of Urine and Feces. The Urine at firſt thin and pale, then reddiſh and yellowiſh with Hairs in it, then bloody or black. The Cure conſiſted in the early Uſe of Rhubarb, attenuating Apozems, Diaphoretics, and mild Sudorifics, Scarification and Cupping; Bleeding was fatal after the firſt Seizure, eſpecially after the firſt Day; ſtrong Purges were pernicious. In 1574 came the Plague. *Cole. cum multis aliis.* --- A great Earthquake at *Kinnaſton, Hereſordſhire. Clark's Examples.* A. C. 1571.

*November* the 18th, appeared a Comet for 16 Months, a new Star very bright and clear, larger than *Jupiter*, far higher than the Place of Comets; it was in the Conſtellation of *Caſſiopeia*, behind her Chair, which, with the three fixt Stars there, made a Rhombus Figure; it never changed its Place, but by Degrees evaniſhed, becauſe of its Diſtance: The like was never ſeen before. From *November* the 2d, till after Epiphany, a hard Froſt, great 1572.

A. C. 1572. and deep Snow, with ſeveral Rains which freezed as they fell, and therefore broke Boughs of Trees with the Weight of Ice; Wind North and Eaſt till after the Aſcenſion; a very late Spring. *Stow, cum aliis.* --- The Plague raged over all *Poland*; and at *Baſil* was a malignant Fever, chiefly fatal to Men of robuſt Conſtitutions; it rarely ſeized Infants, Women, or Children; Men were taken with a ſudden Weakneſs. The Diſeaſe mimicked a continual putrid Fever, and was fatal to moſt, who before their Death had Spots break out on their Bodies, but no Bubos or Carbuncles. The Intemperate were ſeized firſt, they died the 10th, 11th, or 12th Day, rarely reached the 14th; ſuch as eſcaped were ſix Weeks before they recovered. --- *Schenckius* ſays, that *Galen*'s Hemitritean began to ſpread in *July* and *Auguſt*, but chiefly in *October*; then ſuch as were recovered, relapſed, being terrified at the Seaſon over *France* and lower *Germany*, ſo that it was doubtful whether to define it an acute or chronic Diſeaſe. It was mild at firſt, but not without ſome Suſpicions of Malignity or Putridneſs. The firſt Inſult was with a ſlight Horror, and in moſt with a ſmall ſhivering Fit; though ſome few had it not. The Continuance of the Diſeaſe was no leſs different, being from the 4th to the 27th Day; and from that again put off to one or other of the future critical Days: It miſt not a Family, and ſcarce a Perſon, but took all in their Turn. Some had two Exaterbations in a Day, others one; but all had it ſeverely every

every other Day, either with Horror or Ri- A. C.
gour, yet no great Senſe of Cold. Thus it 1572.
went on to the 4th or 17th Day; in ſome few
it declined from the Beginning. A wonderful
Intemperature of the Air preceeded in 1571.
A Southerly, rainy, cloudy, ugly Harveſt, but
a much wetter Winter followed, with conti-
nual Rains, Winds, and Snow, to the middle of
*February*, from that ſevere Cold, with a con-
ſtant N. or N. E. Wind to the Equinox, dark
and cloudy, (look back to 1571.) At the ſame
Time were daily Depredations and Tumults,
Loſs of all Sorts of Goods. Great Terror filled
all Breaſts. Women and Poor fell firſt, as
they were firſt attacked by the Diſeaſe, as alſo
corpulent Habits. Flegmatic melancholy Per-
ſons and Children came off eaſieſt, though
they afterwards felt its Fury in 1574. The
Diſeaſe broke firſt out in the Camps, then dif-
fuſed itſelf over all *Europe*. In ſeveral Places the
Symptoms varied a little from what we ſaid
in 1571, as ſome had livid Tumours in their
Legs, or broader Spots like black Bruiſes, or
Contuſions; Melancholicks with Inflamma-
tions redder or blacker, which quickly turned
to a Gangreen or Mortification. Beſides the
Symptoms above of this Fever, all had a great
Malignity of redundant Bile, and ſluggiſh
Flegm. Theſe that had Watchings after the
9th, 11th, or 14th Day, then fell into a Sleep
of ſeveral Days, there was great Hopes of
them, eſpecially were the Sleep was followed
by a general Sweat; but where the Watchings
ended in a Coma, Catalepſis, or Cataphora,

A. C. 1572 the Affair was over. Many began favourably, but after the 4th or 7th Day went into a great Phlogoſis, with a continued or interrupted Delirium. Such as began more ſeverely, were often in leſs Danger. It was fatal where the Toſſings were greateſt on the even Days; or if there was a Diſcharge of good Blood before the 7th Day; or if there were cold Sweats between the 4th and 9th Day; or if ſmall black Puſtles appeared; or if there was a Delirium, Tremblings of the Hands and Feet, convulſive Pulſe, with Toſſings and great Reſtleſneſs, Tremors, Incontinence of Urine and Stool, all bad. At firſt the Urine was thin, and ſcarce tinctured; then gradually turned brown, or bloody, or jet black. Not one recovered where it had not a very thick large Sediment of Bile or Flegm like Pus or Feces; though this was prevented by a Looſeneſs in many. The Urine of many that died, had a black Circle, and inſufferable Stench. Some had a very ſharp dry Tongue, with deep Chops, ouzing out a ſanious Matter. In ſome it was inflamed and much ſwelled; in others ſcaly; in ſome black; in others green as Leeks; the Urine of the laſt was of the ſame Colour; all ſuch died. Some had the entire Skin peel off their whole Tongue, ſo that in cleanſing them ſeven or eight Spoonfuls of Skin came off in 24 Hours (this was a fatal Sign, and happened chiefly to thoſe forbidden the Uſe of Wine) like ſmall Chips firſt, then fleſhy, then membranaceous, followed the Urine of ſome of the Sick; after that a furaceous Matter; laſtly,

ſmall little Corpuſcles, as is common in the Plague, eſpecially with white and pale Urine. In ſome few, after a long Delirium, the Sediment of their Urine was firſt a pale red, then more bloody, then white, equal and ſmooth. There was often a livid black at the Bottom, then became gradually clearer and thinner. There were ſome whoſe Urine in the middle of the Sediment, had a clear tranſparent Space, which indicated the Recovery of the Sick, but with the greateſt Severity and Danger. The Criſis of this Fever was neither ſudden nor perfect, but required ſeveral Days to abſolve it; and was herein influenced by the Moon. --- The curative Part conſiſted in opening the Obſtructions, reſiſting the Virulence of the Putrefaction or Malignity; (for of the many Bodies that were opened, either all, or the greateſt Part of the Viſcera, were found black as a Coal, or full of ſuppurated Puſtles) laſtly, in ſtrengthening and ſupporting Nature; all which were beſt obtained by the ſame Method judiciouſly diverſified: They gave Decoctions of Roots of Aſparagus, Plantin, and wild Sorrel, for ſundry Days. The richer Sort had a Julep of Simple Oxy-ſaccharine, Syrup of the acid Juice of Citron, or Lemons, with Sugar of Roſes in Carduus, Betony, or Peach-Leaf-Waters, or the like, whereby the Belly being gently moved, the Sick had great Relief. Strong Purges were fatal, for the Looſeneſs could hardly ever be ſtopt, or the dejected Spirits raiſed; therefore Infuſion of Rhubarb, with ſometimes Agaric and Senna; or to delicate

A. C. 1572.

A. C. 1572. licate Bodies, Syrup of pale Roſes, of Rhubarb, Caſſia, Manna, or lenitive Electuary, ſtewed Prunes, Pill. Ruff. *&c.* were given two or three Times. Moſt that were let Blood of, died, except taken the firſt, or at moſt ſecond Day from ſome rare Plethorics, or where there was an Inflammation. But cupping and ſcarifying of Legs, Arms and Shoulders, was very uſeful. They had a Diaſcordium, which they found highly beneficial; and Vinegar and Wine, equal Parts, mixt, and ſeveral Times diſtilled, and the Ingredients of the Diaſcordium infuſed in it; only a greater Quantity of Camphire and Bole were added to it. But to the Poor were given Decoctions in Whey of wild Sorrel, Wood Sorrel, with Currants, *&c.* In caſe of Worms, nothing was found equal to a Powder of Hart's Horn, Coraline, and Rhubarb. Againſt violent Pains of the Head, and Fear of a Delirium, Ointment of Roſes, Populeon, and white Ointment, with Camphire mixt and uſed. For exceſſive Watchings, Requies Niolai, with a little of ſome moderate Syrup, or the like; as Diacordium, Water Lillies, Poppies, and Poppy Water. 'Tis ſcarce credible how many were cured by a Decoction of Sarſaparilla, prepared in a double Veſſel, which reverberated its Steam. To ſome a Decoction of Roots of Plantin, Eryngo, Aſparagus, Avens, *&c.* The Diaſcordium was near the ſame with that for this Fever in 1571. Thus from ſeveral Authors in different Countries, we have got a pretty good Account of this Fever. --- In 1573, in *England*, was a Dearth. *Baker.*

Says

Says *Stow*, was a great Dearth in *England*, without Scarcity. *September* the 4th, at four a Clock after Noon, was a terrible Storm of Rain in *London*. In *October* and *November*, was a great Dearth there, and ſome ſmall Plague. *Sunday Nov.* 14. about Midnight ſeveral ſtrange Impreſſions of Fire and Smoke were ſeen in the Air coming out of a black Cloud in the North toward the South, till Day-light; next Night, the Heavens in all Quarters, ſeemed to be in a raging Flame of Fire, which riſing round the Horizon, met in the middle, there doubled and rolled as in a Furnace. On the 18th at Night, a Hurricane came out of the South. After Harveſt the Price of Corn fell a little, but Bay-ſalt was dearer than ever was known. The Spring was like a Summer, the Summer like a Spring; the whole Harveſt like a bad Winter, moſt rainy and ſoutherly; moſt of the Year without both Wind and Thunder. Many Exhalations, Meteors, *&c.* were ſeen in the Air. Great Poverty, continual Fear, Grief, bad Food, *&c.*--- The Plague now followed laſt Year's Fever. In this Peſtilence, ſcarce any Symptoms happened before the third Day, and even then, only ſlight Sleep, moderate Toſſings of the Body Vomiting or Looſneſs, Tongue was greenſh coloured, Straightneſs of the Precordia; all which ſcarce exceeded the like Symptoms in an Ephemera: At laſt the Spots breaking out about the 4th or 7th Day, many being more cheerful, walked about, or ſat upright, but ſuddenly fell down dead; and ſome without any Fever,

A. C. 1574.

A. C. 1574. Fever, but from meer Apprehenſion, or outward Effluvia ſucked in, had their whole Body inſtantly covered over with Spots the Bigneſs of Peas, black or livid, without any Inconvenience, Sickneſs or Danger. The Contagion was always leſs or more according to the Summer's Heat, but greateſt in the Decreaſe of the Moon. Beſides the common Precautions, the Method of Cure was near the ſame uſed laſt Year. As the Diaſcordium, or Pills, mentioned for the ſame Purpoſe, or Ruffius's Pills, or Succotrine Aloes, with Zedoary, Cardomom, Mace, Citron, Bark, *&c.* After theſe Lenitives, the above Syrups and Waters were uſed, with Bezoar, Coraline, but eſpecially the Species of Diaſcordium, moderately taken, were good. However, Bleeding for Prevention might prove it was found very bad for Cure, except in a Phlogoſis. Cupping, Scarification, actual Cautery, Bliſters on the Tumours, were all found very uſeful and ſucceſsful, as were Iſſues and Seatons. For the Swellings behind the Ears, (which were worſt of all) Pigeons Dung being beaten up with Soap, and laid on the Arm directly under it, anſwered well, by drawing the Humour to it; or when the Tumour was in the Groin, raiſe an Inflammation in the Legs. The Cleanſers did great Service to many with this, *viz.* Rape Oyl, Water, and Whites of Eggs, of each a like Quantity; mix and give. Powder of roaſted Nutmeg, with a little Salt and Vinegar, was often beneficial; as alſo Camphire one Part, Ginger two Parts, Sugar of Roſes four Parts, infuſed in Wine,

Wine, and given : Or rather, take Camphire, Dittany of Crete, Scordium, Cinnamon, Roots of Angelica, Ginger, Zedoary, of each a Dram; Nutmeg two Drams; true Bole half a Dram; Mace, Saffron, Rue Seeds, of each a Scruple; Muſk 7 Grains, with Sugar, perfumed Wines enough to make like an Opiat. But above all, the diſtilled Water from the Ingredients for the Diaſcordium, they having been firſt infuſed in Wine, and the ſtrongeſt Vinegar, was the moſt powerful and effectual. Some ſcarified the Bubos, and then cupped on the Top of them ; after that laid on Treacle in a ſcoped roaſted Onion : Others opened them with a hot Iron or a Knife. Some laid on young Pigeons, Whelps, or Chickens, cut up alive, and laid on hot ; or Pigeons Dung with Onions and Treacle, or a ſuppurating Plaiſter of Muſtard Seed, white Lilly Roots, Figs and Elder Leaves. Some added ſour Dough, Sow-bread, black Hellebor Roots, with Juice of Scabious, Oyl of Cammomil, and beaten Linſeed ; and when it was broke, cured it as other Ulcers. The Baſis of *Schenckius*'s Diaſcordium, ſo often mentioned, was, Dittany of *Crete*, Sea Wormwood, Dodder of Time, Roſes of *Alexandria*, Plantin Seed, Pine Nuts; Seeds of Mellon, Lettice, White and Corn Poppies, Cucumbers, Gourds. But to have the Ingredients lie in narrower Compaſs, Myrrh, white Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Saffron, Cinnamon, Coraline, Wood Aloes, Benzoin, Bole, Maſtich, Camphire, Roots of Rhubarb, Zedoary, Gentian, Angelica, of each laſt four alike.

A. C. 1574.

A. C. alike. The Pills were of Orrice Root; red
1574. Roſes, Citron Bark, Dittany of *Crete*, Marjo-
ram, of each a Dram; Styrax Calamita, Ben-
zoin, Cinnamon, Cloves, of each two Drams;
liquid Styrax, white Saunders, Nutmeg, Mace,
Zedoary, Angelica, of each a Scruple; Cam-
phire, Cubebs, of each ten Grains; Muſk,
Ambergreaſe, of each ſeven Grains; of the
pureſt and fineſt Gum Ladanum, with Vine-
gar and Roſe Water, wherein is Gum Traga-
canth diſſolved, enough to make all into a
Maſs of Pills. *Schenchius* reſided then at *Bre-
ſlaw*.

1575. In *February* the Earth began to open at ſix
a Clock in the Evening, and an Hill, with a
Rock under it (making at firſt a great Bel-
lowing Noiſe, which was heard a great Way
off) lifted itſelf up a great Height, and began
to travel, bearing along with it the Trees that
grew upon it, the Sheep-folds, and Flocks of
Sheep, abiding there at the ſame Time. In
the Place from whence it moved, it left a
gaping Diſtance 40 Foot wide, and 80 Ells
long. The whole Field was about 20 Acres.
Paſſing along, it overthrew a Chapel ſtanding
in its Way, removed a Ewe-Tree growing in
the Church Yard, from the W. to the E. with
like Force; it thruſt before it Highways,
Houſes, and Trees; it made tilled Ground
Paſture, and turned Paſture to Tillage: Having
thus walked from *Saturday* Evening till Mon-
day Noon, it then reſted. *Clark's Exampl.*---
Now general and grievous Pains of the Head
prevailed, which eluded the Skill of all Phy-

ſicians. The Sick had no ſenſible Fever, yet their Mouths were parched and dry, the Eyes red, and a viſible Pulſation on the Temples. *Ballonius Epid.* and *Ephemer.* lib. 2. p. 129.-- Bay Salt was ſtill extroardinary dear; Wheat fell from 7*s.* to 3*s.* per Buſhel. *February* the 24th, being a ſmall Flood in *Avon* by *Teukſbury*, the Day froſty, in the Afternoon, came down on the Surface of the River, ſuch Heaps of Flies and Beetles, as were a Foot thick; ſo that in one Pair of Butts Length, laid an hundred Quarters: All the Mills thereabout were dammed up with them for four Days, till People gathered and took them off with Shovels. *February* the 26th was a great Earthquake over moſt of the Kingdom. *July* the 30th, a Tempeſt of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail, which killed ſeveral People, and much Cattle; each Stone was 6 or 7 Inches about. *Stow.* --- The Plague raged in *Milan*, *Padua*, and *Proſperalpin*, being communicated from other Places without any Fault of the Air or Weather; for this Year was every where exceeding good and healthy, and all Neceſſaries of Life plentiful and rich. Our Author forbid bleeding at firſt, but diſcovering his Error, he retracted it with great Succeſs. This Plague was brought from *Aſia* to *Venice* in ſome very rich Clothes. *Palmar.* A. C. 1575

A peſtilential Diſeaſe reigned at *Trent*, *Venice*, *Padua*, &c. wherein ſome of the Sick voided Worms upward and downward, and were more difficultly cured than others. Some had Carbuncles, which were neither red nor black; 1576.

A. C. 1576. black; only the Part was very painful, and the Skin livid, under which the Carbuncles laid ſomewhat deep; very few eſcaped. Some that ſeemed quite recovered, relapſed after ſome Months. Black Spots were more fatal than either Carbuncles or Bubos. Bleeding was hurtful, but Leeches put on the Hemorrhoidal Veins were uſeful. Such as attended the Sick were not infected for many Weeks, but were ſeized afterwards, and died ſuddenly; Laxatives, Sudorifics, and Alexipharmics, rarely failed to cure the Sick. *Platina* and *Rycaut* ſay, that a grievous Plague afflicted all *Italy* this Year. And *Mercurialis* ſays, there was a great Silence of Graſhoppers over all *Italy* this moiſt rainy Summer,

1577. In *November* appeared a Comet of moſt ſtupendious and extraordinary Magnitude, ſays *Beutherus*, ſuch as he never ſaw before, both for Length and Breadth of its Tail, and the Fierceneſs of its burning. *March* the 17th, 1577 and 1578, at *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*, was a ſtrange Tempeſt, overturning Trees, Cottages, Barns, Hay Stacks, and the Church; with moſt frightful Sights in the Air. Another in *Bliburrow* in *Suffolk*, *Auguſt* the 4th, between 9 and 10 in the Forenoon; it rent the Church, and beat down the People in it; they were almoſt all ſmothered. There died and ſickened quickly in *Oxfordſhire* 300 and odd; in other Places died above 200 before *Auguſt* the 12th; after which no more died, *&c.* *Sennertus* in *Tom.* 2d. of his Works, gives a large Syſtem of Preſcriptions ordered againſt ſeveral Epi-

demics

demics in his Day, in ſeveral Places of *Europe*, which were given at the Requeſt of the Civil Magiſtrates, either by ſome eminent Phyſicians alone, or by Conſultation and Advice of ſeveral whole Colleges; as theſe for the Epidemic of *Egrana*, in 1564; for that of *Dreſden* in 1566; and of *Jena*, *Anderac*, and the Republic of *Torgen* in 1582; of *Dreſden* in 1583; of *Wirtenburg* in 1598, 1609, 10, 18, 26; for *Breſlaw* in 1607; for *Francfort* in 1611; for *Berlin* in 1625; for *Tubingen* in 1626, *&c.* which wanting both the Hiſtory of the Air and Diſeaſes, I have omitted. A. C. 1577.

*Ludovicus Mercatus*, chief Phyſician to *Philip* the IId. of *Spain*, gives us the Hiſtory of an Epidemic, which happened in his Time, without Account of either Year or Weather; it raged both in City and Country, and being ſcarce either ſeen or known before, was commonly called *Garotillo*, being a ſudden fatal Tumour of the Throat and Jaws; it was of ſhort Continuance, and certain Danger; it agreed neither with Quinſy nor *French Pox*, though it partook of the Nature of both; for ſometimes beginning with an Inflammation, it quickly ulcerated; other times beginning with a corroſive Ulcer, with ſudden and great Defluxion of putrid and malignant Humours, it became a Tumour, whoſe Matter quickly ate the Fleſh to the Bones; like that of a peſtilential Carbuncle, it ſuffocated the Sick in a Day or two; their Mouth and Breath ſtunk ſo intolerably, that none could come near them;

A. C. 1577. them; and a moſt malignant Fever attended it; nothing was ever more malignant, dangerous, or ſuffocating. They had a Difficulty of breathing, and often of ſwallowing; tho' when the Mouth was wide opened, there was no viſible Tumour to hinder it. They had a Pain of the Breaſt and Back, a ſuffocating Compreſſion, with a peſtilential Smell, and a moſt vehement Heat of all thoſe Parts; a redneſs of the Mouth and Neck, a drawing out of the Tongue, a Fault of Speech, with an inſatiable Thirſt, and moſt contagious withal; all manifeſt Signs of a moſt terrible peſtilential State, far beyond any Quinſy: They voided ſanious Matter through their Mouth and Noſe. The Ulcers were of ſundry Colours, and moſt intolerably fetid. Some had the Glands ſwelled outwardly near the Neck, or below the Chin, and the whole Neck was ſwelled. The moſt ſucceſsful Remedies in a Quinſy were uſeleſs here, for the Symptoms ſtill encreaſed, till they killed the third or fourth Day. Blood was let of grown-up Perſons by Scarification and Cupping; and of Children, with a Lancet the firſt Day; then gave Alexipharmics in Food, Drink, and Phyſick. Within an Hour after Bleeding, they gave a Laxative; then uſed a Gargle of ſtrained Decoction of Barley, with Syrup and Vinegar of Roſes; or the acid Juice of Pomegranates in Plantin Water, Roſes and Pomegranate Bark, with Syrup of Roſes and Mulberries: But a Decoction of Contragerra Root exceeded all. When the Heat was great, they uſed Roſe Water

Water with Vinegar of Roſes; or an Emul- A. C.
ſion of the cold Seeds in Plantin Water, or 1577.
ſweet Almonds. When Repellents hindered not Ulceration and Corroſion, they uſed Driers and Alexipharmics, as Plantin, China Root, Scordium, Coriander Seeds, with a little Roſe Vinegar: If theſe failed, gave them Allom Water. Laſtly, they uſed Ung. Egyptiac.

*February* the 4th, it began to Snow, and 1579.
continued to the 8th, was very deep, Wind North, and driven on Drifts, in which People, and much Cattle were loſt; Froſt to the 10th, then a Thaw, with continual Rains a long Time after; hence ſuch high Waters, and great Floods, as drowned Marſhes and low Grounds; *Thames* ſo flooded *Weſtminſter-hall*, that Fiſhes were left in it. *April* the 24th, another great and deep Snow. In *September* and *November*, great Winds, and raging Floods, carrying down Corn, Cottages, drowning Paſtures and Cattle in many Places of *England*.--- Theſe Tempeſts in *Heſſen* and *Thuringia* did great Miſchief, for Hail as big as Hens Eggs broke down the Corn and Vines, and Floods did great Hurt to Grounds, People, and Cattle. *Chriſtian Matth.*

In 1578, and on *April* the 6th this Year, 1580.
and *May* the 12th, were general Earthquakes over all *England*. *October* the 10th, a Comet in the South buſhing toward the Eaſt; it continued from *October* to *January*, full two Months, *Stow*. ---- The Weather for ſome Years paſt having been extroardinary moiſt, wet, and rainy, Wind South, at the Riſing of

A. C. 1580. the Dog Star came a cold dry North Wind. From the Middle of *Auguſt* to the End of *September*, raged a malignant epidemic Catarrh; it began with a Pain of the Head, and Feveriſh Heat: Some were diſpoſed to Sleep, others to Watching; preſently followed a dry Cough, Pain of the Breaſt, Haſkneſs, and Roughneſs of the Throat, Weakneſs of the Stomach; at laſt a terrible Panting for Breath, like dying Perſons. Though the Cough laſted not long, yet the Panting for Breath continued to the 14th Day. Some ſweated, ſuch recovered the 30th or 40th Day; they did not expectorate much. With ſome the Diſeaſe went off by Stool; in others by Urine. Though all had it, few died in theſe Countries, except ſuch as were let Blood of, or had unſound Viſcera. Of the firſt died in *Rome* at this Time 2000. The Cure conſiſted in repeated Lenitives, cooling Inciders, and Pectorals. In other Places it appeared ſomewhat different, according to varying Conſtitution of the Seaſon.

In ſundry Places it begun with a Wearineſs, Heavineſs, and painful Senſation; Heat and Horrours ſeized the whole Body, chiefly the Breaſt and Head, with a dry Cough, Hoarſneſs, Roughneſs of the Jaws, Difficulty of Breathing, Weakneſs, and Langour of the Stomach, Vomiting green Bile, like Juice of Leeks; which Symptoms increaſed with the Diſeaſe, as the Fever, Cough, Weight and Pain of the Head, pricking Pain of the Extremes, Watching, Dryneſs, and Roughneſs of the Tongue, and Shortneſs of Breath. At the

State

State of the Diſeaſe all theſe were heightened, A. C.
Catarrh, Cough, Spitting. Some had Swellings 1580.
on the Glands of the Throat. In ſome it went off by Stool; in others by Urine or Sweat, or bleeding at the Noſe. Some had Spots. With ſome it ended in a Pleuriſy, Peripneumony, or Conſumption; All recovered very ſlowly. This Diſeaſe raged over all *Europe* at leaſt, and prevailed for ſix Weeks. Yet if in any Place it was preceeded by a Drought, Bleeding gave the ſpeedieſt and greateſt Relief; as at *Montpelier*, ſo as not one of a 1000 died of it. The ſame Epidemic returned in *October* and *November* that Year; then Bleeding, even in theſe Places, was hurtful, except when a ſpitting of Blood, Pleuriſy, or Peripneumony attended it. At the ſame Time a Fever of the ſame kind prevailed, which, *Sennertus* ſays, reigned all over the World; and was the ſame with that of 1551, as the Catarrh and Diſorders of the Breaſt were the ſame with thoſe of 1510, 1591, 1597, 1610, *&c.* over all *Europe*, with a Rheum and Diſtillation from the Head, either with or without a Fever, Pain of the Head, Heavineſs, Hoarſneſs, Weakneſs. To thoſe Symptoms this Year, were joined a Cough, Pain of the Jaws and Neck. *Sinnertus, Foreſt.* &c. --- Says *Reverius*, after a prodigious Plague of Inſects in *April* and *May*, the like Epidemic broke out and ſtrangled many; but where proper Means were uſed, all recovered: It began with a Fever and Cough, then followed again a Pain of the Head, and Loins; then the Fever intermitted a few Days,

A. C. 1580.

and returned with freſh Vigour. Some had no Reſt, but the Heat increaſing, they died; as ſome did of a Phrenzy, and others of a Conſumption; but ſpeedy proper Means ſecured them, *viz.* Bleeding, Laxatives, and Pectorals, Cuppings, cooling Clyſters, cordial Opiats, and Epithems. --- Laſtly, let us hear *Chriſt. Math.* From the Corruption, and Intemperature of the Air, aroſe an Epidemic, which travelled from E. and S. to W. and N. for in *June* it was in *Sicily*; in *July*, in *Rome* and *Italy*; in *Auguſt*, at *Venice* and *Conſtantinople*; in *September*, in *Hungary* and upper *Germany*, *Bohemia* and *Saxony*; in *October*, on all the *Baltick Coaſt*; in *November*, in *Norway*; in *December*, in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, and *Ruſſia*. It ſeized very ſpeedily, ſo as all People were taken with an Ephemeris, or Cough, from a Defluxion on the Breaſt. Many before who had been ill of Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, died. In the End of *July* died of this Diſeaſe in *Rome*, 4000; at *Lubec*, in *October*, 8000; at *Hamburg* 3000; at *Bremen*, *Brunſwick*, and *Lunenburgh*, an infinite Number; in all Countries, Cities, and Families, ſcarce any but they were down at once; only ſome were worſe than others, according to the Diverſity of Conſtitutions, Ages, Uſe of the Non-naturals, *&c.* Such as uſed no Medicines at all, came off better, ſooner, and eaſier than ſuch as did. --- In the Summer and Harveſt, ſays *Baldutius*, raged an epidemic Diſeaſe, commonly called the *Male del Caſtrone*, or *Moutone*. From *France* it ſoon overſpread all *Italy*;

*Italy*; it was a continual Fever for four or five Days, with a Pain of the Head, Straitneſs of the Breaſt, and Cough; it was terminated by a profuſe Sweat; Bleeding and Purging were both hurtful, Sudorifics uſeful; the Sick were allowed Wine, or Wine and Water to drink; few died of it. A. C. 1580.

In *Grand Cairo* 500000 died of the Plague in ſix or ſeven Months Time; it came into *Egypt* from *Barbary*, which is always the fataleſt Plague that enters *Egypt*, far exceeding that from *Greece* or *Syria*, which are the only three Places whence they have it. It never viſits this Country before the latter End of *September*, or Beginning of *October*; nor continues longer than the Beginning of *June*; when not only it, but its Contagion is ſaid to ceaſe; ſo that after that, all Infection from Cloaths, Houſes, Perſons, Furniture, *&c.* diſcontinues. The ſooner it comes, the ſeverer, more fatal, and durable it is; the later, the milder, leſs diffuſive, and ſhorter it is. Of all Places in the World, it makes the greateſt Havock of People in *Grand Cairo*, and the Banks of the *Caleg*; yet the Sick are beſt attended in it, and moſt Care taken of, from the *Mahumedan* Doctrine of abſolute Predeſtination, that the Number of particular individual Perſons ordained to die of this Diſeaſe, with their Time and Place of their Death is ſo fixed, that the Fate is irreſiſtible, and unavoidable; hence the Sound and Infected live together, lye together; no ſooner is one dead of it, than another healthy Perſon dreſſes with the Cloaths

A. C. 1589. of the Deceaſed; and when a Family dies of it, their whole Cloaths, and other Goods and Furniture, are next Day brought to the open Market, and readily ſold off. ------ At *Alexandria* many peſtilential mortal Fevers abound in the Autumn. Strangers are ſooner infected, and in greater Danger from them, than the Natives. The Urine, Pulſe, and febrile Heat of the Sick differ very little, if at all, from the ſame in healthy State. They are commonly known thus: They begin with much bilious virulent Vomitings, with a torturing Pain, and cannot keep any Food on their Stomach; they have conſtant Toſſings and Reſtleſneſs, and many have a Looſneſs of thin, bilious, moſt fetid Stools of ſundry Colours; they loath Food, and though their Tongues are parched, rough, and black, yet they have little Thirſt. Beſides the Plague of *Cairo*, and Yearly Fever of *Alexandria*, the *Egyptians* have ſeveral Epidemics, as Inflammations of the Eyes, Leproſy, Elephantiaſis, moſt ſudden and fatal Phrenzies, moiſt peſtilent Small Pox, Arthritic Pains, all Kinds of Catarrhs, Hernias, Stone, Conſumptions, Obſtructions of the Abdominal Viſcera, Weakneſs of the Stomach; Tertian, ardent, hectic, and peſtilential Fevers. Of all the Nations, they formerly uſed Scarifications of the Legs moſt, and with greateſt Succeſs, They did it thus: They handle and rub the Parts well, then ſet them in a large Veſſel of warm Water, and pour the Water often on them with their Hands, and gently whip them with ſmall Reeds; all which they repeat;

repeat ; then tie them under the Ham with a Leathern Garter, then rub and handle them in the Water, and whip till they are are red ; by this Time the Parts are ſtupified that the Sick feel little Pain from the Scarifications ; then beginning above the *Tendo Achillis*, they ſcarify pretty deep, according to the longitudinal Direction of the muſcular Fibres : In the firſt Story they make two longitudinal Inciſions ; in the ſecond they make three or four ; and in the three other Stories, five Slaſhes apiece all the Height of the Calf of the Leg : This done, they let them ſtand in the Water, and waſh and rub all the while ; if they uſe it for a particular Place, they ſcarify only one Calf ; if for Evacuation, as in a Fever, they take both : The common Number of Inciſions made in the five Stories on each Leg, is from 20 to 40, according to the Age and Strength of the Sick. Some in their Plague make three or four large Wounds in their Calf, each four Fingers breadth long, and keep them open till the Fever is gone. From theſe Scarifications, they take from one to two Pound of Blood ; then looſe the Garter, waſh the Legs, rub them well down with their Hands dipt in Oyl, wrap them up, and in three or four Days the Legs are well. They uſe this Scarification in all putrid Fevers. This greatly relieves the Head, ſo as they ſeldom have violent or continual Pains, Watchings, Delirium, Phrenzy, or the like. Nor are the Hypochonders ſo much diſtended or inflamed. Nor are they ſo liable to Toſſings, Reſtleſneſs, Anxiety, Difficulty of, or Catching for their Breath, Symptoms too common

A. C. 1580.

A. C. 1580. mon in acute, malignant, peſtilential Fevers; they uſe it in all internal Inflammations, and for Childrens Inflammation of their Tonſils and Jaws. (But in Infants they ſcarify behind the Ears for the laſt.) In the Plague, they with good Reaſon, and great Succeſs, fly to the four or five deep Slaſhes to be kept open, as to the laſt and ſacred Anchor. They ſcarify alſo in chronic acute Pains, after Univerſals, and in every obſtinate Inflammation, either external, or in the Viſcera, on the Part affected, or the next to it; and in Eryſipelas, in prodagric Pains, Tumours, and Ulcers, that cicatrice difficultly. In Defœdations of the Skin, in Bites of mad or venemous Beaſts, they ſtill retain the ancient and uſeful Practice of Inciſion, ſo much depended on by the Ancients, but too much neglected by modern and preſent Phyſicians. When they perform the Operation, they take a Piece of old Linnen, a Cubit long, and three Fingers broad, wrap in it a Piece of Goſypium, and with a Silk Thread tye it in Form of a Pyramid, and apply it broad End to the Part to be burnt, fix it well to the Place, put Fire to the narrow End, ſuffer it to burn till the Rag and Goſypium are burnt away; and while the Skin is burning, they touch the Edges about with an Iron that an Inflammation ariſe not from the Heat; they always make a Hole in the middle of the Bundle for the Air to paſs; when it is burned, they dreſs it with Marrow of Bones to haſten off the Eſchar. This is the Method of *Egyptians*, *Arabians*, and others living in Tents.

The

They uſe it in all Chronic Pains of the Joynts, or other Parts which come from a Defluxion of cold Humours, or flatulent Tumours, Laxneſs or Weakneſs of the Parts. In the Sciatic, Gout of the Hands or Feet; in all Defluxions from the Head, Breaſt, or Lungs, Diſeaſes of the Eyes; in Epilepſies, Palſies, Apoplexies, Vertigos, Madneſs, Lethargy, Dulneſs, Foolifhneſs; they burn the hind Head, Forehead, Neck, behind both Ears. In moſt acute Pains of the Eyes, Ears, and Teeth, they burn the Temples; as alſo in periodic Pains of the Teeth, and Putrefaction of the Gums and Teeth. In a Phthyſis and Empyæma, they burn the Breaſt, in cold, weak, flegmatic, flatulent Stomachs, for Hardneſs or Schirroſity of the Spleen, in a Dropſy, in Pains of the Back, Loins, Neck and Joynts, and for pituitous Tumours. The Uſefulneſs of theſe two Operations may apologize for giving the Manner and Uſes of them from *Proſp. Alpin.* ---- A ſtrange Apparition was ſeen in *Somerſetſhire*, 60 Perſonages all cloathed in black, a Furlong diſtant from their Spectators; after their appearing and tarrying a little while, they vaniſhed; but immediately another ſtrange Company in like Manner, Colour, and Number, all in bright Armour, which likewiſe encountered one another, and ſo diſappeared. Four honeſt Men Spectators, made Oath of this before Sir *George Norton. Cl. Examp.*

A. C. 1580.

At ſix a Clock in the Evening, in *April*, 1581. was an Earthquake not far from *York*, which in ſome Places ſhook the Stones out of the Buildings,

A. C. 1581. Buildings, and made the Church Bells jangle; the next Night the Earth trembled once or twice in *Kent*, as it did alſo *May* the 1ſt following. --- *November* the 1ſt, in *Kent*, and the Marſhes of *Eſſex*, was a ſore Plague of ſtrange Mice, ſuddenly covering the Earth, and gnawing the Graſs Roots; this poiſoned all Field Herbage, for it raiſed the Plague of Murrain among Cattle grazing on it. No Wit nor Art of Man could deſtroy theſe Mice, till another ſtrange Flight of Owls came and killed them all. A great Earthquake in *Peru*.

1582. *Auguſt* the 12th, roſe a great Tempeſt in *Norfolk*, of Thunder, Lightning, Whirlwind, Rain, and Hail-ſtones like Spur Rowels, two or three Inches about; it laid Corn flat on the Ground, tore up, and ſhivered in Pieces, or twiſted like a Withy, many Trees; Houſes were blown down, Churches damaged. This did inexpreſſible Hurt to Shipping. *Beutherus*. *May* the 15th, at Night appeared a Comet deſcending toward N. W. its Beard ſtreaming to S. E.

1583. This Summer having been exceſſively dry and hot, near the End of the Seaſon, a malignant enough Dyſentery broke out, raging far and near; it continued all the Harveſt, chiefly afflicting Children, and ſeveral Adults; who yet, by ſeaſonable and proper Remedies, recovered. Slight Evacuations with Rhubarb, and the like Clyſters, were profitable, with the Uſe of burnt Hartſhorn, and Armenian Bole. The Vulgar uſed Rumax Seeds. Wine was injurious becauſe of the Fever that

attended it. Sometimes to check the immo- A. C.
derate Evacuation and Gripes, Opiats were 1583.
uſed. When pure Bile was voided in great Quantity, with Loſs of Appetite, Vomiting, and Reſtleſneſs of the whole Body, little Hope remained. At the ſame Time a malignant Fever raged in ſeveral Places. *Schenck.* --- The Dyſentery mentioned above in the 6th or 7th Century, that overrun all *France* in the Reign of *Childerbert*, was attended with a ſtrong Fever, with Vomiting, great Pain of the Kidneys, a Dulneſs or Heavineſs of the Head or Neck. What the Sick ſpit up, was yellow or green; many ſuſpected occult Poiſon in the caſe. Many Ruſticks called theſe Colours Puſtles; and it was not unlike, for Cupping, with much Flame, being applied to the Shoulders or Legs, many were cured by the Eruption, or breaking of the Bladders. The Cure conſiſted in the Uſe of Alexipharmick Herbs in their Drink. This Diſeaſe began firſt with Children in *Auguſt*, and killed many of them. *Gregor. Touronenſ.* lib. 5. --- *January* the 13th, 1583-4, a Piece of Ground of three Acres in *Dorſetſhire*, removed over another Cloſe, Hedges and all, then ſtopt. The like happened at *Moltingham* in *Kent*, *Auguſt* the 4th, 1575. The laſt ſunk quite. *Childrey's Brit.*

In the Beginning of the Spring, Pleuriſies 1585.
and Peripneumonies prevailed, not without ſome Suſpicion of Malignity; they began with Shivering, and an intenſe Fever; ſometimes a fear of Suffocation, as in a Peripneumony; inſtead

A. C. ſtead of this, ſome had ſhooting Pains in the
1585. Head, Shoulders, Hands, and Feet; and in the Loins, Sides, and Breaſt; after Bleeding, they all evaniſhed, except thoſe in the Sides or Breaſt Bone; extending after to the Stomach and Hypochonders, with the greateſt Straitneſs and Compreſſion of thoſe Parts, and not ſeldom a Vomiting ſupervened. Some fell into violent Gripes, and Diſtention of the Inteſtines, with ſuch Severity as though the Inteſtines were cut on both Sides. In theſe Difficulties, neither Bleeding, Laxative, nor Scarifications, nor other external or internal Remedies, proper in a Pleuriſy, availed any Thing; but moſt died on the fourth or ſixth Day on the Attack of Suffocation. Moreover, the Diſeaſe ſtill continuing, the Urine of moſt was red and turbid; the Fever was either more gentle or ſevere, the Pulſe languid or intermittent. Some were delirious before they died. It was obſerved, that fewer eſcaped who were let Blood, than ſuch as did not let it; therefore all Antipleuritic Methods formerly, and in other Places found ſucceſsful, failing in this, it was thought to have ſome latent Malignity attending it; but giving a Sweat of Butterbur Root, and Corn Poppy Flowers in Carduus Water, reſtored many, do after what was neceſſary. Often about the Sides and Sternum, were pricking Pains, indicating an Inflammation of the Diaphragm. *Jacob. Æthæus.*

1586. It rained Locuſts in *Thracia*, and Ducks and Geeſe in *Croatia*. The Locuſts fell in ſuch Multitudes, that they drowned all Grains and

Greens; but the Fowls came ſeaſonably to feed many. *Cluver. Hiſt. Mund.* --- In the End of *September* was a great deſtructive Hurricane; there had been one before that; great was the Miſchief they did. This Year, and till Harveſt in the next, was a great Dearth in *England*; Wheat ſold at 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per Quarter, Rye at 2*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Malt at 1*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* At *Nottingham*, eight Miles from *London*, the Ground ſuddenly began to ſink, and three great Elms were let down ſo deep in it, that no Part of them was ſeen after; The Hole left was 80 Yards Circumference, and a Line of 50 Fathoms came to no Bottom in it. *Speed, Stow.* &c. The Plague raged in *Hungary*, *Auſtria*, and *Turkey*, followed by a grievous Dearth in *Hungary*. *Func.* A. C. 1586.

Was an exceeding cold and late Spring in *England*; Summer and Harveſt were very backward, yet a plentiful Year; *September* was intenſely cold, white Froſt, boiſterous North Wind, Hail, Snow, Sleet, yet no bad Harveſt. *Stow.* --- The *Belgians* groaned under a terrible Plague and Famine; for the Inhabitants of great Towns, and Villages in *Flanders*, were either ſlain in War, dead of the Plague, or ſtarved with Hunger: All the Country was waſte, ſo as Wolves and wild Beaſts ſtabled in the Houſes; they were become ſo numerous, that they killed, and tore in Pieces, not only Cattle, but Men, Women and Children. Dogs with Hunger and Madneſs, run up and down the Country, biting and killing Cattle, and one another. So great was the Deſolation, 1587.

that

A. C. 1587. that neither Fences nor Walls were diſtinguiſhable from the riſing Grounds; nor could Lands be known by their Owners, all were grown over with Shrubs and Buſhes. Inconceivably great was the Famine at *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, *Bruges*, &c. honeſt, decent People begged from Door to Door in diſguiſe; the Vulgar and Poor ate Bones, Excrements, *&c.* In *Holland*, and the united Provinces, their Navigation and Shipping ſaved them; Multitudes of People flocked thither.

1588. This Year ſeveral remarkable Prodigies were ſeen; at *Ditmarſia* in one Month appeared five Suns. *June* the 26th, the Air being clear, the Sun was quickly darkened, and all that Day appeared with the Figure of a drawn Sword in its Mouth. The Rocks of *Culmerber*, near *Salfieldia*, opening themſelves, burſt aſunder. Bread put into the Oven was drawn out ſweating Blood, and preſently fell down by little and little to Aſhes. *Continuat. Sleidan. lib.* 28.

1589. The *Engliſh* Fleet returning from *Portugal*, brought from thence the *Hungarian* Fever (which made ſad Havock before in 1562) and diſperſt it over all *England*. Hence a great Mortality, which ended in the Plague in ſome Places.

1590. Was great Drought through the whole Year, ſo that Corn was thin, Wheat ſmall, Hay very little, Herbs, Peaſe, and Beans, very few, little Wine. Many Fires in the Nation. In *Thuringia*, Towns and Villages were burnt up. Woods in many Places took Fire, and were conſumed

conſumed, eſpecially on the Mountains of *Bohemia*. *July* the 30th, Hay in Carts bringing home from the Fields in *Vienna*, was ſet on Fire and burnt by the Sun. *September* the 15th, a terrible Earthquake, which ſhook *Hungary*, *Vienna*, and many Places of *Bohemia* and *Moravia*; many Buildings in the firſt fell down. *Dreſſer. Millenar. p.* 552. A. C. 1590.

A grievous Plague raged in *Livonia*, which in the Town of *Reval* killed 5000 Men. The ſame Year a ſore Famine afflicted all *Italy*, till it was relieved with Corn imported from *Denmark*, *Holſace*, &c. that it fell from 34 to 14 per Meaſure. --- At *Trent* was an epidemic malignant ſpotted Fever; it was contagious to near Neighbours, but reached to no great Diſtance. But a common Fever from the Air invaded many People at the ſame Time, and after the ſame Manner; the greater Part of the Sick recovered, for the Symptoms were not the ſevereſt; before the 4th or 7th Day, the Urine differed not from healthy Peoples; then it became like a draught Oxes, with red Spots like chick Peas; a parched Tongue, a burning Thirſt, the Extremes cold as Marble, and torpid, the Pulſe weak. There were often a Looſneſs, Lethargy, Inflammation of the Jaws, Delirium, thick Breathing; often Loſs of Speech, Bleeding at the Noſe, ſeized the Attendants. In *Germany* was an epidemic Catarrh. *Cole.* 1591.

Now the *Trent* ſpotted Fever reached, and was graſſant in *Florence*. The Dearth of *Italy* in 1591 forced Multitudes to feed on Herbs, 1592.

A. C. 1592. Roots, and Bread made of them, as of Arum, and Earth Nuts, Fern Roots; hence came the malignant Fever. After a terrible wet rainy Seaſon, eſpecially Winter. The *Florence* Fever in 1592, killed very many of the chief Nobility; many called it a Plague, though improperly; it aroſe from a long moiſt, wet, and moderately warm Air; it was attended with Pimples of ſundry Colours, a weak Pulſe, the Urine thin to the fourth Day, then turbid, a mild, but ſharp Heat. They had one Exaterbation in the Day, another in the Night of a ſpurious Tertian; a great Heavineſs of Body ſupervened; an Inclination to Sleep, or a Delirium, Deafneſs, bleeding at Noſe, muddy Eyes, froward Looks, parcht, dry, whitiſh Tongue; a ſlight Inflammation, and ſmall Ulcers about the Throat and Mouth; Trembling of the Hands, a moſt fetid Looſneſs, colliquative, chylus, and watery. *Cole.* --- There raged at *Piſaurum*, a fatal, malignant, putrid Fever, with red, purple, and black Spots; Delirium, black Tongue, Reſtleſneſs, Urine thick like a draught Oxes, great Weakneſs, and Deſire of Wine to drink, with ſeveral other Symptoms. Such as had a Laxative given firſt, and drunk Wine after, recovered in ſpite of Medicines; all the reſt died. *Cole.* --- In *England* was an exceſſive Drought, and great Death of Cattle from want of Water; Springs and Brooks were dried up; Horſemen could ride the *Thames* at *London*. *December* the 20th, Circles were ſeen about the Moon diſperſing their Rays of different Colours on the World.

The

The Plague in *London*, whereof died 18000. A. C.
An Earthquake in *Perſia*, which demoliſhed 1593.
3000 Houſes, and killed 3000 People. *Herb. Travel.*

*March* the 21ſt, terrible Tempeſts, Hurri- 1594.
canes, *&c.* had moſt deſtructive Effects on Trees and Foreſts. *April* the 11th, an exceſſive Rain, great Floods, and Loſſes by them. In *May*, and all Summer and Harveſt (*Auguſt* excepted) great Rains and Land Floods; Corn very dear.

In *Holland*, *Guelderland*, the Tract of the 1595.
*Rhine*, *Auſtria*, *Bohemia*, *Saxony*, *Sileſia*, and other Parts of *Germany*, were ſhocking and extraordinary Floods, which overturned many Villages, and made terrible Slaughter of much Cattle, and many People. *Bucholtz.*

So great was the Famine among the *Turks* 1595
in *Hungary* for three Years, that their *Tartar* 1596 and
Women who followed the Camp were forced 1597.
to roaſt their own Children and eat them. *Turks Hiſt.* --- A great Dearth in *England* and *Hungary* three Years.

That extraordinary, epidemic, convulſive, 1596 and
contagious Diſeaſe, of *Cologn*, *Weſtphalia*, and 1597.
the neighbouring Places, having found Work for the Judgment and Pens of ſeveral learned Men, as *Sennertus*, *Horſtius*, &c. I ſhall throw the Sum of all their Hiſtories together. --- In 1594, in *April*, *May*, all the reſt of Summer, and Harveſt (*Auguſt* excepted, which was fair) were exceſſive Rains, great Floods, which did ineſtimable Hurt; Corn was very dear. In 1595 and 1596, was great Scarcity and Dearth,

A. C. 1596 and 1597. with profound ſhocking Rains, and great Floods. There raged a ſore Famine over all *Italy*, and reached *Germany*, which forced People to eat uncommon and unwholſome Food, as green Hedge Crabs, Muſhrooms, Dogs, Cats, Reptiles, &c. In 1596 and 1597, in the Dioceſe of *Cologn* and *Weſtphalia*, in the Counties of *Waldeck*, *Wittenſtein*, *Heſſen*, &c. raged a malignant Fever, with Convulſions, Ravings, &c. with or without a Fever; it ſeized in the following Manner, firſt the Sick felt a pricking or tickling like the Motion of Ants, under the Skin of their Feet or Hands, or ſometimes both; ſometimes in one Side, ſometimes in both; then ſuddenly their Fingers or Toes were violently contracted, or forcibly extended without Strength or Motion, as though they were ſtiff or frozen; then the Convulſions roſe from the Hands and Feet to the Legs, Thighs, Hips, Arms, and Shoulders, and ſo to the reſt of the whole Body, till the Sick were either rolled together like a Hedgehog or Ball, or extended ſtiff at whole Length like a dead Corps or Piece of Wood. This Contraction or Extenſion continued in this manner during the whole Time of the Fit in ſome; but it often ſeized them alternately, ſo that the Member juſt now extended and ſtiff, would preſently be rolled up like a Ball, and then inſtantly pulled and extended again. This Convulſion was often in the Hands only, or in the Arms, or in both; frequently it was in the Mouth, Lips, Eyes, or whole Body. This Contraction laſted a long or ſhort Time, till its Cauſe

Cauſe was diſcuſſed or ſpent; then the Joints were at reſt, till a new Steam or Vapour roſe to diſturb and twitch the Nerves afreſh. If the peſtilential Cauſe was in the Head, then the ſpinal Marrow being drawn into Conſent, the nervous Syſtem over the whole Body was violently contracted in a Moment; but if in the Hands or Feet, or both, or in any one Part, then they only were contracted or extended. So excruciating and terrible was the Pain attending theſe Convulſions, that the hideous piercing Screighs of the Sick, were heard nine or ten Houſes off in Villages, and at a great Diſtance in the Field, ſo as Byſtanders could not bear to hear them. Their conſtant Outcry was to have the contracted Part extended, or the extended Part contracted. The Sick felt either a Senſe of Cold, like Ice Water; or of Heat, like Fire running over their whole Body; hence ſeveral fell into burning Fevers. The Diſeaſe gave not the leaſt previous Notice of its Seizure; ſo ſudden was it, that ſome were ſtruck at Table eating, ſome at Plow, ſome in the Fields, ſome in the Woods, or any other Buſineſs: Some at firſt threw up much Water or Flegm, without any Complaint of their Stomach or Belly. When the Diſtemper began in the extreme Parts, it reſted in them only, without attacking the Head for ſix, eight, or ten Days; nay, in ſome for ſome Weeks, or Months, if fit Remedies were uſed; but if neglected, it got to the Head, and became a terrible and fatal Epilepſy, of which many laid as dead for ſix or eight Hours; and except

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cept taken in the Evening, many were buried in the Fit. Several it rendered fooliſh, ſtupid, lethargic, or delirious; the Flegmatic were all lethargic, or became fooliſh, threw their Food on the Dunghil, their Excrements in the Room where they laid, and thruſting their Cloaths, or what came in their Way, into them. This Sillyneſs continued three or four Days or longer. The Melancholy were fearful, waked out of their Sleep with Frights, and deſiring Solitude, got out of Bed, either naked or in their Shirts, run into Fields, Woods, or Rivers, and lurked there, till by Craft they were ticed back. The Bilious and Sanguine being angry, furious and impatient, ruſhed in upon their Neighbours, would find ſome body that they reputed a Beaſt or Devil, and hated, and curſe the Byſtanders; ſome plucked the Eyes out of their Parents or Relations Heads; many were ſo mad, that there was a Neceſſity to chain them before they died. But ſuch as had a good Conſtitution before they fell ill, were not fierce, but only laughed, talked, were merry, or ſhowed Antics. Though all were delirious after the Epilepſy, ſome few were ſo before it. This Perturbation of Mind continued in ſome three or four or more Days; in others a very long Time; and though when come out of the Fit they returned to their former Mind, yet they lived, behaved, and walked like drunken People, going with a high Step, and throwing their Legs ſtrangely and fooliſhly; nor did they remember any Thing that had paſt in the Fit,

Fit, nor complained of any paſt or preſent Pain of the Head. Theſe Doatings rarely went off without leaving ſome Taint or Mark, as Dulneſs of the Hearing, Tingling of the Ears, Dimneſs of Sight, and ſometimes both. Some were ſo weakened with the Diſeaſe, that they had no Uſe of the Parts, but were fed like Children. After the Fit, the Sick had a moſt voracious and inſatiable Appetite, and Longing for ſeveral Meats, as though their Hunger could never be ſatisfied, nor they eat enough. When they had Plenty given them, they gorged down, and conſumed incredible Quantities, without any after Load, Compreſſion, or Uneaſineſs. In the Courſe of this Diſeaſe, a Diarrhea began, and afflicted them till the whole morbific Matter was ſpent. The leſs they ate, the ſeverer the Looſneſs. Alſo in Proceſs of Time, the Hands and Feet of moſt ſwelled ; and on their Toes and Fingers, were great Bliſters full of Ichor, which being opened, much Water run down their Fingers without any Relief. Some had ſmall Sweats. All that had the Epilepſy, had Fits of it return as long as they lived. Such as doated, were delirious, raging, or furious, never recovered their former Judgment or Diſcretion, but were fooliſh and ſilly, though they lived 15 or 16 Years after. At the ſame Time of the Year, *viz.* in *December* and *January*, in the ſharp and cold froſty Winter, they fell ſuddenly into the ſame deplorable State, or run out into the Fields, or threw themſelves into Rivers, whereby many were loſt Yearly before

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A. C. 1596 and 1597. they could be found. Though this Diſeaſe was neither eaſily cured, nor quickly overcome, yet where it had not taken deep Root, nor continued long, it was not only curable, but by proper Care, ſuch as had ſuffered long and much, might obtain ſuch a Truce, as rendered the Remainder of their Life comfortable. Few that lived in the ſame Houſe, and converſed freely with the Infected, eſcaped this terrible Contagion either in one Shape or another, as Dyſentery, Diarrhea, Convulſions, &c. But the Time of Infection was very different, according to the Conſtitution, and former Way of Life, as from one to twelve Months, or in ſome even at two Years End. Such as in Time had proper Remedies, moſtly recovered to their former State. The Diſeaſe, and all its Symptoms, were more frightful and fatal to the Poor than to the Rich; to the Intemperate and Irregular, than to the Sober and Regular; the laſt were alſo ſooner, eaſier, and fullier cured than the firſt. Publick Care was taken that all ſhould have ſufficient Diet of good Juice, and eaſy Digeſtion, as Beef, Veal, Mutton, Hens, Capons, Turkies, Partridges, Birds of Mountains and Woods, good Wheat, or Oatmeal, Apples, Pears, Prunes, or the like, boiled, and often taken with aromatic or carminative Herbs, either eaten in Sauces, Broths, or alone; and either good Wine, or fine Ale to drink. They were to avoid Paſſions of Mind, Venery, Pork, Bacon, Beef of old Cattle, Fiſh of all Kinds, Peaſe, Beans, Nuts, Cheſnuts, raw Apples, or Pears, Onions, Muſtard,

tard, Garlick, Leeks, Horſe Raddiſh, Cheeſe, new, dead or ſtale Ale, corrupt or ſtagnant Waters, too rich or old Wines. They were to ſhun South Wind and Cold, and to procure clean warm dry Air, by burning in their Rooms Juniper, Lavender, Sage, Thyme, Maſtich, Frankincenſe, Betony, Roſemary, &c. The medicinal Courſe was begun with Laxatives, and the Body was to be kept open by one every 6th or 8th Day; a Sweat was to be given once every Fortnight; a Purge was given daily the firſt two or three Days, according to the Patient's Strength and Age. Then they gave the Convulſive Powder ſix or ſeven Days; then a Purge; then the Powder again for 14 Days. But if the Cure was begun immediately before full or new Moon, they began with the Powder firſt; then purged, and gave ſome Doſes of the Powder every Phaſe of the Moon for ſeveral Moons after, and repeated the whole Courſe every *December* and *January* as at firſt, and ſometimes a Sweat. The Preſcriptions for the Purge, convulſive Powder, and convulſive Antidote were, 1. The purging Electuary, ℞. Diaphemic. ſolid ʒiv. Elect. Succ. Roſar. ʒijß. Antidot. convulſiv. ʒij. pulv. Hermodactyl. Albar. a cort. Superiori. Mundat. Turbeth. Alb. Eſul. Mundat. correctæq. aa .ʒj. Diagrid. Caſtor. aa. ϑij. zz. Coſt. Caryophil. aa. ϑj. Croc. ſem. Rut. cymin. aa. ϑß. Syr. Roſar. q. ſ. f. Elect. Doſ. ʒiv. ---- 2. Antidot. convulſiv. ℞. pulv. rad. peon. viſc. Quertin. caſtor. ſalv. aa. ʒij. Bacear. Laur. cran. human. calcin. aa. ʒij. Theriac. Alexandr. Mithrid. opt. aa.

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A. C. 1596 and 1597. aa. ℥xij. Mell. Deſpumat. lbij. M. f. Elect. Theriacal. Doſe ʒj. 3. Pulv. convulſiv. ℞. Pulv. vinc. Toxic. Helen. ſucciſ. Pœon. caryophilac. aa. ʒjſs. Baccear. Laur. ʒiv. Sumitat. ſalv. ſerpil. flor. Anth. aa. ʒij. ſpecier. Diamoſch. dulc. ſpecier. Pleris archontic. Diaanth aa. ʒj M. f. Pulv. Doſ. ʒj. They gave Broth four Hours after the Purge, and at Night, ſeaſoned with wild Thyme, Savory, Roſemary, Sage; and in *December* and *January*, for Prevention, beſides the convulſive Powder, they uſed Peony Roots, Elecampane, Sage, Rue, Juniper-berries, Cummin Seeds, *&c.* --- For the Cure of the Symptoms; 1. Hunger: They gave often, and ſparingly, of the above Meats, very fat. If the Stomach was acid, or pall'd with much Phlegm, they gave a mild Peuk. 2. Vomiting: If from too much Food, it was allowed more ſparingly; if from a Load of bad Humours there, it was not ſtopt ſuddenly, except it occaſioned Weakneſs, then they applied a Pultice of Wine, Rye Bread, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Cloves, and Quinces; and gave for Drink, Wheat Bread Toaſt, rubb'd with Nutmeg, and dipt in Wine, with Sugar. --- 3. Looſneſs: This was by no means to be quickly ſtopt, but rather to be encouraged ſome Days by the Uſe of the two firſt Electuaries, either till it ceaſed, or weakened the Perſon; then they uſed Steel very often heated, and quenched in their Drink, or Rice Gruel, or Milk, and Quinces, or preſerved or dried Sloes, or a Dram of ſealed Earth, Bole, Nutmeg, or burnt Hartſhorn, *&c.*---- 4. Swelling of the Parts: Beſides the Uſe of the

the Electuary, they discussed it with a Lee of Vine Ashes, or of Birch, Beech, or Oak Ashes, wherein were boiled Origanum, Calamint, and Chickweed; and fomented daily with these, boiled Herbs in a Bag, and anointed after with Oyl of Castor or Walnut. --- The Discharge of Lee from Toes and Fingers, was let alone to great Advantage; but, if needful, Furnace or Oven Ashes, with Cream, were applied. --- 6. Feverish Heat was mostly taken off by the Purging and Electuary, but if it resisted them, the Sick had their Meat boiled with Lettice, Endive, Cichory, Wood Sorrel, Vine Leaves, *&c.* or gave Powders of them often, or applied Leaves of Water Lillies to the Liver and Kidneys. --- 7. The Epilepsy: The Parts were so held as to be moved a little, neither violently bended, nor extended, but well rubbed and wrapt up with Cloaths; and Rue, Castor, Lavender, wild Thyme, or Origanum, held to the Nose, and half a Spoonful of their Juice, Wine, or Infusion, drunk, *&c.* Its surprizing they tried not the Use of Bathing in tepid Water for these Convulsions; for I do avouch, upon a 30 Years Experience of its Efficacy, in Spasmodit, Convulsive, Epileptic, Scorbutic, Calculous, and several other Kinds of most terrible distracting Pains, and Contractions. The whole Circle of Medicine falls unspeakably short of its Success, and that very often instantaneous; but never suffer the Water to be warmer than new Milk; the Patient to sit in it uncovered from 10 to 40 Minutes, and repeat its Use as they can bear it. --- 8. The

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Apoplectic

A. C. 1596 and 1597. Apoplectic Symptom: When the Sick laid quite ſtiff, with ſcarce any viſible Life, they let Blood from their Arm, from 12 to 16 Ounces, in a ſmall Stream, at ſeveral ſhort Intervals, laying the Thumb a little each Time on the Orifice; for though this Symptom required Bleeding, the Diſeaſe forbid it; then put Ligatures on the Extremes, gave ſome proper diſtilled Waters, and laid a Cataplaſm on the Feet, injected ſtimulant Clyſters, and uſed Friction to all the Extremes; then bathed the Body with Wine, and put Fumigations under the Noſe. --- 9. The Lethargy, out of which they were ſcarcely to be rouzed: Sharp Clyſters were injected, the Noſe rubb'd with the above Aromatics, and the Head fomented with a Decoction of them in Wine and Vinegar. Water and Vinegar, with Sage and Juniper-berries bruiſed, were thrown on hot Bricks of Flint Stones near the Beds of the Sick; and kindled Oak Sticks were put under their Necks to excite Pain. --- 10. In Madneſs, Stupor, or Delirium, they gave the purging Electuary two Days together, then raiſed a Diaphoreſis with the convulſive Powder, and by all Means induced Sleep.--11. For the Pain of the convulſed Parts, after Purging and Sweating, they were bathed with ſoftening Oyls, or Wine, or both mixt. --- 12. For a Palſy of the Parts, after Purging and Sweating, for the firſt eight or ten Days, rub the Parts with Oyl of ſweet Almonds, Woman's Milk, and the Marrow of Veal Bones, mixt; for the next eight or ten Days, they anointed with wild Cats Greaſe, and

and a little Caſtor, or its Oyl, with the Mucilage of Linſeed, mixt. --- Laſtly, Oyl of Eels, Foxes, and Oyl of Lillies, of each equal Parts, Earth Worms bruiſed in them and ſtrained, then add Wine, and boiled away till the Wine was ſpent: If theſe ſucceeded not at firſt, they deſiſted a little from uſing them, then they did well; or naturally hot Baths relieved. --- 13. For Dulneſs of Hearing, and Dimneſs of Sight: After Purging and Sweating, Time wore both theſe and the other Symptoms off. --- Great Rains, Dearth, and Scarcity, this Year in *England*. A. C. 1596 and 1597.

Says *Philip Salmuth*, epidemic malignant Fevers raged; in Adults they were attended with Spots; in Youth with Worms, which in Time of the Plague, were diſcharged upward and downward by many Children. This was before the Plague infeſted *Serveſta*. The Plague raged this Year in *Juliers*. 1597.

*Pegu*, one of the richeſt, and fruitfuleſt Countries of the World, yet its Metropolis, lately repleniſhed with Millions of Inhabitants, was waſted by a terrible Famine from War, that ſcarce 7000 Men, Women, and Children, were left alive; and theſe were fed on human Fleſh; Parents ate Children, and Children Parents; the Stronger ate up the Weaker. *Clark's Examples*. --- Says *Cole*, in the *Foro Julii*, Wolves leaving off to prey on Beaſts, killed many Children and Men. This Summer was exceſſive Heat and Drought; Swarms of Fleas, Flies, and Gnats, abounded; as did great Plenty of Armenian Apples. Tertians, with 1598.

A. C. 1598. Spots, and continual Fevers, invaded; which were readily cured by Bleeding, Purging, or a bilious Diarrhea. But the Heat encreasing with the Spring and Summer, more ardent Fevers, Spots, Worms, Diarrheas, and Vomitings, came on; but Bleeding cured them. Small-pox and Measles, became epidemic among Children; though the Symptoms were bad, yet they mostly recovered. In the Beginning of Harvest, the Plague, with a Synochus Fever set in, with Worms, and an exulcerating Diarrhea; such as had a strong Pulse at the Beginning, Watery Urine, and a great Pain of the Head, escaped, by the Help of Syrup and Water of Sorrel after Bleeding. But Bubos appearing, (which are always milder than Anthraces) the Skin cut, and Pieces of white Hellebore Root put in, in the extreme Parts, were very useful. Where the Urine was mostly turbid on the third Day, they died the fourth. Near the End the Pulse was obscure and weak. Neither Bezoar, nor the Armenian Stone, were of any Service here. A sore Plague raged in *London*, *Lichfield*, and *Leicester*, &c. *Stow*.

1599. *March*, *April*, and *May*, were cold and dry. On *Whitsunday* great Rains and fearful Floods. *June*, and *July*, hot and dry. *Stow*. ---- A Plague among Cattle and Goats in *Italy*; and by them communicated to other Animals. *Cole*. --- In *Lisbon* and *Spain*, died 70000 People of the Plague. *Chytreus*. --- Dr. *James Horstius*, Physician to the Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburgh*, in the epidemic Dysentery of this Year

Year, ordered thus: ℞. Pulv. zeador. Ireoſ. aa. ℥ß. ſem. Acetos. Plantagin. aa. ℥ij. Rad. Tormentill. cupul. gland. aa. ʒj. Diacydon. ſimpl. ʒß. M. f. pulv. Dos. ʒß. in Aq. Plantagin. A. C. 1599.

On *April* the 14th, fell a great Snow; the reſt, and all *May*, were cold and dry. The late cold Spring raiſed the Price of all Corn. *Stow.* --- This Year the Plague raged over moſt of the Continent of *Europe*, and laid *Spain* almoſt waſte. *Zacut. Luſitan.* --- A peſtilential, contagious, mortal Cholick afflicted all *Europe*; the Sick oppreſſed with malignant Symptoms, all died; none lived to the 4th Day. This aroſe from a peſtilent Air. It laid *Spain* in a manner waſte. After they were ſeized, they became preſently ſenſeleſs; all the Hair fell off their Heads; a livid Puſtle roſe on the Noſe, which in 20 Hours ate it up; then the extream Parts turned cold and mortified. All that had it, died; none recovered. --In *Norfea* and *Florence*, was a terrible Earthquake, which deſtroyed and ruined many ſtately Buildings. *Theodor. Meurer.* 1600.

As *Conſtantine* the Great is falſly and audaciouſly ſaid to have prepared a Bath of human Blood by the Slaughter of many Infants, to cure him of a Leproſy which he never had; ſo from 1550 to 1580, two or three old Gentlemen, and a few purple-gown'd Subabterns, fell into a raging Fever, attended with an inſatiable Thirſt (which nothing but Chriſtian Blood could quench) and Delirium; curſing a Book called the Bible, and all its Lay Readers and Believers, talking of Infallibility,

A. C. 1600. bility, Succeſſion, Hereſy, &c. To quench their Thirſt, were killed in *Italy*, *Spain*, *France*, *England*, and *Flanders*, 39 Princes, 148 Earls, 235 Barons, 147518 Nobles, 700060 common People, in all 848000; yet ſtill they were thirſty after all this Blood. *Chr. Math.*

1601. *Juſtus Lipſius* tells of a Drought this Year of four Months Continuance. *Epiſt. Seluc.* 47. ---The Air in *Switzerland* all this Year was loaded with Vapours, and Exhalations, eſpecially about the Sun-riſing; theſe putrified. On *March* the 8th, was an Earthquake; another *September* the 7th. Trees were loaded with Fruit, but black and rotten before it was ripe. The Winter and Spring were rainy; *June* and *July* exceſſive hot. A ſevere Dyſentery followed, cured by Emetics, Rhubarb, Diuretics, Sudorifics, and Reſtringents. --- At *Piſaurum* the Winter was uncommonly ſnowy and rainy; the Spring and whole Summer hot and moiſt, Wind South; the Inhabitants ate plentifully of Fruit and Fiſh, and of Lamb and Weather Fleſh. *July* and *Auguſt*, exceſſive fully hot. Double Tertians, and continual Fevers ſet in, with a ſlight cold Fit, and deceived the Phyſicians at firſt, becauſe of its Mildneſs. Many, when ſeized, threw out black Spots on their Skin. All complained of a great Thirſt, Pain of the Head, Kidneys, and Loins; with Watchings, Delirium, Vomitings of green and yellow Bile, Anguiſh, Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach, and Loſs of Appetite. The Urine was thick like a draught Oxes. They died the 7th Day, or recovered the 14th; but

but the greater Part recovered. The Vulgar who uſed a plentifuller freer Diet, came better off than the Rich, who lived more regularly and ſtrictly. Such as had a Pulſe like healthy Perſons, the Urine good, with a Syncope, the Extreams cold, but parched up within, all died the 6th or 7th Day, with all that were blooded or purged. *Cole.* A great Plague raged in *Portugal*, where black round Worms crept out of Peoples Noſes alive. A. C. 1601.

The ſame Catarrh of 1597, reigned this Year. *Platerus.* --- At *Piſaurum*, *Urbino*, &c. after a long Cold, humid Conſtitution, and then a dry Harveſt and Winter, Wind North, many were ſeized with an acute Fever, with Thirſt, Heavyneſs, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, turbid Urine, *&c.* many died before the 7th Day. Neither the Difficulty Breathing was very great, nor the Pain of the Side very pungent; but the Lungs were tainted with an œdematous Eryſipelas. The Diſeaſe was not contagious, but epidemic from the Air. *Cole.* 1602.

The Plague raging in *Oſtend*, and the *Low Countries*, the Soldiers returning from thence into *England*, brought the Infection with them to *London*, and ſeveral other Parts of the Nation. Many Citizens fled into other Countries; in ſome they were treated humanely and civilly; in others they were uſed ſpitefully, and cruelly expelled; many of them died in Highways, Fields, and Barns, and laid too long unburied. The City this Year loſt 38244 of its Inhabitants. *Stow.* --- But when the City was clear from Infection, then the whole King- 1603.

A. C. 1603. dom was viſited. It was very remarkable that it did leaſt Execution where the *Londoners* were humanely uſed; but terrible was the Havock it made where they had been barbarouſly treated. *Stow.* --- It raged ſore at *Cheſter* in 1517, 1574, 1602, 1603, 1605, 1608, 1610, *Am. S.* Wars occaſioned ſuch a Famine in *Tranſylvania*, that Roots, Herbs, and Leaves of Trees, were Peoples uſual Food; Horſes, Dogs, Cats, and Rats, were Dainties to the Poor; a Mother ate ſix Children, and two Men their own Mothers. *Clark's Exampl.*---- In *Auſtria*, Palſies ſucceeded Cholicks; and in ſeveral other Places both now and after: But the moſt ſovereign Remedy was; Take Gum Hidera, Elemi, Galbanum, Berries, or Oyl of Bays, of each alike; Diſtill all: Firſt comes over a clear, then a thicker Oyl like Honey, which is the beſt; herewith anoint the Navel frequently, having firſt fomented it with a ſtrong Infuſion of Sage, Rue, Origanum, Roſemary, wild Thyme, Camomil, Juniper, Bay-berries, and the like; or having ordered a warm Bath of them to ſit in. *Horſt.*

1606. There died of the Plague in *London* 68596 People.

1607. A ſtrong Weſt Wind brought in the Sea into the *Severn* with ſuch Violence, the Water in ſeveral Towns and Villages run higher than the Houſe Tops, ſo that 80 Perſons were drowned, and other Damages to the Value of 20000*l.* *Clark's Exampl.* --- This Winter was a great Froſt in *England*, off and on of ſeven Weeks. In lower *Saxony*, and chiefly in *Old*

*Marc*, a cold Diſtemper of the Stomach, with much Phlegm, was very rife, with a Fulneſs of the Belly, Flatulency of the Stomach, Compreſſion of the Breaſt, Cardialgia, crude watery Urine, and Wearyneſs of the whole Body. The Humour was firſt prepared by Infuſion of Squils ʒjß. Elecampane ʒj. Mint, Sage, Wormwood, of each Mj. Camomil Flowers p. j. Aniſe ʒjß. Cinnamon, Galangal, of each ϑj. infuſe in Wine to lbj. to the ſtrained Liquor add Oxymel of Squills ʒß. M. Doſe ʒiijß. three Hours before Meat; uſe this four Days; then purge with freſh Mechoacan ʒjß. Diagrid. gr. ij. Maſtich gr. j. mix, and take in Wormwood Wine; repeat it ſeveral Times. Or ʒß. of the Magiſtery of Tartar, vitriolated in the ſame. Then the Confect. Diatr. Piperion, with Fennel, and Anniſeed, groſly powdered, with a little candied Ginger, and a few Drops of Oyl of Anniſe, with Wine of Wormwood, Card. Bened. or Elecampane. Then the following Species, ℞. Sem. Coriandr. ʒjß. Aniſi. Fonicul. aa. ʒß. zz. Galang. aa. ʒjß. Cinam. ʒj. Lignaloes ʒß. ſacchar. opt. ʒiij. mix. Apply a Bag of warming Herbs, and Spices, to the Stomach; or uſe the liquid Extract of Wormwood, Water of Oranges, and Nutmegs, of Zedoary, Aniſe, and Fennel, infuſed in Rheniſh Wine, and diſtilled; then uſed with Elix. pptis. *Horſt.* A. C. 1607.

The Spring in *Italy* was warm and moiſt, the Harveſt inconſtant, Corn and Grapes ill got; hence an Epidemic. *Cole.* --- A Dyſentery (ſays *Horſtius*) in *Auguſt*; the Sick had 1608.

A. C. 1608. very bilious Stools, with ſudden and great Weakneſs; ſome had profuſe Diſcharges; others leſs; the third Day they were bloody or purulent, mixt with Jelly like Frog Spawn. Exquiſite Gripes; ſome before, others at, or after their Stools; ſome at all theſe Times. Pulſe quick, a ſharp Feveriſh Heat of all the Body, Loathing of Food, great Thirſt, Anxiety and Watchings, little Urine, and very bilious. For Cure, if Sanguine, Plethoric, or very Feveriſh, they begun with Bleeding, and the Uſe of Rhubarb; then gave mild cooling Aſtringents, as Decoction of Tormentil, Oak Leaves, Horſetail, Cinnamon, Plantin, with Syrups of Myrtles, Quinces, Roſes, *&c.* with ſome Anodynes, in caſe of Excoriation; Balſamics, or mild Alexipharmics, if attended with Malignity. The ſame Epidemic, he ſays, prevailed in 1609, and 1614.

1609. Was a moſt rigorous hard Froſt, from *December* to *April*; the *Thames* became a Highway; Birds and Garden Stuff were killed. *Clark's Exam.*

1610. Being an exceſſive hot dry Summer, after the Froſt, and great Plenty of Wine. Martial Diſpoſitions continuing in *Alſace*, the Soldiers returning home in Harveſt, were ſeized with a Fever, chiefly continual, of the *Hungarian* Kind; it roſe from the Abundance of Wine in *Alſace*, which the *Saxons* and *Heſſians* not ſipping in Glaſſes, but quaffing it up in great Bumpers according to their Country Faſhion, had drunk exceſſively; hence many returned half dead. Others were cut off by ardent Fevers:

Fevers: The Symptoms were, a moſt intenſe continual Heat, with inquenchable Thirſt, conſtant Watchings, a ſqualid Colour of the Face, great Weakneſs, Urine little different from what it was in Health, an obſtinate Bleeding at the Noſe; they had given inwardly a Dram of red *Portugal* Powder, in Carduus Water, when the Belly was looſe, to promote Sweating; and after that cooling Emulſions, and ſoporific cooling Epithems to the Head. Theſe not anſwering, they had a ſecond ſudorific, then gave Laudanum Opiatum gr. iij. *Horſt.* --- The ſame Catarrh raged again, at leaſt all over *Europe*, that was ſo ripe in 1510, 1580, *&c.* before. The Symptoms, and Cure the ſame. --- This Year (ſays *Valerius*, *Baldutius)* in the Dog Days, Tertians prevailed; though moſt recovered, yet ſeveral died. It was more fatal to the Rich than Poor, to Nobles than Ruſticks. It deceived *Tyros* in Phyſick. It attacked every third Day with a great Coldneſs of the Extreams, a wandering Pain at the Heart or Hypochondria, great Anxiety and Nauſea; which Symptoms remitted at the Heighth, and ſome Days before Death. A great Weakneſs attended it. The Fit laſted 10 or 11 Hours, and went off without any ſenſible Diſcharge. On the intermediate Days they were quite free from the Fever, and all its Symptoms; they died the 14th or 17th Day. He gives a Specimen of the Method of Cure in the Caſe of a young Counſellor who died of it. He was of a melancholic Conſtitution, and black Complexion; being A. C. 1610.

A. C. 1610. being ſeized in the Dog-days, he had a Pain at the Heart, and great Belchings in the Beginning of the Fit; he was bled liberally at firſt, and took a Laxative; his Pulſe was as in malignant Fevers. The other Symptoms the ſame as above. After the 6th or 7th Fit, he was free from the Fever three or four Days, thought himſelf recovering; but his Tongue and Jaws were dry; he had a great Weakneſs, and his Body pined. His Urine at firſt of a good Colour, but thin; afterward it turned thick at Bottom, and frothy a-top. The Tertian returned the 17th Day, with the ſame Acidents; confuſed muddy Urine the firſt Days, then frothy, with a mealy, purulent Sediment; ſometimes it was Oyly, and with much red Sand and Slime; the Hypochonders ſo contracted that they ſeemed drawn to the Back. He died Conſumptive the 24th Day from the Beginning; though the Day before he ſeemed quite free from his Fever; he had no Thirſt but in the Beginning; he found his Stomach hurt by drinking Water, therefore he had much Pomegranate Wine; he was very liable to Fainting, eſpecially on diſcharging his Clyſters. ---This Year the *Turks* beſieging *Strigonium* in *Hungary*, during the Siege there, appeared a dreadful fiery Impreſſion in the Air, like a Rainbow of a fiery red Colour; which beginning over *Cockera*, and ariſing higher over *Strigonium*, at laſt vaniſhed over St *Thomas*'s Fort --- At the ſame Time ſuch Clouds, or Swarms of Graſhoppers, ſo plagued the City and Country about *Conſtantinople*, that they darkened

darkened the Sun, left not any green Herb or Leaf in all the Country; they entred the Bed-chambers: They were near as large as Door-mice, with red Wings. *Turk. Hiſt.* A. C. 1610.

The Plague raged in *Gieſſena*: And in *Conſtantinople* ſo great was the Contagion for five Months, that in that Time died 200000; they commonly carried out 12 or 1500 a Day to bury. *Turk. Hiſt.* In *October*, appeared in the Sky, over *Prague*, a Crown, ſurrounded with the Armies of Men. *Id.* This Year were ſeen three Suns over *Vienna*. *Id.* 1611.

A great Drought in *England*, and a Comet in *November*; there raged a ſore malignant Fever in the Nation. *Stow* ----- At *Senogallia* in *Tuſcany*, raged a pleuritic peripneumonic Conſtitution in *January*, *February*, and *March*, from a very dry, cold, and windy Weather, preceded by a watery, moiſt, ſnowy Seaſon; hence Diſtillations on the Jaws and Breaſt, Cough, Pain of the Side: On the 3d, 4th, or at fartheſt the 6th Day, they died. They had a Heavineſs of the whole Body. Some were dull, or had a Looſneſs; their Urine thick, and ſometimes muddy; Pulſe ſoft, ſeldom hard or ſaw-like, but very quick. At laſt Thirſt or Watchings came on. Bleeding was hurtful; Cupping, with Scarification, uſeful; and alſo Clyſters, and proper Evacuations. *Cole.* --- At *Calli montis ferretri*. The preceeding Summer and Winter being a wet rainy Conſtitution, and then a very great Snow for two Months. In *January*, *February*, and *March*, no Rains, but great cold Winds, 1612.

A. C. 1612. and a Drought; a pleuritic peripneumonic Epidemic prevailed; pituitious Diſtillations fell on the Throat and Breaſt: Hence a pituitious, ſiezy, bloody, and a bloated Conſtitution; whereby on any ſlight Occaſion, as Exerciſe, Labour, or Heat, preſently came a freſh Defluxion on the Breaſt, a Cough, obtuſe, ſpurious, pleuritic Pain of the Side; whereof the Sick died the 4th or 8th Day at moſt, ſnorting and rutling, with a Heavineſs of the whole Body. Some had a Looſneſs, were heavy-headed; their Urine was thick, ſometimes turbid, the Pulſe ſoft and quick; then came Thirſt and Watchings. Bleeding, even at firſt, was of no Uſe; but rather Bliſters, Laxatives, Cupping, *&c. Cole.*

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1613. In the ſmall City *Luſana*, the Plague began in *July*, and raged to the End of *November*, and killed about 2000; it was malignant and vehement; many died in an Inſtant. They had a ſudden Vertigo; and the ſecond or third Day a Phrenzy ſeized them. No Phyſick was of any Uſe; nor indeed had the Sick any that was proper given them, for there were no Phyſicians nor Apothecaries in Town. It ſpread all over the neighbouring Country. From the great Mortality, and Want of Labourers, Corn, Grapes, and other Fruits, were not got or gathered, but left to Beaſts and Birds. This aroſe from an Infection of the Air. There was ſo great a Plague of Inſects, chiefly of Caterpillars, in the preceeding Year, but chiefly in 1611, that they ate up, and quite conſumed the Leaves of Trees, and all Garden Fruits and

and Greens. Theſe were not a Preſage, but A. C.
ſome Part of the Cauſe of this Diſeaſe. Laſt 1613.
Summer, during the whole Continuance of the Plague, there was ſuch Multitudes and Swarms of Flies, but chiefly Fleſh Flies, that the like was not remembred. Bees hived, and ate up all the Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Prunes; leaving the Flowers. None that had Iſſues, or Seatons, died of the Plague. *Fabric. Hildan.*--- After the Siege of *Montpelier*, a Diſeaſe raged there, ſo very malignant, that Bubos only were wanting to prove it a true Plague; for it had not only Whealks, red, livid, and black Spots, but Swellings behind the Ears, and Carbuncles. And all that had the Parotids appear the 9th or 11th Day, died within two Days after. It killed at leaſt a third Part of all it ſeized. Such as had a ſtronger Fever, rough, dry, or black Tongue, were firſt forbid the Uſe of Wine; then let Blood; then had Laxatives given for Cure.

On the 19th of the *Calends* of *February*, fell 1614.
ſuch a Storm of Snow in the Peak of *Derbyſhire*, and over all the Weſt of *England*, as was a full Yard deep on a Level; and withal ſuch a high Wind, as blew it in vaſt Drifts, ſo as Travellers, as well on Horſeback as Foot, went over Hedges, Fences, Stone Walls, *&c.* It laid long, deſtroyed much Cattle and Sheep. A great Scarcity of Hay followed. Corn next Summer very good and cheap. *Yolgrave Regiſter.* --- An Earthquake in *Vercera*. Over *Viſcina* the Heavens turned red, and fearfully dark of a ſudden, to the great Surprize of the

A. C. 1614. Inhabitants. *Turk's Hiſt.* --- This was a terrible Year for the fatalleſt Small Pox ever was known; they ſeized all Sexes and Ages, with Severity and Malignity equal to the moſt depopulating Plague. In Harveſt they near laid waſte *Alexandria*, *Crete*, and the neighbouring Cities of *Crete*. The next Winter they acted the ſame Tragedy in *Turky* and *Calabria*. In the Spring they invaded *Dalmatia*, *Venice*, *Italy*. And ſoon after they infected *France*, *Flanders*, *England*, *Germany*, *Poland*, and moſt likely *Muſcovy*; they ſpared or miſt no Country. In one Year they travelled over all *Europe*, making moſt dreadful Havock. In *Perſia*, they and the Meaſles are ſaid to come out without either Fever or Sickneſs (but their long Uſe of Inocculation makes this ſcarce ſeem credible) as do the Spots in ſpotted Fevers; not unlike the Spots in *China*, which *Foneſca* ſays, wants neither Bleeding nor Medicines to bring them out, but only gentle Friction of the Skin, or burning with *Mocha*. This Year the ſleepy continual Fevers were moſt ripe in and about *Ulm*, *Heſſen*, &c. Bliſters of great Service. *Horſtius*.

1616. The Summer was exceſſively ſcorching, hot, and droughty; Quartan Agues were ſo epidemic, that in Harveſt very few Perſons, and not a Family in *Germany*, eſcaped it; yet not one of 600 that had it, died.

1618. *Pleurs* in *Rhetia*, was in an Earthquake overwhelmed with a Hill; which, with a violent Motion, ſmothered 1500 Men. *Alſted Chron.* --- This Year four Comets appeared; one

one at or over *Conſtantinople*, like a crooked Sword, of a ſtupendous Magnitude; it was whitiſh at firſt, but the higher it roſe, the redder it was, and like Blood. *Turks Hiſt.* This was followed by ſtrange Sights, or Meteors in the Air, extroardinary Tempeſts, Inundations of Rivers, Eruptions of the Sea, Earthquakes, Hurricanes, bloody Rains, *&c. Hiſt. of the Iron Age.* A. C. 1618.

And in 1625, 1629, 1637, and 1654, the Plague raged in *Denmark*, and was each Time imported thither from other Places, either by Merchandize, or infected Perſons: Being encouraged by a bad Air, it ſpread terribly; levelling its Force againſt luxurious and intemperate Perſons, or ſuch as lived on bad, uncommon, or corrupted Foods. The Signs were firſt a Coldneſs and Shivering, Weakneſs of the whole Body, Pain and Swimming of the Head, Pain at the Heart, Difficulty of Breathing, Loathing of Food, Vomiting, Nauſea, and great Thirſt, ſudden and often change of Colour in the Face; then Bubos in the Groins, Armpits, and behind the Ears; peſtilential Puſtles, Carbuncles, and Anthraces; great Sluggiſhneſs, and Dryneſs of the Tongue. The King ordered a Conſultation of the Phyſicians for Prevention, and Cure of the Diſeaſe. They ordered Bleeding and Purging to be omitted, and Sudorifics, and Alexipharmics to be uſed, with other proper Methods, and Applications, to be uſed to the ſundry Symptoms; as ripening and drawing Cataplaſms and Plaiſters to the Bubos, Vinegar, and Juice of Lemons, to be 1619.

A. C. 1619. be often ſmelled to, and put up the Noſe for the Sleepineſs. For Pain of the Head, Epithems of Roſe, Elder, and Vervain Waters; with Vinegar, Nitre, and Oyl of Roſes. For the Thirſt, Barley Water, Hydromel, Whey, with Wine and a little Vinegar, Water boiled with Currant Juice, Juice of Quinces or Citrons, or ſmall Beer and Toaſt, with a litt'e Sugar. *Bartholine.* --- *Foreſtus* ſays, the Plague entered and raged in *Alcmar* ſeven Times in about 70 Years: The firſt Time it begun in 1539, and was over in 1541; the ſecond Time was in *March* 1550, and ended in 1553; the third Time was in Winter, 1563, and ceaſed in 1564; the fourth Time it broke out in 1576, and continued to 1578; the fifth Time it begun in *July* 1582, and raged till 1583; the ſixth Time it entered in *December* 1593, and was over in 1594; the ſeventh Time it begun in 1609, and laſted till 1960.

1620. The *Turks* ſaw a ſurprizing Meteor at *Medina*, their Prophets Burying-Place, which continued three Weeks together. *September* the 20th, there fell a great Tempeſt, attended with a fearful Thunder about Midnight: When the Clouds were diſperſed, and the Sky clear, the following was moſt legible in the Firmament, in *Arabic* Characters, *O! why will ye believe in Lies!* And between two or three a Clock in the Morning, there appeared a Woman in white, compaſſed about with the Sun, having a chearful Countenance, and a Book in her Hand, and over-againſt her were Armies of *Turks*, *Perſians*, *Arabians*, &c. in Battle Array, ready

ready to charge her; but ſhe keeping her Station, openly opened the Book; at the Sight whereof the Armies fled, and preſently all the Lamps about *Mahomet*'s Tomb were put out. When all the Viſion was over, about an Hour before Sun-riſing every Morning, a murmuring Wind was heard. *Turk's Hiſt.* --- At *Worms*, the *Hungarian* Fever broke out in both Armies in *September*; to one it was moſt fatal; to the other not. In Autumn the Heat was moderate; no Remiſſion but a little in the Morning. The Pulſe little different from the ſame in a healthy Perſon; as was the Urine. No Thirſt, but a violent Pain of the Head, with a Catarrh and Cough. It took riſe from the Intemperance of the Soldiers in their Marches, eating up and devouring all unripe Fruits, Cherries, Grapes, Pears, Prunes, Apples, *&c.* and drinking ſtagnant Rain Water, or ill wrought Ale, and lying all Night in the Fields ill cloathed. Some had obſtinate Watchings; others prone to Sleep; hence no perfect Criſis. Some had a Sweat; others bled at the Noſe; others had Piles, a Diarrhea, or Swellings of their Feet. Thus far no fear of Contagion. But in Winter the Caſe changed to much worſe Symptoms, *viz.* Tremblings of the Hands and Tongue, great Failure of Strength without Fainting, Deafneſs, obſtinate Watchings, or profound Sleepineſs; Urine confuſed, and ſometimes ſuppreſſed; Inflammations of the Tongue, cold and thin Sweats, a Dyſentery, Convulſions. Some being delirious, wheedled the Attendants out of the Way, then threw themſelves

A. C. 1620.

A. C. 1620. themſelves into a Pit; ſome fell by their own Sword; ſome without Sleep, ſung and raved Night and Day till they died. Now it became enfectious, and many died. Theſe that had it in the Spring, had Bubos, Parotids, *&c.* denoting it to be peſtilential, and fatal; but more ſo to Men than Women, to young ſtrong People than to old, to Inhabitants rather than Strangers. Wine, and every Thing ſpirituous, was denied them; and had moſtly Acids given them. In Harveſt they were led Blood of freely. But when it appeared to be malignant, the Alexipharmics, not Purgatives, were given. *Fabric. Hildan.*

1621. The Small Pox prevailed all Summer among young, middle-aged, and old People; many died. In ſome they left Abceſſes in the Arms, and many Ulcers. *G. Ci. Winclerus.*

1622. The Air of laſt Harveſt, and preſent Summer, having been exceſſive wet and moiſt in *Heſſen*, a common epidemic Diſeaſe roſe up, *viz.* a continual contagious malignant Fever, or *Hungarian* Diſeaſe; it began with Horror and Shivering, with a Trembling and compreſſive Pain of the Head and Joints, and often of the Breaſt, ſo as the Sick were affected with a Cardialagia, or often with ſpurious Pleuriſies. In the hot Weather in Summer, they had a Delirium, attended with a Tingling in the Ears, Dulneſs of Hearing, and Loſs of Appetite; then came Inflammations of the Tongue and Jaws, followed by Excoriation and Exulceration. For Prevention: Company, and converſing with the Sick, was

to

to be refrained as much as Humanity and Buſineſs would allow. People were ordered to live temperately, to keep their Body open. Plethorics were to be let Blood; and the Pituitious to have Sudorifics: Their Diet was to be ſeaſoned with Aromatics and warm Bitters. For Cure; The Sick as ſoon as ſeized, had a Purge to expel Phlegm; or if the Stomach was tickliſh, they took a Vomit firſt; then let a ſmall Quantity of Blood: After this they had Sudorifics of Hartſhorn, Veronica, and Carduus Water, with ſealed Earth. Such as had a better Opportunity of Apothecaries, had Roots of Scorzonera and Fennel, of each half an Ounce; Scordium, and Card. Benedict. each half a Handful; Carduus and Citron Seeds, each half a Dram; boiled in Carduus and Cichory Waters, each equal Parts, ſtrain; and to each three Ounces add Syrups of Citron and Wood Sorrel, of each half an Ounce; Mithridate, ten Grains; mix, and give. Many commended this Powder, *viz.* Of Ginger, half an Ounce; Camphire, a Dram; Sugar-candy, three Drams; mix: Doſe, a Dram in the above Waters. It was not amiſs in Winter, when the Diſeaſe was not ſo much from Bile and Phlegm. Others admired the following, *viz.* The White of an Egg; Saffron, 20 Grains; Camphire, gr. ij. Brandy, three Spoonfuls; mix, and give: This given in Summer, with Water, cauſed Sweating; and a Sudorific was given once a Day: The Belly was kept lax all the while. As to the Symptoms, before they were taken with the extream cold A. C. 1622.

Fit,

A. C. 1622. Fit, many were bloated up all over: This went off by Sweating. But after the ſevere Winter Cold came, this Bloating was no more ſeen; but in its Room, came a painful Horror and Tremor of the Parts, which ſweating with Veronica Water and diſtilled Wine, carried off. For the compreſſive Pain of the Breaſt, ſcabious Water was joined to the above Courſe. In a ſpurious Pleuriſy, beſide the above Pectorals, Expectorants were added, and outward Means, as a Bag with Camomil and Melolit Flowers, Horehound, Linſeed, Fennugreek Seed, *&c.* boiled in Wine, and laid to the pained Parts; alſo Oyntments of Oyl of ſweet Almonds, *&c.* For the Inflammation and Excoriation of the Tongue and Jaws: A Gargle of red Roſes, and Sicklewort boiled in Barley Water, with Spirit of Nitre: When they had cleanſed the Parts, they gave Syrup of Violets, Rob of Mulberries, and Honey of Roſes. For the Dryneſs and Roughneſs of the Tongue: Mucilage of Quince Seeds drawn in Roſe Water; or Juice of Crayfiſh expreſſed with Roſe Water. For Watchings, with Pain of the Head, they applied an Epithem of white Poppyſeed, half an Ounce; Roſe and Vervain Water, each half a Pound; beaten together, and laid on warm: Or a Pedilavium of a Decoction of Camomil Flowers, with ſome Handfuls of Aſhes. Theſe failing, Laudanum Opitum was uſed cautiouſly. In the ſleepy or comatoſe State, the Palms of the Hands and Feet were well rubbed with Rue and Vinegar ſtampt together; of Vinegar of Rue

Rue to waſh the Hands often; or freſh Rue, A. C.
half a Handful; Roſemary, Marjoram, each a 1622.
Pugil; Citron Bark and Mace, each one
Ounce; Camphire, ten Grains: Tye all up
in a Rag, moiſten it often with Vinegar, and
apply to the Temples, or hold to the Noſe.
Or an Epithem of Muſtard Seed, with Pen-
nyroyal, and Betony Water. For Deafneſs or
Dulneſs of Hearing, the following Vapour was
received through a Tunnel into the Ears, *viz.*
Aſarum Roots, a Handful; Leaves of wild
Thyme, Marjoram, Sage, of each a Handful
and a half; Myrrh and Caſtor, each a Dram
and a half; Fennel Seeds, half an Ounce:
Boil in Wine in a cloſe Veſſel. If there were
Tumors or Parotids behind the Ears, they uſed
not Repellents, but Softeners and Ripeners.
For Fainting and Anxiety, they gave Syrup of
Wood Sorrel, or Citron, and of Citron Bark,
*&c.* either alone, or with cordial Waters, or
with Conſerve of Roſes, or Spirit of Vitriol
prepared to a due Acidity. If Mace was ſteep-
ed in Vinegar and dried, they gave half a Dram
in Roſe or Borrage Water during the Remiſ-
ſion. Roſe or Rue Vinegar uſed to the Ex-
treams in Winter; then Bags of Rue, Scor-
dium, Mace, Juniper Berries, *&c.* were beaten
up with theſe Vinegars, and applied to the
Pulſe and Wriſts, did well. The Appetite be-
ing either gone or very low, they avoided every
Thing of hard Digeſtion; but took barely
Gruel, ſmall Chicken Broths, poached Eggs,
ſoft boiled Spinnage, or Chervil; drunk Bar-
ley Water with a Bit of Liquorice Root, Raiſins

A. C. 1622. of the Sun, or prepared Hartſhorn. No Wine was allowed before the Decline of the Diſeaſe. They ſtopt not a Looſneſs ſuddenly, but gave toaſted Rhubarb. Their Rooms were often aired; and in Summer ſprinkled the Floor with Roſe Vinegar: In Winter the Vinegar was poured on red hot Bricks; or Juniper Wood or Berries were burnt in it. *Horſt.* An Earthquake in *Italy*.

1623. *Reverius* ſays, that all Parotids coming on the epidemic Fevers at *Montpelier*, were fatal that Year; nor could he be of the leaſt Service in that great Mortality till he fell to Bleeding and Purging; then he ſucceeded.

1624. A malignant ſpotted Fever prevailed, which in 1625 turned to the Plague, and in 1626 turned to the former Fever again. *Lotichius.* This Fever began, and raged terribly in *England* in 1623; was little, if at all ſhort of the Plague. *Keſwick*, *Penrith*, *Wigton* Regiſters.

1625. The Symptoms of the *London* Plague this Year, ſays Sir *Theodor. Magerm*, were: When the Plague was ſimple it was attended with no Fever, only a ſmall, languid, weak, inequal Pulſe, great Weakneſs, Faintneſs, or Swooning, Vomiting, Anxiety, the Heat as moderate as the Fever was inſenſible, no Thirſt nor Pain. The Urine the ſame as is in a healthy State, yet the Sick died. When attended with a putrid Fever, there was a violent Pain of the Head, Drowſineſs, Delirium, ſtinking Breath, Dyſpnea, inquenchable Thirſt, Anorexia, ſevere Vomiting, Heat of the Bowels, and Coldneſs of the Extreams; Urine firſt flammey, then turbid

turbid and muddy: The Excrements were intolerably fetid. For Cure they let no Blood, except a putrid Fever with intenſe Pain, Inflammations, Anxiety, Plethora, Dyſpnea, or the like Accidents, required it; nor even then did they let it according to the preſent Habit of the Body, but to the preſent Degree of Strength. They gave firſt a Cordial thrice in an Hour; then gave a ſimple Clyſter an Hour after; after a Stool, put them to Bed, and gave a mild Sudorific, kept up the Sweat five or ſix Hours, and hindered Sleep: In the mean Time they ſucked ſome cool ſharp Fruits, then was Broth given them made with cool acid Herbs, and their Meat ſeaſoned with Orange and Lemon Juice. Eat often and little. They drunk ſharp Wine and Water, and waſhed the Mouth often. Their Sleep moderate, and the Room often aired by opening the Windows. The Sick were kept chearful, and had Cataplaſms of Oil of Scorpions or Lillies, with Treacle laid to the Groins and Armpits, to promote the Eruption of the Bubos; then laid to them Cataplaſms of Scabious boiled in Hogs Lard. Some added Lilly Roots, roaſted Onions, with Yolks of Eggs, Pigeons Dung ſoftened; all uſed with Oyl of Lillies. To each Ounce of which, they added Venice Treacle a Dram, and repeated them every two Hours. There died of it 63001. *June* the 29th, and *July* the 3d, at *Conſtantinople* Tempeſts of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail. A. C. 1625.

The Summer being exceſſive hot, like that of 1616, the Plague raged at *Wittenburg*, and 1626.

A. C. 1626. all about. In *November* the Weather was exceſſive cold, yet it ſtill made Havock. *December* was mild ſoft warm Weather, like a fine Spring, yet it totally ceaſed and evaniſhed. In other Places raged a malignant Fever, and bloody Flux, at the ſame Time. *Lotichius.*

1627. An Earthquake in *England.* In *Apulia* 16000 Souls were loſt by great Floods. *Hiſt. of the Iron Age.*

1627 and 1628. The Plague at *Argentina* ſeized ſeveral ways, though moſtly with a Fever, and that ſometimes, tho' ſeldom, ſlow, but chiefly ardent, with a Pain of the Head, dryneſs and bitterneſs of the Mouth, compreſſion and ſtraitneſs of the Breaſt, great Weakneſs; with Bubos, Anthraces and Spots oftenеſt, inſatiable Thriſt, *&c.* Some felt it more mildly, others more ſeverely. Some had only a Pain in their Head, with Bubos in their Armpits and Groins, without any other Symptoms; it was not very mortal here, if timely Care was taken, ſince only a fourth or a fifth Part of the Sick died. Some few died the ſecond or third Day. Some uſed bleeding or purging, with Succeſs. But only Sudorifics and Alexipharmics did well in general.---- In 1628 the Plague was uſhered into *Auſburgh* by a great Famine in *Auguſt* and *September*; it was moſt malignant and fatal, and declined after the Autumnal Equinox. Neither Scabs, Iſſues, nor old Ulcers, were any Preſervative. Many that recovered of this Plague were ſeized next Spring with continual or erratic Fevers, or phyſical Diſorders, but without Danger. In the Harveſt

Harveſt of 1630 it almoſt depopulated *Biberacum*, but declined as the cold Seaſon advanced. Many recovered very ſlowly from the Remainder of the peſtilential Humours, Knots in the Joints, and obſtinate Bubos moſt difficultly brought to ſuppurate. Even in *December* the Diſeaſe ſpread more and more daily, both in Town and Villages. It began with a cold Fit quickly ſucceeded by a burning hot one, with great Cardialgia, followed by a loathing or belching, and that by vomiting chiefly of choleric Matter, attended with fainting and great weakneſs. We have no Account of the Symptoms of that which raged at *Gieſſena* in 1611 and 1626, or that at *Juliers* in 1597. In 1629 the Plague raged terribly at *Amſterdam*, and carried off three or four hundred a Day, firſt, of the poor who lived chiefly on Milk and Cheeſe. But in Autumn it made no difference between poor and rich. Many bled at the Noſe, and their Bubos diſcharged plentifully of Sanies; both ſuch recovered. Others had Inflammations of the Throat and Quinzies, wherewith they were choaked before Suppuration. Bleeding was deteſted as the mortal Arrow, till our Author was ſeized; he took three or four Pound of Blood, and was cured at once. He cauſed others to follow his Example with the like good Succeſs. In 1632, *Auſburgh* was under the military Yoke; an Epidemic, with Pain in the Head, Spots in the Body, with mortality of the Citizens, ſet in at the ſame time. They were leſs ſpotted in Autumn, but a Dyſentery carried off many of the Poor; as did the Fever *Cauſodes* many

A. C. 1627 and 1628.

 young,

A. C. 1627 and 1628. young, robuſt and rich People. The Winter was leſs mortal. The common People then, and in the Beginning of the Spring, had ſuch an aking Pain of their Feet as kept them from walking; ſuch being carried to the Hoſpitals, they felt a dull Pain, and ſenſible Swelling. The Spots from this forward were black, livid, yellow, broad, moſtly round and ſmall. Such as had them very broad, were cured by diſcutient and reſolvent Cataplaſms, though both themſelves and the Surgeons thought them gangreneous. In the End it turned to a violent Scurvy; ſome became dropſical and died. 1622 and 1623, were both very ſcarce and dear Years.

1628 1629 and 1630. The Plague raged over all *France*. In *Apulia* 17000 People were loſt by an Earthquake. *Cluvert*.

1629. In and near *Ceneta*, malignant and peſtilential Fevers raged. At firſt they attacked ſlowly, but ſoon gathered Strength, and encreaſed with a ſcorching Heat; they ſpread and diſcovered their Malignity by many different Symptoms: Hence very many died. Some had mild heat, laudable Urine, and a Pulſe little altered; others a dull lazy Sleepineſs; others had Toſſings or Twitchings. The Sick could not ſettle in a Place, for their inward Heat, and malignant Quality, communicated to the Muſcles. Many had grievous Watchings. All had their Bodies ſpotted over, a ſcorching inward Heat, unquenchable Thirſt, great Dryneſs of their Tongue and Jaws; and at the Height of the Fever a terrible Paraphrenitis. Some had

had a Looſneſs, and if their Strength could bear it, ſuch did well. Sweat killed all that had it. The Diſeaſe was only exaſperated by Medicines. Cupping, with Scarification, weakened, but did no good. Bleeding was not tried, for neither the ſudden Weakneſs of the Sick, nor their general Prejudice againſt it, could ſuffer it. Aloetics, Acids, Hydrotics, Friction, dry Cupping, *&c.* were all uſed in vain. This was neither preceeded by a putrid nor venemous Air, but was only faulty in its Exceſſes. Before it went Dearth, Scarcity, and Famine. Much unwholſome Food was eaten. *Joh. Stephan. concil. Medica.* A. C. 1629.

*Nicoli Cheſneau*, p. 291, ſays, that in *Agro Adurenſi*, where he then lived, broke out a moſt ſevere Dyſentery amongſt the Ruſticks; many whereof voided pure Blood by Stool, without either Gripes or Excrements, and died the third Day. When the Hemorrhage was great, he ordered Bleeding, otherwiſe not; but adviſed Purging once a Week, with an Infuſion of Rhubarb in Plantin or Roſe Water; then gave detergent and Anodyne Clyſters alternately: After two Purges, a little Quince was boiled in the Broth. Their Drink was chalybeat Water, with a little red Wine, where there was no Fever. But what did greateſt Service was: 1. A Fomentation of the Belly, with a Decoction of Cypreſs Nuts. 2. A Cataplaſm of Mint and Leaven for ſtrengthening the Bowels, repelling the Humours from them, and eaſing the Gripes. They uſed a ſimple Decoction in Water of 20 green Cypreſs Nuts a 1630.

A. C. 1630. little bruiſed, and at laſt added a Cup of Wine Vinegar; of this they drunk warm in the Morning, and fomented the whole Belly at Night. Such as could afford it, took two Parts Wine, and one of the Decoction, or of both alike. Many after ſome Time, had a Hiccup, which was ſettled; in others a Vomiting, but ſtaid by the above Cataplaſm. The Plague at *Ulm*.

1631. A terrible Earthquake at *Naples*. Some Places, after a long horrible Bellowing, threw out frightful Streams of Fire, which fell into the *Adriatic* Sea. The like happened in *February* 1632, to the inexpreſſible Loſs of the neighbouring Places about, in Men, Women, Children, Cattle, and Houſes. *Hiſt. of the Iron Age*.

1632. A malignant Fever prevailed either with a Looſneſs or Spots, or an Inflammation of the Jaws, with an Eryſipelas either in one Place of the Body or more (in Summer) and a burning Heat. For the laſt were uſed cooling Emulſions. For the Jaws, emolient, cooling, repellant Gargles. And to the Fever, Bezoardics, and very mild temperate Cordials of the teſtaceous Kind. *Lotich.* I forgot laſt Year to take our Leave of the learned and moſt ingenious *Cole de Bellona*, Author of theſe excellent Treatiſes, *Medicina Practic. ſive nova Methoda cognoſcendarum et curandorum omnium affect. Malignor. & peſtilent. Piſauri* 1617, in Fol. a moſt valuable and uſeful Work, wherein is judiciouſly collected and methodized all that has been ſaid by Ancients, *Greeks*, *Latins*, or *Arabians*,

*Arabians*, on malignant, contagious, and peſti- A. C.
lential Epidemics or Endemics. To this we 1632.
owe our greateſt Gratitude for the Account of
the Weather and Diſeaſes of 1348, 1350, 1440,
1513, 1508, 1528, 1437, 1525, 1544, 1547,
1548, 1553, 1564, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1570,
1571, 1576, 1580, 1591, 1592, 1597, 1598,
1599, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1607, 1608, 1610,
1612, *&c.* which is the largeſt Time one Man
has yet left. His other in fol. *De Morb. Malign.* printed at *Padua* 1620, I have not ſeen.
He died in 1631, in the 73d of his Age. He
publiſhed three other Folios, and two Quartos.

A Comet like a Launce hung over *Barcelo-* 1633.
*na. Petav.*

An Earthquake in *England*, which ſhook 1634 and
*London*. A Marſh there boiled up black Waters, 1635.
*&c.* At *Torrane*, Water turned to Blood. At
*Wittemburg* it rained Brimſtone. *Petav.* --- In
*November* and *December* the Soldiers coming
into their Winter Quarters from the Duke of
*Lunenberg*'s Camp, an epidemic malignant Fever broke out, in ſome with a Looſneſs and
want of Appetite; in others with a Palpitation of the Heart, Vomiting, Coſtiveneſs, Heat,
a terrible Pain of the Head, *&c.* All who recovered were liable to grievous and dangerous
Relapſes, and many ſuch died. *Lotichius.* The
Plague raged at *Ratiſbon.*

An Earthquake at *Meſſina*. *Veſſuvius* burnt 1635.
furiouſly. *Petav.* --- In *Holſtein* was ſo great
a Flood as drowned 6000 Peple, and 50000
Cattle. *Hiſt. of the Iron Age.* On *December*
the 6th, Aſhes from *Etna* rained on Ships in
the

A. C. 1635. the Gulf of *Volo*, and 100 Leagues diſtant on others. ----- The Spring was warm and moiſt, the Summer exceſſive hot and droughty. Sundry grievous Epidemics began to ſtir abroad, chiefly the Plague in *Leyden*; Harveſt was ſtill hotter and drier. At *Numigen*, Epidemics encreaſed more and more; the Small Pox, Meaſles, Diarrhea, Dyſentery, an epidemic peſtilential Fever, which in *November* turned to the Plague, (which raged this Year at *Eſlinga*.) The Winter was temperate and mild, neither dry nor wet. In *January* 1636, all theſe Diſeaſes became fatal, ſtill worſe in *March*, and came to their Height in the End of *April*, and ſo continued to the End of *October*, then declined till *December*; and by ſeven Days very hard Froſt in *February*, they all quite evaniſhed in *March* 1637. The Winter of 1636 was uncommon and unſeaſonably warm, the Summer as hot and droughty as that of 1635, Wind from Spring to Winter either South or Weſt. From *March* to *Auguſt* 1636 not one Drop of Rain. This *Numigen* Plague raged moſt at new and full Moon. It was preſaged by great Juſtling and Falling of fiery Stars South or Weſt; many fewer Birds than ordinary; great and incredible Swarms of Inſects; moſt frequent Abortions; Children in their Games burying their Playfellows, *&c.* At *Boiſleduc* in *Brabant*, where the Plague had been a few Years before, there were other Preſages of it, as bloody Showers, Viſions of Funerals carried in the Air, mournful Tones in it, Sounds heard in the Church-yards, *&c.*

The

The general Symptoms of *Numigen* Plague were, a Fever, Toſſings, Anxiety, great internal Heat, violent Pain of the Head, obtuſe and conſtant Delirium, convulſive Twitchings; in ſome continual Watchings; in others profound Sleep, diſturbed Viſion, Tingling of the Ears, or Deafneſs, Dryneſs, and ſometimes Blackneſs of the Tongue, diſagreeable Taſte in the Mouth, Sweat, Fainting, Pulſe often ſtrong and like a healthy Perſon's; ſometimes weak, quick, and inequal; in ſome intermittent; ſpitting of Blood, Thirſt, want of Appetite, ſmall dry Cough, Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach, Vomiting, Nauſea, Hiccup. Some had crude Stools very fetid, many with Worms; a moſt pernicious Looſneſs. The Urine of many had a laudable Colour and Sediment the ſame as in Health; in many it was flammy; in others thin and crude. Some had it very changeable, being to Day of one kind, to Morrow of another, and in ſome bloody. Some had a ſudden Dejection of Strength, and great Weakneſs. The Strength of others continued firm to Death. In ſome the Heat was great and ſtrong; in others only natural. Some were pale, others red, as if covered with an Eryſipelas; others had a healthy Look. Purple, red, violet or black Spots, ſometimes few, ſometimes more, in ſome ſmall, in others broad, but moſtly round, either in one Part of the Body or more, or all over. Swellings in the Emunctory Glands, Carbuncles in ſundry Parts of the Body. Some Perſons had ſome of thoſe Signs, others had others; ſeldom all of them met

A. C. 1635.

A. C. 1635. met in one. See the Cure at large in *Diemerbroeck de peſte.* --- 1635 The Plague began in Summer to rage furiouſly and mortally at *Mentz.* The Fever was neither evident nor manifeſt, and ſeldomer ardent, except in a few bilious Conſtitutions; but the Diſeaſe came ſtealing inſenſibly on, and often killed in 24 Hours. It began with Sleepineſs and Wearineſs, ſuch died quickly; as did theſe that began with Heavyneſs and Reachings. Such as had Puſtles, Bubos, and Tubercles, break out at firſt in their Legs, moſtly recovered. If they appeared the third Day, they were more dangerous. Tubercles, and Bubos, that roſe on the upper Parts of the Thighs, often evaniſhed by continual Sweats. Sometimes Puſtles coming on the lower Parts ſuppurated. Carbuncles were more frequent, and often many were diſſeminated in one Member, which moſtly degenerated into ſordid and ſphacelated Ulcers to be cut out by the Roots; the ſooner it was done, the better Chance of Recovery. Gravid and breeding Women were in moſt Danger. Purges given never wrought. Bleeding in general was very pernicious, a few Caſes excepted, and that both very ſparingly, and at the firſt Seizure. ---At *Eſſinga* this Year, it began with ſudden Weakneſs, ſpontaneous Wearineſs of the Members, great Anxiety of the Heart, inſtant Faintings, Pain of the Head or Joynts, Nauſea, Horror, a burning internal Heat, Compreſſion of the Heart and Breaſt, Sleepineſs, or over Watchings, with an eminent Delirium, Bubos in the Neck, behind the Ears, in the Arm-pits and

and Groins, which often laid hid, and only preſaged by ſudden ſhooting Pains or Carbuncles in ſundry Places, or peſtilential Spots appeared over the whole Body. Bleeding and purging did hurt; but inſtantly gave a Vomit, and followed it quickly with ſudorific Alexipharmics. None died of the Plague of 1576 in any Place that had Iſſues, as *Quercetanus*, *Foreſtus*, *Diodat*, *Mindererus*, *Heurnious*, *Fallopius*, *Follinus*, *Liddelius*, witneſs. ----- In 1634 it viſited *Ratiſbon*, not from any Corruption of the Air, but from Contagion; for all Bodies were full of vicious Humours from bad Food and Paſſions of the Mind daily encreaſed. The Putrefaction was inexpreſſible. Such as were ſeized moſtly became anxious, melancholy, vertinigous, and had a Nauſea. The Symptoms were as various as the Conſtitutions of the Subjects. Where the Expulſion was weaker, and the Poiſon more ſubtile, it laid Siege to the Heart and Internals; ſuch died before they were ſick. Where the Expulſion was ſtronger, and the peſtilent Poiſon got to the principal Parts, ſuch were confined to Bed; and Nature found the common Emunctories either behind the Ears, in the Neck, Jaws, or Groins; or Spots, or Puſtles, broke out over tne Body. If the Blood was more aduſt, Carbuncles came; if more pituitous, Parotids and Bubos; if more bilious, Eryſipelas's and Petechiæ; yea, Ichorous and Papulæ. In ſome Subjects all theſe happened together. Bubos and Carbuncles turned to virulent Ulcers in many, and with moſt inſufferable Pain ate up

A. C. 1635.

A. C. 1635. Fleſh, Veins, and Nerves. In others, the Fleſh became fungous, and theſe Ulcers and Protuberances would be gently treated, and diſcharged a humid hot and ſharp Matter. In this Caſe the following had good Succeſs. ℞. Suphi Vitriolat. ʒijß. Ol. Saturn. ʒj. Ol. Amyyd. d. ung. Roſat. aa. ʒij. Spt. Camphor. ʒß. mix in a leaden mortar for a white Oyntment. Alſo ſtrained Honey of Roſes, Meal of Lupins, and Beans boyled in Wine to the Conſiſtence of an Oyntment, was good. No Pains of the Head or Delirium attended this Plague.

1638. This Summer and 1637 both, being exceſſive hot and dry, Tertians prevailed in the Harveſt, but readily cured by bleeding, and repeated Laxatives, then gave three Mornings together a Dram of Venice Treacle in Plantin Water. *Reverius.* There was a terrible Earthquake in *Calabria*, *Stromboli burnt*. *Kircher.*

1640. *October* 11, 12, 13, 14, was a moſt ſevere Froſt, freezing up all Rivers and Brooks. Next *February* Pleuriſies were epidemic and fatal. *Reverius.*

1641. The malignant epidemic Fever began with cold and ſhivering, then followed a weakneſs of the Members, Compreſſion of the Heart, Coldneſs of the Back. A violent Head-ach and Couch teazed many, as did a Looſneſs others. Alvine and uterine Proflulvia were hurtful to Women. Urine moſtly white, thin and turbid. But in the Encreaſe and Height of the Fever were Watchings, Thirſt, parched and dry Mouth, Tongue, and Gullet. Spots on the Skin, Pain of the Head, Delirium, Paraphre-

mitis, Urine redder than ordinary, but moſtly crude. Criſis happened moſtly between the 14th and 20th Days by Sweat. But ſuch as recovered, on venturing the leaſt abroad too ſoon, they relapſed. Then a ſmall Pulſe, thin crude Urine, Spots appeared, difficulty of ſwallowing and great Palpitation of the Heart, were ſure Preſages of Death. Purges were hurtful, but mild Laxatives were indifferent. All Opiats were deſtructive. Bleeding hurtful in general, though ſerviceable to ſome few. Cupping was not tried. Alexipharmics and Bitters were chiefly ſerviceable. *Lotich.* *October* 22, three Suns ſeen in the N. *Clark's Examp.* A: C. 1641.

This Spring was very moiſt, almoſt conſtant Rains. The Summer was exceſſive hot. When the Earl of *Eſſex* beſieged *Reading* for the Parliament, an epidemic malignant Fever broke out both in the King's Army and his. When the Town had ſurrendered, both Armies marched, the King to *Oxford*, *Eſſex* to *Thames*, and the Neighbourhood; they both carried the Diſtemper along with them, and ſpread it over the whole Kingdom. It raged moſt furiouſly, at, and after the Summer Solſtice; and the Symptoms alſo grew worſe, inſomuch, that there were not healthy People enough to attend the Sick. It carried off all cathetic, old, conſumptive, valitudinary People, beſides many Children, Youth, healthy and ſtrong Adults. At firſt it appeared like a putrid Synochus; and when a Sweat or Looſneſs had ſeemed to carry it off, it preſently got freſh Strength. Often when it had laſted ſix or ſeven Days, it 1643.

A. C. 1643. would remit, and inſtead of a Criſis, the Matter was tranſlated to the Brain, which held the Sick a long time, ſometimes with Madneſs, but oftener with a Stupidity. Great weakneſs and convulſive Motions, ſo as at laſt they hardly eſcaped. About the Middle of Summer, the Symptoms of a peſtilential Diſtemper began plainly to appear. Funerals increaſed daily, and the Malignity diſcovered itſelf in Spots and Puſtles. The Pulſe inequal, weak and irregular, without much Fever, together with a ſudden Dejection of Strength. Several had Bubos. The Spots were little, red and broad. The firſt died ſuddenly, without either Fever or Struggles. Few of them raged and ſtruggled as in a great Agony. The Fever had no laudable Criſis; ſuch as eſcaped were affected with a Dulneſs of the Senſes, trembling, weakneſs of the Limbs, and convulſive Motions long after. The whole Cure conſiſted in the uſe of Diaphoretics. Bleeding was fatal from the firſt; vomiting and purging unſucceſsful, therefore rarely uſed. This Epidemic extended no further than *England*; tho' it was much the ſame here, as that which raged in 1555 and 1580, which were univerſal. It abated much in Harveſt, and quite ceaſed in Winter. *Willis.* It reached not the North of *England* before 1644. *Regiſters.*

1644. There raged in *Denmark* an epidemic malignant Fever, with a terrible Pain of the Head and Back, Watchings, Delirium, Thirſt, Weakneſs, Wearineſs, Pain of the whole Body, Slimyneſs of the Throat and Jaws, Tongue dry and

and rough, Belly coſtive. Blood was let of Plethorics only. From the firſt they gave Sudorifics, but toward the End of the Diſeaſe, they chiefly uſed Laxatives. All Evacuations were ordered to be over before the 4th Day. Every Evening and Morning they gave two Spoonfuls of a ſudorific Potion; and the 4th and 7th Days at Night they gave a full Draught of it. If the Water had a large Sediment the 14th Day, they gave a Purge, regard being had to the other Symptoms. *Barthol.* In *May* a Wood of 8000 Acres in *Noremberg* took Fire of itſelf, and was all conſumed. *Petav.* A. C. 1644.

The Summer being exceſſive hot and dry, the laſt Year's epidemic malignant Fever was now ſucceeded by an epidemic contagious bloody Flux, often fatal, for which the King ordered a Conſultation of the Phyſicians; who adviſed the Streets and Houſes to be kept clean. When People went firſt abroad in the Morning, they were ordered to chew a little *Angelica*, or Zedoary Roots, or Citron, or Orange Peel, or to ſwallow a little Diaſcordium, Venice Treacle, or Mithridate; or to drink a Glaſs of Wormwood Wine. They were adviſed not only to be temperate in Meat and Drink, but that it ſhould be freſh got and of eaſy Digeſtion; that the Water uſed ſhould be pure; that they abſtained from hot Herbs and Aromatics; that their Beer was good and wholſome; that they refrained eating Fruit and all needleſs Company and Converſation with the Infected, or going into their Beds or Cloaths, eſpecially to ſhun ſuch Places where the Fetor 1645.

A. C. 1645. of their Excrements might be felt. That they took a Laxative once a Week, and ſometimes provoked Sweat by Venice Treacle or Mithridate given in Carduus Water; and that the Sick had Laxatives given before Aſtringents. If there was any Suſpicion of a Malignity, they gave firſt of all Alexipharmics mixed with Abſorbents. Then after Lenitives gave Aſtringents. As to Symptoms for the inſatiable Thirſt, they gave a cooling Julep, and Almond Milk with Barley Water wherein Flint Stones had been often quenched, or with Rob of Currains. If there was no Fever, they gave new Milk with Sugar to drink. For the Gripes, they gave emollient Glyſters, laid a warm Sheep's Caul to the Belly, or gave Liquid Laudanum often. For a Teneſmus, they applied to the Part a Bag of cool Aſtringents and Emollients, boiled in Blackſmiths Trough Water which had been long uſed. For the Prolapſes Ani, they uſed emollient Fomentations. Their Diet was to be of Rice, or Oatmeal Gruel, Malt Liquors with Egg and Biſcuit, or Milk Meat with Sugar and Wheat Bread. Where there was no Fever, they were allowed clear well-made Beer of a right Age, boiled and made into white Decoction with grated Nutmeg. They were obliged to refrain from Cyder, Perry, Hydromel. When the Sick were weak, they were indulged red or Rheniſh Wine lowered with Tormentil Water. They were to endure Thirſt; their Drink was to be tepid. They might eat a little Biſcuit dipt in a Spoonfull of Wine. When the hot Fit was off, they were

were to lie and encourage Sleep. Their Excrements were quickly to be carried out of the Room, but not to be emptied into the common Neceſſary Place, but to be put under Ground, and to be covered with quick Lime. Their Cloaths were to be often ſhifted, waſhed and dried in a remote Place. *Tho. Bartholine.* A. C. 1645.

The Sea broke in at *Derdrecht* in *Holland* and thereabout, and drowned 10000 People. About *Dullar* in *Frieſland* and *Zealand*, it drowned 100000, and 300 Villages, ſome of whoſe Steeples and Towers yet appear when the Tide is out. 1646.

Inconſtancy of the Seaſons makes Diſeaſes inconſtant and diſſimilar, while the Weather continues changeable. But when that Inequality continues for ſome time uniform, as it has done for the two whole laſt Years, which have been moſtly ſoutherly, windy, cold, rainy and floody, ſupervening Diſeaſes appear conſtant, and almoſt uniform. Such are the Diſeaſes raging at this time in *Bergomot*, *Bononia*, *Venice*, *Friuli*, *Padua*, *Vicentia*, and almoſt every where in *Italy*. In all which Places Fevers prevail epidemically, not peſtilential, being neither contagious nor very fatal conſidering the great Numbers of Sick. But they are ſpurious Ardents, approaching pretty near the Nature of Continents, attacking with a Pain of the Head, Neck, and whole Body, going on with Watchings, Thirſt, Waking Coma, Paraphrenitis, and ſometimes with a true Phrenzy, Worms, and Spots appearing moſtly red, but ſometimes purple, black, and at ſundry times (chiefly 1648.

A. C. 1648. about the 7th Day in Children) with the Meaſles and Small Pox, thin Urine, though ſometimes thick and muddy, and other Accidents, ſhowing the bad kind of thoſe Fevers, which ſeized Men more than Women, middle-aged, chiefly Plethoricks, bilious, melancholic, and intemperate, with Inhabitants of low wet Grounds, ſuch as had overheated themſelves with high living, the Slaves of *Venice*, and ſuch as abounded with bad Juices. They ſeldom affected any in the Cloiſters, though not ſo very ſober. *Benedict. Sylvatic. Conſil. Medica.* ——— In *Lucca* and *Hetruria* was a different Fever at another time, affecting many in various Shapes, *viz.* of a Synochus, Hemitritean, Ardent, Tertian, Ephemera, with ſundry Symptoms, all from a very moiſt inequal Air, one while hot, another cold; and this from Harveſt 1647 to this *Auguſt* 1648. This Fever raged more in the Plains than in the Mountains, and varied with the Conſtitution and manner of Life of the Sick. For in the Sanguine it was a putrid Synochus, in the bilious an Ardent, in the Flegmatic a putrid Semitertian. The Symptoms were alſo various, for where the Fevers ſeized the Head, Pain, comatous Diſorders, Watching, Delirium followed, and bleeding at the Noſe. If the Stomach, Pain there, Anorecia, Thirſt, green bilious Vomitings enſued. If the Inteſtines, Worms, Looſeneſs, Bloody Flux. If the Kidnies, ſundry kinds of Urine. If the Habit, wearineſs and ſweatings. In the firſt of theſe Fevers, an open Body was conſulted: In the laſt, free bleeding

bleeding, Bezoardics, Coolers and Dryers; in both temperate Diuretics, and Sudorifics, *&c.* *Benedict. Sylvatic.*---- The Weather was the ſame, variable in *England* in 1647, but very rainy in 1648. In the Air in *Yorkſhire* were ſeen two Armies, diſcharging and ſhooting one againſt the other, and after a long and obſtinate Action, the northern Army vaniſhed. *Clark's Examp.* In *January*, for ſeveral Nights together, was ſeen a fiery Meteor over the South Side of *Briſtol*, *id.*---- In *Peru* was ſuch a terrible Earthquake as ſhook the Range of the *Andes* for ſeveral hundreds of Leagues. A. C. 1648.

*Panarolus* ſays, an infinite Number of Sick in continual Fevers died; they had a Mixture of Humours, though Bile was the predominant. All were tormented with inſatiable Thirſt, and died parched up. Their dead Bodies being opened, their Stomach, Heart, Lungs, and other Viſcera ſeemed burnt up, from the Barbarity of Phyſicians who would not allow them Drink. Funerals, Grief and Mourning covered the City. Then our Author, and the learned *Gabriel Foneſca* conſulted, and adviſed, that the Sick ſhould have Plenty to drink of Barley Ptyſan, with Boughs or Bark of Citron, or Juice of Lemon, and that not to be taken four or five Ounces at a time, but 12 or 15. Then before Dinner, or Supper, eight Ounces. This cauſed a plentiful Diſcharge of Urine, or a ſmall Looſeneſs. The Deaf and Fooliſh, by Degrees, and the uſe of proper Remedies, recovered of the Fever. Not one that uſed this Courſe died after.---- The Fever 1649.

A. C. 1649. that reigned about *Montpelier* theſe two Years (1649 and 1650) eluded all ſorts of Medicines. Where the Sick complained of a Pain of the Stomach from the Beginning, they all died. As did all that were long afflicted with a Pain of the Head before the Fever began, and all that diſcharged Worms upward. Thus ſtood the Caſe in the Spring and Summer; but in Harveſt the laſt Symptoms proved not fatal. All that ſweated much the fifth or ſixth Day, recovered; but they relapſed again three or four times, and were as often reſtored by ſweating, except ſuch as had Laxatives given them. Whoever were taken from the firſt with a continual Fever, with Rigour of the Symptoms, died, as did all that were let Blood of. So that both bleeding and purging were fatal. *Bauderon*'s Treacle Water was of the greateſt Service, both in Fever, Purples, and Small Pox, which all raged at the ſame time. Not one Perſon recovered of this Fever, but temperate People. Such died whoſe Urine had a Cloud or Sediment, during this Fever, though it was otherwiſe of a laudable Colour. *Reverius*. This Year was a Famine in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*. The Plague raged in *Ireland* and *Shropſhire*. An Earthquake in *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland* and the *Santorine* Iſlands.

1650. *Jan.* the 18th in the Night time, was a terrible Storm, and Armies and armed Troops (in every town 12 Miles round *Malton* in *Yorkſhire*) were heard to ride, and march through the Towns: The Cattle were ſo frightened, that moſt of them broke out of the Fields; ſome

ſome in leaping broke their Necks, others their Legs; ſome run four Miles off, ſome more, and when found, were exceſſively hot, &c. The next *March*, three Suns were ſeen at once in *Cumberland*. In *April*, the ſame Year, at five o'Clock, P. M. *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland* were ſo ſhaken by an Earthquake, that People left their Houſes and fled to the Fields. *November* the 30th about Sunſet, the Sky opened in a fearful manner, in the S. W. over *Standiſh*, five Miles from *Gloceſter*, a terrible fiery ſhaking Sword appeared, the Hilt was upward and the Point downward, long, and of a blue Colour. At the Point was a long Flame of Fire, ſparkling and flaming to the Fear and Wonder of the Spectators; at laſt the Sky cloſed, the Sword vaniſhed, the Fire fell to the Ground and run on it. *Clark's Examp.* A. C. 1650.

The River *Seine* at *Paris* was ſo flooded, that all Houſes near it were in Danger, and much Hurt was done. *March* the 4th, a great Tide broke down *St. Anthony's* Banks, and overflowed all *Dimermeer*. The like Miſchief in North *Holland* and *Amſterdam*. *Hiſt. of the Iron Age*. Says *Panarolus*, very many in a ſhort time fell down and died ſuddenly. In 1650 they had at *Rome* a moſt exceſſive Heat and great Drought, the whole Year, eſpecially the Summer. After the Harveſt, the ſcorching Heat was ſucceeded by very great Rains, and theſe followed by a moſt rigorous Cold Then Catarrhs, Ophthalmias and baſtard Quinzies abounded. The Hearts of Bodies diſſected were overloaded and ſuffocated with Blood. 1651.

A. C. 1651. Then the Cure was plain, and all future Danger prevented, *viz.* bleeding both Arms, and cupping all the external muſcular Parts of the whole Body.---- The ſame Author ſays, that in *Campagna di Roma*, a contagious epidemic Quinſey more graſſant and fatal than Plague or Small Pox, prevailed and made terrible Slaughter of Children. A ſmall Ulcer aroſe in the Mouth; if they opened their Mouth and were tractable, they eſcaped, but all that ſhut their Mouth and refuſed Medicines, died. He uſed only three ſimple plain Medicines, whereby all recovered, *viz.* Juice of Wood Sorrel, Syrup of Pomegranate with the Bark; and the chief of all was Spt. Vitriol. It ſeized not Adults, nor ſuch as were aged.

1652. The Summer being exceſſive hot and dry, a contagious putrid Synochus raged in *Aquitania*, killing great Numbers. It often began with a ſingle or double Tertian, then degenerated into a Cauſon. All had a Horror, Intermittents or Spots (the firſt Days) chiefly in the Face and Sides. Urine was thick, let fall a red Sediment, ſometimes turbid, though laudable at firſt. The Pulſe, in ſome, ſmall and frequent, though with ſome little Irregularity. All were reſtleſs and toſſed and long'd for Food, but could not eat it when they had it. They died the 7th or 9th Day: Some had Parotids and recovered, but were ſilly and fooliſh a Year after. Plethorics were freely bleeded in the Feet. The Sick had Tincture of Roſes, and the purified Juice of Apples, Cherries, Strawberries, Oranges, and the like Coolers, with

Sugar and a little Cinnamon. But the acid Spirits of Salt, Sulphur and Vitriol, were of the greateſt Benefit; an Ounce of any of theſe in a Pound of Roſe Water, with Confections of Hyacinth and Kermes, of each a Dram; mix; Doſe a Dram in Emulſions, Juleps or Broths. Some had their Shoulders and Loins cupped. This ſame Year raged in *Denmark* a moſt epidemic Tertian. 1651, 52, 53, 54, all great Drought and exceſſive Heat in *England*; hence the epidemic Agues till 61. In *June* 53, a black Cloud was ſeen over *Pool*, which diſſolved into a Shower of Blood. A. C. 1652.

*Barbette* gives us ſeveral Obſervations on the Plague that raged in his Neighbourhood this Summer and Harveſt, but no Hiſtory either of it or the Weather. 1655.

In Summer the Plague raged in *Naples*, ſo that 6000 died of it in a Day. It at the ſame time ſo raged in all *Turkiſh Candia*, that the Inhabitants abandoned ſeveral Towns, and left them deſolate. It at the ſame time afflicted *Italy*, *Rome* and *Genoa*. At *Benevento*, in *November*, of 9000 Inhabitants, 8500 died of it. ----- The Summer being very unequal with Heat, Rain, and South Wind, the Air not yet quite cleared from the Remains of the Plague of 54. The Small Pox raged terribly among all Ages and Sexes, and a malignant ſpotted Fever, whereof great Numbers died the firſt or fourth Day, or in the Decline of the Diſeaſe, which was of the malignant kind, with Vomiting, Nauſea, Palpitation of the Heart, Syncope, Delirium, ſhortneſs of Breath, Cough, bloody Urine, 1656.

A. C. 1656. Urine, and Dyſentery, involuntary Tears, Face and Body red. They uſed bezoardic Cordials. *Tho. Bartholine.*------ The *Hungarian* Fever raged in the King of *Poland*'s Camp; thence it was ſpread over the Country. *Sim. Schult.*---- *Rome* was now viſited with a terrible Plague for two Years, and a Famine: After the Plague a terrible Inundation, and laſtly an Earthquake. *Platina.*---- The Drought in *England* laſted to this Spring.---- In *July* were ſo great Rains as flooded the *Danube* ſo above its Banks, that it broke down all the Bridges and moſt of the Mills. Much People were loſt, and great Numbers of Cattle carried away. 16 Towns and Villages were ſwept off by the irreſiſtible Torrent. *Clark*'s *Mirrour*. *Oct.* 8 the *Thames* ebbed and flowed thrice in three Hours Space.

1657. An Earthquake in *Peru*. This Spring and to the End of Summer was moſt exceſſively hot, even ſcorching Night and Day. *Auguſt* the 1ſt began a Fever in ſome few Houſes, *viz.* a Tertian without a cold Fit, but a moſt intolerable burning hot one, with a vomiting, and plentiful bilious Stools; Sweat followed Difficultly, and often interrupted, hence no true Solution of the febrile Matter. A conſtant Thirſt, Reſtleſneſs, Faintneſs and Weakneſs between the Fits: But when the Diſeaſe became milder, and went on more favourably, after the 4th Fit, they had both cold and hot Fits, and a true Tertian. But the Diſeaſe was of a worſe Nature, and more difficult Solution with moſt, being attended with more ſevere and dangerous Symptoms; for if the Sweat in the height of the

the hot Fit was checked by the leaſt Accident, A. C.
the Fever turned erratic, was inclined to a con- 1657.
tinual, and very dangerous, with a Lethargy, Spaſms, Convulſions, &c. In *Auguſt*, the Diſtemper was more contagious, raged univerſally, yet worſe in the Country than in Towns or Cities. The Fits were long and ſevere, the Intermiſſion ſo ſhort, and ſome Signs of Malignity, that the Fever put on a new Face. It carried off moſtly old People and few others. The Urine in the Fit was pale, out of it thickiſh, with a red Sediment. Firſt bleed, out of the Fit give a Vomit, and a gentle Lenitive after, inject Glyſters daily, and give inwardly Acids with fixt Salts. If reſtleſs out of the Fit, give an Opiate, in the Fit, give Drink ſparingly before the Sweat break, but more liberally after. For fainting give a Peuk, or drink plentifully of ſmall Liquors. *Willis*. *July* the 8th, at *Bickley* in *Cheſhire*, the Ground ſunk down.

As the laſt Summer was remarkably and ex- 1658.
ceſſively hot, the following Winter was as ſeverely cold: For from *December* the 1ſt to the Equinox, the Earth was covered with Snow, Wind North the whole time, and ſo continued till *June* the 1ſt like a Winter. The Winter was uncommonly healthy, no Diſeaſes except a few Remains of Harveſt Quartans. In the End of *April* came a Diſtemper as ſudden as Lightening, and ſeized ſo generally, that in one Week 1000 in a Village or Town were catched, *viz.* a Cough, with a plentiful Spitting, and a Defluxion falling on the Palate, Gullet, or Noſe, a Feveriſhneſs, with a Heat, Thirſt,

Inap-

A. C. 1658. Inappetency, Wearineſs, Weakneſs, Pain of the Back and Joints, Faintneſs, Loathing, and Cough. Some ſpit Blood, others bled at the Noſe, and not a few had bloody Stools. Several infirm and old People died of it. The Cure conſiſted in large and repeated Bleeding, Diluters, Pectorals, mild Diaphoretics, &c. This Diſeaſe was over in ſix Weeks.---- The North Wind and Cold continued ſo rigorous and long, that Huſbandmen loſt Hopes of their Corns either growing or ripening; yet general Health reigned to the ſetting of the Dog-Star. But from *Auguſt* the 1ſt, came ſuch an exceſſive Heat, as was truly uneaſy. At the End of *Auguſt* broke out and raged a new epidemic Fever, which at firſt appeared continual in ſome, in others intermittent, but it greatly and ſtrangely affected the Nerves of all from the firſt. The Head was ſore ſeized either with a violent Pain or Deafneſs. In others a Stupidity, a ſtrange Sleepineſs, with a vertiginous Diſpoſition, or obſtinate Watchings with a Delirium and Diſtraction of the Spirits. Some after the firſt or ſecond Day had Spots all over them like Meazles, which quickly vaniſhing, the Fever became intenſely ſtrong, and the Diſorder of the Head worſe. Hence a Stupidity of Senſes and Sleepineſs affected many for ſeveral Days, that they neither ſpoke nor knew By-ſtanders nor Relations. Others fell into a Lethargy, or Apoplexy, or Delirium, or Phrenzy, of which many young People recovered, but the aged, infirm, and valetudinary died. Thus far it was only ſporadic. But the epide-

epidemic put on the Face of a Tertian or Quotidian, with firſt a cold Fit, a hot, and then a Sweat. It continued a long while on the Sick, and affected the Head moſt. The Symptoms varied with the Age, Conſtitution, &c. of the Sick. It ſeized with a Pain of the Head and Loins, Thirſt, want of Appetite, Wearineſs, and Heat. Young People had not the cold Fit, but a violent hot one, vomiting, ſweating with Difficulty and eaſily interrupted. The Fit laſted 18, 20, or 24 Hours, with Reſtleſſneſs, Delirium, Raving, and Watching. Out of the Fit, Thirſt, ſlow Heat, Weakneſs, Diſpiritedneſs, with a Pain and Swimming of the Head. The firſt Fits were mildeſt; the Symptoms increaſed with the Number of Fits. Aged, infirm, hypp'd Perſons, and ſuch as had unſound Viſcera, ſtood a bad Chance; the Nerves ſuffered much; the Urine high coloured and thick; the Pulſe during the firſt Fits ſtrong and equal, then weak, inequal, and often intermitting. If the Tendons were contracted, or the Hands twitched, Death followed. They were quickly ſpeechleſs and ſenſeleſs. Few Wills were made in this Diſeaſe; ſuch as eſcaped, recovered very ſlowly, a long nervous Diſorder attended them. The Cure conſiſted in bleeding, then a Vomit, if the Head would allow it, or a Purge, Bliſters, Acids with fixed Salts, and cooling Diluters. This Diſeaſe was moſt epidemic and contagious in *England*, and more ſo in the Country than in the City. The very ſame, or moſt like Tertian, reigned at *Modena*, during the exceſſive Heat and Drought of 91 below.

A. C. 1648.

A. C. 1648. ----- The like happened after an exceſſive hot Summer at *Abdera* in *Thracia*.---- The like Intermittents reigned in *Denmark* and *Copenhagen* from the Drought and exceſſive Heat of 52 above.

1660. At *Montbelgrade* and all that Country, Diarrheas, and Dyſenteries raged epidemically all *Auguſt* and *September*, with either none or only a ſlight Fever. It ſeized equally both Sexes in very great Numbers, but chiefly Children. It was cured firſt by giving toaſted Rhubarb in Syrup of pale Roſes in Plantin Water. If that was not ſufficient, they gave Plantin and red Roſe Water with Syrup of Poppies and a little freſh Venice Treacle; at laſt a Glyſter of new Milk, Yolks of Eggs and a little coarſe Sugar was injected; by which means they were reſtored the ſecond or third Day. This was followed by an epidemic Small Pox, which began in all with a Fever, Pain of the Belly, Sleepineſs, Pain of the Eyes, Teeth and Neck, with a Difficulty of ſwallowing. Moſt were dilirious the ſecond Day. The Pox came out the third day, and all the Symptoms vaniſhed. The eighth Day they begun to dry. The ſecond Day at Night many bled at the Noſe, had a Tremor, Vomiting, ſtinking Breath and nidrous ſmell of the variolous Matter. Some had Convulſions, others had Frights in their Sleep; ſome complained of Fleas biting; ſome had a Looſeneſs; ſome had their Eyes ſhut, and were blind. To expel the Small Pox, Syrup of Citron Juice, with Fumitory Scabious, Carduus, and Sorrel Waters were given. For the

the Convulſions, they had Venice Treacle with Syrup of Citron, Lime Flower and Fumitory Waters, with ſome Drops of Spirit of Vitriol. For common Drink, Decoction of Figs, with Hartſhorn, Ivory, blanched Lentils. G. Lacca and Tragacanth were preſcribed with great Succeſs to preſerve the Bowels.----- In *December*, the Meaſles ſet in and raged univerſally till *March* after. Few Children eſcaped. They began with a Cough, then a Fever, then a Pain of the Throat, Oppreſſion of the Eyes, Coryza, and Strangury. Red Spots appeared firſt in the Face, then over the whole Body. On the 5th Day, all the Symptoms, except the Cough, went off. Some had Convulſions, others bilious, flegmatic, or purulent like Vomitings. Some cough'd up Blood, others voided Worms upward and downward. Some had a Looſeneſs; ſome had their whole Skin from Head to Foot, red as Scarlet; ſome had a great ruttling Noiſe in the Breaſt. The ſame Method uſed in the Small Pox, ſucceeded in all the laſt three. *Binninger. Obſ.* An Earthquake at *Paris*.---- A ſtormy tempeſtuous Winter in *England*, did much harm in many Places; in the midſt of it much Thunder and Lightening. *Clark*'s *Exam.* In *December*, a River in *Derbyſhire*, which had a Cauſey over it to turn the Waterto a Mill; ſuddenly above the Cauſey the Water fell ſix Foot, the Water below the Dam running away, the River for a Space was dry for ſome Miles. Shortly after there was an Earthquake in *Leiceſterſhire* and *Nottinghamſhire*, and Neighbouring Places. *Clark*'s *Exam.*

A. C. 1660.

A. C. 1661. There raged a malignant Fever at *Piſa*. It began with the Signs of a ſingle Tertian, with a Heavineſs of the Head, Pain of the Stomach, bitterneſs of the Mouth, *&c.* The 7th Day, the Fever was continual. The 11th it became malignant, and ſuch as had not a Looſeneſs died the 14th, if not ſooner. Some of the dead Bodies being opened, all the Parts were ſound and in good Order, only the Gall, Bladder, and Stomach were full of Bile. Bleeding did no good but hurt. Purging was neither thought of nor uſed. All had great Thirſt and Pain of the Belly; ſome had a Delirium, Vomiting, Reſtleſſneſs, *&c.* When the Looſeneſs came, it recovered all. *Bonet.*---- *Feb.* 23, and *September* 6, were great Kalos or mock Suns.---In Autumn this Year prevailed an epidemic Tertian in *England.*---- *Sydenham* ſays, that the only Epidemic we had in *England* (he ſhould have ſaid in *London*) in 61, 62, 63, 64, was the deparatory Fever, which cleanſed off the Dregs of the laſt four Years epidemic Agues. In the Beginning of *July*, 61, obſtinate Tertians broke forth, and daily increaſing, raged fiercely in *Auguſt*, and in many places whole Families were ſeized; they were very mortal, and then decreaſing by Degrees, they were extinguiſhed by the Cold of Winter. In this Tertian, the Sick were commonly violently ill, vomited, the Tongue dry and black, a great and ſudden Dejection of Srength, the Skin dry, the Urine always thick or thin, both great Signs of Crudity. If a Vomit was not given at firſt, in the Declination of the Diſtemper came a Looſeneſs, otherwiſe

otherwiſe it went off about the 14th or 21ſt Day, by a gentle breathing Sweat. The Cure was bleeding, giving a Vomit at firſt, then only mild temperate Cordials. It prevailed chiefly from the ceaſing of the autumnal Agues, to the breaking out of the vernal ones, *i. e.* all Winter. This Tertian differed from theſe of the laſt four Years. In its Fit being fiercer, the Tongue blacker and dryer, the Fever not going quite off with the Fit, Strength and Appetite more dejected, and the Fits more diſpoſed to double. The Harveſt Intermittents were moſtly Quartans.---- *December* the 20th, on *Kefen-y-cood* Common, near *Montgomery*, was an Apparition of a great Number of Horſemen ſeen. On the Morrow night was ſeen from that Common, a blazing Star, ſometimes of a light Colour, ſometimes of a red, with a Tail like an Arrow. *Clark*'s *Examp.* A. C. 1660.

*July* the 30th was a prodigious Storm of Hail at *Ormſkirk*; Stones four Inches about and more. In the Afternoon, on *Macclesfield* Foreſt, *Cheſhire*, roſe a Pillar of Smoke twenty Yards broad and as high as a Church Steeple, which making a hideous Noiſe, went along the Ground for ſix or ſeven Miles, levelling all before it. It threw down ſtrong Stone Fences, and carried the Stones to a great Diſtance from their former Places. But falling on a mooriſh Ground, it did little Miſchief. Its Noiſe affrighting Cattle, they run out of its way and were ſaved. A Corn Field it paſſed over was laid flat with the Ground, as though it had been trodden with Feet. It went through a 1662.

A. C. 1662. Wood, and tore up 100 Trees by the Root. Coming into a mown Field with Hay cock'd, ready to carry off, it ſwept all away, ſo as ſcarce a Handful of it was ever found after, only it left a Tree in its room. From this Foreſt it went to *Taxhall*, ſo to *Waily-bridge*, and to the *Derbyſhire* Mountains, where it vaniſhed. *Clark*'s *Examp.*

1663. The whole *Venetian* Territories were ſeized this Year with a malignant Epidemic, which infected 60000 People. They began with Horrour and a Fever; ſome died quickly, the reſt recovered. It proceeded from monſtrous and incredible Numbers of ſmall Worms. *Bonet.* This Year and the following, the Livers of all Sheep, Oxen, Deer, Hares, *&c.* were only Bags of Worms like Leeches, and often the Lungs alſo. Out of 3000 Sheep, not 40 were left alive. Only old Bullocks and Sheep eſcaped, for all the young and middle-aged died of this Plague. Even the Livers of Young *in utero* were eaten up with this Vermine. Some Farmers aſcribed it to the Cattles eating *Nummularia*, which is very unlikely, both ſince it is a Reſtringent, and that it grows and is eaten every Year as well as this. *Bonet*'s *Sepulcr. Anatomic.* To ſome great Sheep-maſters this makes one of their Epochas ſtill, and is called the Rotten Year, moſt of all their great Flocks of Sheep dying then. In 63 was a great Death of Cattle in *England* from a moſt ſeverely rainy wet Autumn. Their Carcaſes were ſold at very ſmall Prices among ordinary

People. *Hodges.* There were ſeven great Shocks of an Earthquake in *New England.* A. C. 1663.

This Winter was very mild and rainy in *Pruſſia.* In the Spring followed a malignant epidemic Purple, which raged all Summer and Harveſt till next Winter, and killed great Numbers of Children of both Sexes under 12 Years of Age. Some died the firſt, ſome the ſecond Day of the Diſeaſe. Theſe only eſcaped who had no Inflammation, or oedematous Tumours in their Throats. Such as recovered after a profuſe Sweat, had Scales peel off, and with them the Redneſs of the Skin vaniſhed. Then Adults had a Swelling over their whole Body, which continued ſeveral Weeks; then went off by Sweat; it was like a Lencophlegmatia; after that a Swelling of the Belly, but Sweat and Urine plentifullier diſcharged than in a healthy State, cured both. *Sim. Schultz.* 1664.

In the latter end of 1664 began a moſt ſevere Froſt, which continued to the latter end of *March* 1665. The whole next Summer was very temperate, neither cold nor hot, dry nor rainy, but pleaſant mild Breezes, which fann'd the Air, and kept it healthy. Great Plenty of all Sorts of Fruits, good and cheap. In the Spring, Pleuriſies, Quinzies, and Peripneumonies were very epidemic and fatal, but gave way to large repeated Bleedings, diluting, cooling, and expectorating Medicines. The Blood let was highly ſiezy, even coriaceous. In *December* 1664, ſome Families near *Weſtminſter* were ſeized with the Plague, which was lately imported from *Holland* in ſome Bales 1665.

A. C. 1665. of Cotton. However the Violence of the ſevere and long Froſt put a Stop to it, till *April* that it began again; was in a fluctuating State all *May* and *June*; after that roſe to its Height before the Middle of *September*; then declined, and was out by the next Winter. The Fault not being in the Air, it ſpread no further than it was communicated. As to *Eyam* in *Derbyſhire*, whither it was tranſmitted in a Letter from *London* with ſome Patterns of Cloth and Faſhions to a Taylor, here it quickly killed between 2 and 300, or near half the People of the Village. The Symptoms were Horror, Vomiting, Delirium, Vertigo, Head-ach, and Stupefaction. Then after Injection, Fever, Watching, Palpitation of the Heart, bleeding at the Noſe, and a great Heat about the Præcordia. Theſe were common to it, with the peſtilential Fever. But its proper Signs were Puſtles, Blains, Bubos, Carbuncles, Spots, and Tokens. As to the Cure, ſome were let Blood of, others not, as Phyſicians differed. A Vomit was given at firſt, but what ſhould not looſen the Belly; except the Patient vomited before, in this Caſe none were uſed. Next they gave Alexipharmics and Sudorifics, which are deſcribed at large, with their whole Symptoms, and their Cure, by Dr. *Hodges*, in his excellent *Loymologia*; and ſome in *Sydenham*, who left the City that Time. Of this Plague died within the Bills of Mortality near 100000. O fatal Bales of Cotton! Yet the true Remedy was never diſcovered, *viz.* Bleeding *ad Deliquium Animæ*, at the firſt Inſtant of Seizure. But the Reaſon of this is yet a Secret. ---Who

can

can compare a *Hodges*, and a late Author, on the Plague together, without the moſt irreſiſtible Struggle of the moſt oppoſite Paſſions of Love and Hatred in his Breaſt? One, a Man of the greateſt Humanity, Benevolence, and Tenderneſs, who daily, bravely, and intrepidly looked Hundreds of the terribleſt Deaths in the Face, run all Riſques and Dangers in the moſt indefatigable and aſſiduous Diſcharge of the Duty of his Profeſſion from his Love to Mankind, and Commiſeration of the Diſtreſſed. The other ſells Soul, Conſcience, and the human Race by the Lump, for the Love of a little dirty periſhing Pelf, to mount a Chariot, by ſtrenuouſly denying the Plague to be infectious or contagious, and enveighing againſt *Quarantines*, *Lazaretto's*, &c. ---- In *March* this Year began, and reigned before and after the Plague, an epidemic, continual, peſtilential Fever, with a very great Pain of the Head, ſevere Vomitings and Looſneſs (heightened by giving a Vomit at firſt) and Drineſs of the Skin; relieved by Bleeding at any Time of the Fever. The Blood let was very ſiezy. The Cure conſiſted in Bleeding, tepid Diluters, mild Diaphoretics, *&c. Sydenham.* There was an Earthquake this Year in *England*, *January* the 20th, in *Buckinghamſhire*. --- In *February* was a great Tempeſt, accompanied with Thunder, Lightning, and an Earthquake, which beat down the ſtately Spire of *Trinity* Church in *Coventry*, and a great Part of the Church. *Clark's Exampl.*

A. C. 1665.

A. C. 1666. *October* the 13th, In *Lincolnſhire* was a dreadful Storm of Thunder, accompanied with Hail, the Stones as large as Pigeon, or ſome like Pullets Eggs, followed by a Storm or Tempeſt, attended with a ſtrange Noiſe; it came with ſuch Violence and Force, that at *Welbourn* it levelled moſt of the Houſes to the Ground; broke down ſome, and tore up other Trees by the Roots; ſcattering abroad much Corn and Hay. One Boy only was killed. It went on to *Willingmore*, where it overthrew ſome Houſes, and killed two Children in them. Thence it paſſed on and touched the Skirts of *Nanby*, and ruined a few Houſes, keeping its Courſe to the next Town, where it daſhed the Church Steeple in Pieces, furiouſly rent the Church itſelf, both Stone and Timber Work, left little of either ſtanding, only the Body of the Steeple. It threw down many Trees and Houſes. It moved in a Channel, not in great Breadth, or it had ruined a great Part of that Country. It moved in a Circle, and look'd like Fire. It went through *Nottinghamſhire*, where the Hail-ſtones were nine Inches about. The Whirlwind was about 60 Yards broad. On *Nottingham* Foreſt it brake down, and tore up at leaſt 1000 Trees, overthrew many Wind-mills, overſet Boats on the *Trent*: And in a Village of 50 Houſes, it left only 7 ſtanding. The ſame Evening over *Derby*, and ſeveral adjacent Places, appeared a fiery Sword hanging in the Air. On the *Thurſday* after were ſtrange Fires ſeen hanging over *Nottingham*

*ham* Town, ſo as ſeveral Inhabitants returning home at Night, thought the Town was on Fire in ſeveral Parts. *Idem.* A. C. 1666.

Was a very great Drought; after which raged a ſevere Dyſentery over all *Europe*. --- *January* the 29th ſeveral Days before having been foggy, the 18th and 19th, Froſt and Fog. This Day at four a Clock, P. M. came on a ſudden cold Thaw. At nine at Night was an Earthquake in *Oxfordſhire*. From the 28th to *March* the 8th, was a ſmall Comet ſeen; and a ſecond in *April* and *May*, contrary to the firſt in all its Motions. *May* the 10th, was a Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning at *Oxford*. Another in *Hampſhire*, *January* the 24th. *July* the 17th, there fell a Shower of Hail on the Coaſts of *Suffolk*; ſome Stones whereof were nine Inches about.

The Air being cold and wet, Wind North, Weather often changing, in *July* and *Auguſt*, began and raged a common epidemic Fever in *Holland*. The general Symptoms whereof were, Great Anxiety and Pain about the Precordia, chiefly at the Mouth of the Stomach, which had their Exacerbations every Night. There were many other Symptoms beſides theſe, diverſified in ſundry Conſtitutions; as Seiſure with Horror, Trembling, Loathing, and vomiting firſt of Phlegm, then of Bile: Thirſt, yet loathed Drink, dry Tongue, Thruſh, Headach, Watchings, Drowzineſs, in ſome; Pain of the Loins, Coſtiveneſs, or Looſneſs, Urine pale, red, turbid, or with a large Sediment, Pulſe quicker, ſtrong, and large; but in others weaker and ſmaller. Many *Jews* died of it, and 1667.

A. C. 1667. few others; though moſt lingered long under this firſt ſingle, then double Tertian. The Sick were neither let Blood of, nor purged, but had Acids with the lixiviate Salts, and Carduus, Scordium, Century, Juniper, Angelica, Creſſes, Eupatorium, Scurvy Graſs, &c. *Delebo Sylvius*, --- *May* the 12th, a mock Sun. ----- During 1667 and 1668, ſays *Sydenham*, reigned the regular Small Pox, a variolous Fever, and a Dyſentery. The firſt began in *March*, were either diſtinct or confluent. The diſtinct began with a Shivering and Coldneſs, followed by an exceſſive Heat, a violent Pain of the Head and Back, Vomiting, and a great Pain at the Pit of the Breaſt, Dulneſs, and Sleepineſs. Sometimes Convulſion Fits juſt before the Eruption; and in Adults a great Propenſity to ſweat, till the Pox began to ripen. The Puſtles appeared on the fourth Day. The Symptoms abated or vaniſhed. The Pimples appeared firſt on the Face, Neck, and Breaſt, like Small Pin-heads, then over all the Body. The Jaws were affected with a Pain, which encreaſed as the Puſtles roſe; which growing bigger, inflamed. The Skin and Fleſh about were reddiſh, ſwelled, had a lancing Pain the 8th Day. The Eye-lids after ſwelled and ſhut up. Then the Face, Hands, and Fingers, ſwelled. The Puſtles next turned red and whitiſh, and began to caſt out a yellow Matter like a Honey-Comb, and ripened; while on the Hands and Body daily appeared ſmoother till the 11th Day that they were at their full Height, and the Puſtles on the Face began

began to dry away and fall off: But theſe on the Hands ſtayed a Day or two longer, then broke and run away. Then came ſcurfy Scales on the Face, and after them Pock Marks. But this happened only the laſt ſix Months of the Year, not the firſt. In this ſort all were coſtive. The Sickneſs, Vomiting, Reſtleſneſs, and Fever, were more violent in the Confluent. The Sickleſs liable to ſweat, but more diſpoſed to a Looſneſs; and if not checked by ſome violent Pain, or other ſevere Symptom, they appeared the third Day: The ſooner they came out, the more they fluxed. Nor did the Fever, and other Symptoms, go off with the Eruption, but continued ſome Days after. They came out like an Eryſipelas or Meaſles; they roſe not ſo high as the diſtinct, but were like a red Bladder covering the whole Face, ſwelling it ſooner than the other: Then they were like a white Skin glued to the Face, and roſe not much higher than the common Surface of the Skin. After the eighth Day the Skin turned rougher, and changed to a duſkiſh Colour, not a yellow. The Roughneſs and Colour of the Skin increaſed daily, till it fell off in large Scales. But when the Diſeaſe was very ſevere, it peeled not off before the 20th Day. The more violent the Pox, the longer were they duſkiſh, and continued the greater Time: The leſs they fluxed the yellower they were, and fell off the ſooner. When theſe ſcabby Skins that covered the Face, fell off, there was no ruggidneſs behind, but preſently corroſive ſcurfy Scales followed, which pitted and

A. C. 1667.

A. C. 1667. left Scars. The fewer and milder on the Face, the leſs Danger, *et é contra*. In the Confluent, two neceſſary Evacuations began the firſt Day, and continued to the 11th; perhaps they went off a Day or two, and returned again, *viz.* Salivation in Adults, which was ſucceeded by a Swelling of the Hands, and a Looſneſs in Children. The Matter ſpitted up was thin the firſt Days, but thick, clammy, and required ſome hawking to raiſe it afterwards. If the Sick did ſweat much, were kept too warm, or had hot Cordials given them, about the 8th Day in the firſt ſort, or the 11th in the laſt, they ſuddenly turned light-headed, had greater Anxiety, Reſtleſneſs, Sickneſs, made Water often and little at a Time, and died in few Hours. Old People, ſuch as had been let Blood of, and the Winter Seaſon, bare Cordials beſt, though bad even then. If the Swellings of the Face continued not, and the Swellings of the Hands began not, at or after the 11th Day, when the Salivation ceaſed, the Sick died. But hot Cordials hindered theſe Swellings. Phrenzy, Coma, Purple Spots, black Small Pox, bloody Urine, all might ariſe from the hot Regimen. For Cure, he ordered Bleeding, the Sick to be kept out of the open Air, that they abſtained from Wine, Cordials, and Animal Food, that they ſhould get out of Bed, ſit up, and eaſily walk about in their Room in the Day, that they were not confined to Bed before the eighth Day. If the Pox came ſlowly out, they had a Paregoric in ſome ſimple Cordial Water, and drunk freely

ly of ſmall Liquors. When the Signs pre- A. C.
ſaged a confluent ſort, they had a Vomit at 1667.
firſt. For Food they had Oatmeal and Barley
Broth, roaſted Apples, *&c.* When the Puſtles
ſtruck in, or the Swellings of the Face and
Hands diſappeared, or fell unſeaſonably, they
had temperate warming Cordials. When the
Diſeaſe was going off, they had ſome few
Spoonfuls of Canary Wine hot, or the like
Cordial was allowed; then a warm Diet, Su-
gar Sops, Oatmeal Cordial, *&c.* --- As to the
variolous Fever of 1667, 1668, and 1669, it
was attended with ſuch a Pain at the Pit of
the Stomach, as would not bear the leaſt
Touch, a Pain of the Head, and Heat of the
whole Body, not thirſty, Tongue like the
ſame in Health, ſometimes white, ſeldom
dry, never black; a great Propenſity to ſweat
without any Relief, viſible Spots. The Urine
promiſed well, but gave no Help. The Symp-
toms of the Small Pox, and this Fever, were
all the ſame, Puſtles and Muturation excepted.
And if the Sick were confined to Bed, kept
too hot, or took too hot Cordials, a Phrenzy
enſued, the Spots were encreaſed, and the
Diſeaſe was protracted to ſix or eight Weeks,
if not prevented by Death. It went off by
Spitting only. The Cure conſiſted in twice
Bleeding, giving Laxatives and Clyſters between
the Bleedings, and uſing cooling Juleps. The
Time of the Fever varied according to the
Symptoms. ----- In 1668, before this Fever
had quite diſappeared, the Looſneſs without a
Fever became epidemic (though more ſo next
Year)

A. C. Year) and was of the ſame Nature with the
1667. Fever and Small Pox, in the Seizure; the Pain at the Pit of the Stomach, &c. were all the ſame, and it yielded to the ſame Method of Cure, and any other way was fatal. --- In 1668 was a great Earthquake in *Europe* and *Aſia*. *March* the 10th, appeared a Comet in *Italy* and *Portugal*, with a ſtupendous Tail; it ſet three Hours after the Sun.

1669. The Spring and Beginning of Summer were exceſſive cold, Wind North. *July*, *Auguſt*, *September* and *October*, were as intolerably hot, Wind Weſt. This was ſucceeded by a Winter of ſevere Froſt, with ſome Remiſſions, from this exceſſive Heat, long calm, want of Rain, and putrid ſtagnant Water. In *Auguſt* began and raged an Epidemic, which continued till *January*, and carried off two thirds of all it ſeized, eſpecially aged Perſons and Adults. It was more favourable to Youth and Poor, than to the Rich. Its Symptoms were many, according to the Age, Sex, Conſtitution, &c. of the Sick. As a Tertian, it was firſt ſingle, then double, then treble; all the Symptoms encreaſed with the Fever, which was continual, allowing for the Exacerbations. The Signs were: Anxiety about the Precordia, Nauſea, Vomiting, Loſs of Appetite, Loathing of Food and Drink, yet a great Thirſt, a dry or ſlimy Tongue, ſore Mouth, Looſneſs or Coſtiveneſs, Pain and Diſtention of the Belly, eſpecially of the Loins, Hyſteric and Hypochondriac Suffocations, Difficulty of Breathing, Incubus, profound Sleep, or Watchings, with Pain of the Head,

Head, Wearyneſs, &c. the Urine red, muddy, thick, with a large Sediment, Loſs of Strength, frequent Relapſes, many Abortions, convulſive Motions, ſcorbutic Spots, bleeding at the Noſe, Anus, or Piles, Cough, Hoarſneſs, Inflammation of the Jaws, Throat, or Tonſils, Eryſipelas on the Face, watery Tumours. Some had Quartans, ſome had ſlow Hectics. Cure the very ſame as in 1667 before. Bleeding was hurtful, except to Plethorics, or theſe accuſtomed to it. Acids, with lixivious Salts, Febrifuges, and laſtly, Laxatives were found moſt beneficial. *Sylvius.* We meet with the ſame Fever again in 1678. They were the chief Epidemics in *Europe*, eſpecially in *England*; yet *Sydenham* never mentions them. ---- From this exceſſive Heat came the Cholera Morbus, and Bloody Flux in Harveſt, and *Sydenham*'s Dyſenteric Fever, which reigned till 1672. The Cholera Morbus was cured by drinking plentifully of Chicken Broth, and injecting Clyſters of the ſame; then giving liquid Laudanum in ſmall Doſes twice or thrice a Day. The Dry Gripes came alſo in *Auguſt*, and continued till Winter, ſometimes with, at other Times without a Fever. In the ſame Month came a Dyſentery with or without a Fever. Some had bloody Stools, others ſlimy, others bilious: But all had intolerable Torments in their Belly. Hot Cordials encreaſed the Symptoms in all, cauſing a Fever, Gangrene, or Thruſh. Cure: Let Blood, give an Opiat. Next Day give a Purge. Allow an Opiate in the Afternoon, and twice next Day. The third Day

C. A. 1669.

A. C. 1669. Day purge again; then give a temperate Cordial with Laudanum. Drink was boiled Milk and Water, or white Decoction. They ate Panado, ſmall Broths, and laid in Bed. They had a Turpentine Clyſter if neceſſary. The Dyſenteric Fever having all the ſame Symptoms as the Dyſentery (the Evacuation excepted) was cured as the Flux, only Laudanum was omitted, or uſed more ſparingly. *Sydenham.* --- This Year raged among all People, but chiefly the Poor, whether old or young, Male or Female, an indolent Bloody Flux; and killed many. Abſorbents and Reſtringents were the beſt Phyſick. The ſame Diſeaſe, with the ſame Symptoms, raged at *Copenhagen:* Not one complained of Pain. During the great Heat, and fiery Oppoſition of the Planets, malignant Meaſles, with a Thruſh, made ſad Havock in *Norway.* All that drunk Hydromel to expel the Meaſles, died of Convulſions or a Diarrhea. And where the Thruſh was neglected, or unſkilfully treated, it proved no leſs fatal, ending in a Mortification. This Year and next, almoſt all the Cats of *Weſtphalia* died of a Scab on their Head. Their Eyes ſeemed to have a Film or Skin over them, yet they had their Sight. They ſlept almoſt continually, and ſeemed to have a Deſire to it. *Bonet, Wedelius, Sylvius, Joh. Frider, Truebler,* &c.

Mount *Etna,* or *Gibello,* being the higheſt in all *Sicily* (for it is 30 Miles high, and 60 in Circumference) is ſeen 40 or 50 Miles off at Sea. From its Top one may plainly ſee *Africa*

*Africa* in a clear Day. It is Miles from *Naples* in *Italy*, and *Veſuvius* eight Miles from it on the other Side. This City ſtands on a burning Arch or fiery Pillar between theſe two Mountains, as appears from their alternate Eruptions or Conflagrations; for if one belches out Flames, or melted Minerals, the other ſmoaks, *et vice verſa*. The Top of *Etna* is covered with Snow, Aſhes, and Cinders. The greater Time there is between its Eruptions, the longer, terrible, and more pernicious is the next after. In 2600, *Janus*'s Poſterity travelling in queſt of a new Colony, they entered *Sicily* during a great Eruption of this Mountain, which ſo frightened them, that they quickly left the Iſland. The like was the Fate of the *Sicani* a ſhort Time after. In 3180, and for 400 Years after, this Mountain was all on Fire, with three terrible *Volcano's*. About the End of which we date that famous Burning in *Thucydides* in the 76th *Olympiad*. Fifty Years after that was another. During the Roman Conſulſhip, happened four great Conflagrations of it, recorded by *Polybius* and *Diodor. Sicul.* The laſt ſays, that in the Reign of *Julius Cæſar*, 50 Years before *Chriſt*, the Burning was ſo fierce, that the Sea with its exceſſive Heat and Boiling, burnt the Ships as far as *Lipare*, or the *Vulcanellos*: All the Fiſh in it were boiled to Death. In the 40th or 49th Year of *Chriſt*, it burnt ſo prodigiouſly that it frighted *Caligula* out of *Sicily*. For ſeveral Ages after, it made terrible Eruptions. In 812 another. From 1160 to 1169, all *Sicily* was

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A. C. 1669. was ſhaken with Earthquakes; and the Belchings of *Etna* laid waſte a vaſt Tract of rich populous Grounds about it. It reached as far as *Catania*, whoſe Cathedral, with the Religious in it, were deſtroyed. In 1284 was another great Burning. And in 1329, 1408, 1414, 1536, to 1537, were others. In 1636 was one for ſeveral Years. In 1650 it burned on the North Side, and made terrible Deſolation by its fiery Torrents. There have been more either not recorded, or of uncertain Dates, as the four great Conflagrations within 20 Years between that in *Julius Cæſar*'s Time, and that in the 40th Year of *Chriſt*. ---- This Year, 1669, *March* the 8th, it burſt forth with Earthquakes, and a Rent in the Earth 12 Miles long, and five or ſix Foot broad, with a terrible Noiſe, Roaring, and Cracking; great Balls of Smoke firſt riſing out of the Ground: And much fiery melted Minerals were ſoon thrown out, which ran like a Flood of Fire, and overflowed a great Diſtrict in a ſhort Time, *viz.* 13 Towns, beſides a Part of *Catania* itſelf. Theſe Floods of Fire being cooled by the Air, hardened into great Heaps of Pumice-like Stones, called *Sciarra*, waſting and ſpoiling abundance of Vines, Olives, *&c.* It caſt out Sand and Aſhes three Months without ceaſing; covered all the Trees 15 Miles about; filled the whole neighbouring Country. The Duſt was blown over Sea into *Calabria*, and the moſt ſoutherly Parts of *Sicily*. *March* the 25th was another Earthquake, and the Top of the Mountain fell in, which opened like a Cauldron of

of three Miles Circumference; prodigious Quantities of new Matter was thrown out, and in it much Sand, which fell down burning hot eight Miles distant. It vomited Stones of huge Bulk and Weight, one was 40 Foot long, which fell a Mile from the Cauldron, and by its Weight was struck 20 Foot into the Ground. The Stream of Fire was with great Hazard and Difficulty diverted from *Catania*, into the Sea, where it raised before the Town a Promontory of a Mile compass. It ceased burning *July* the 11th. Many and great were the Shakings of the Earth, and hideous Roaring of the Sea. *Philos. Trans.* --- *October* the 30th, and in 1670, *October* the 13th, both frightful Hurricanes of Whirlwind in *Northamptonshire*. *Idem.* --- *July* the 31st, was seen a great dark Cloud rise in the East near *Litchfield*, which coming nearer the City, was over it about Noon, and was a prodigious Swarm of Ant-flies, so thick that they darkened the Sky. They there fell down, filled the Houses, stung many People, put all the Horses mad, and Market-People were forced to pack up and be gone, and the People at Harvest-work were driven home. Thus they continued for three Hours, covered and laid thick on the Streets; many of them were dead, and were sweeped together in great Heaps: The Remainder took their Flight Northward, and molested other Places. *Clark's Ex.* ----- *July* the 10th, between six and nine a Clock in the Morning, the Sea at *Weymouth* was observed to ebb and flow seven Times, the Day fair and calm, at a A. C. 1669.

A. C. 1669. Time when the Tides were very low. The like had been obſerved there three Years before, and never more. --- *June* the 20th, at *Inſpurg* was a violent Tempeſt of Rain, Hail, Thunder, Lightning, and an Earthquake, that at *Schwatz*, the River overflowing, drowned all the neighbouring Fields, carried down 30 Houſes, and drowned 200 People. *Clark's Examp.* --- In *July*, at *Holſtein* was a Tempeſt with Thunder and Lightning, which ſo frighted the Cattle, that many Hundreds of them were loſt. And at *Mecklenburg* many Fires were kindled by Lightning in ſeveral Parts of the Country. *Idem.*

1670. The Winter was moſt ſevere, eſpecially about the End of *January*, when a great Flood was next Night followed by ſuch a Froſt, that the *Danube* was frozen ſo hard in one Night, that carried Men, Horſes, and Carts. Whether the Flood or Froſt did moſt Miſchief 'tis hard to ſuppoſe, for both killed Multitudes of People. *Carol. Rayger.* There was an Earthquake in *New-England.* In *January* 1670, or 71, a very regular Meaſles began in *London*, encreaſed till *March* next, then decreaſed till *July*, that they diſappeared. Their Cure was the ſame with that of the Small Pox. In 1670, 71, and 72, reigned an irregular Small Pox; they began with, and accompanied the Meaſles all the while, and after them, though not ſo epidemic; only this gave way to the Bloody Flux, and returned again when that was out. A bilious Cholick afflicted often in the Summers of theſe Years. See *Sydenham* at large.

Several

Several great and violent Rains fell in many Parts of *England* in Summer and Harveſt, and waſhed away both Corn and Soil of many great Fields. *December* the 8th, fell a great Snow. On the 9th much Rain, which ſwept off the Snow. On the 10th ſudden Fits of Cold and Warmth. Some Travellers were almoſt loſt by the freezing Air and Rain. Trees young and old, were torn and broken down; for the freezing Rain falling on the freezing Snow on the Boughs, and preſently turning to Ice, broke down the Trees. After this very long Heats, cauſing exceſſive Sweating both by Day and Night. Trees budded, Flowers appeared as in *April* or *May*. This Froſt was the ſame in *Oxfordſhire* as in *Somerſetſhire*, a raining of Ice, or Rain freezing as it fell, and ſucceeded by the like Heat. *Philoſ. Tranſ.* Great was the Hurt done to exotic Plants by this and the Froſts of 1683, 1684, 1709, 1716, 1740. In *March* and *April* 1672, appeared a Comet. *September* the 2d, ſhocking Thunder and Lightning at *Leeds*. A. C. 1672.

Malignant Fevers, and moſtly ſpotted, with great Pain of the Head, Delirium, and ſometimes a baſtard Pleuriſy, and often with a Phrenzy, raged at *Copenhagen*; all which Signs were mild the firſt Day. Few conſulted a Phyſician before the fifth Day. Bleeding was generally hurtful, and fatal to many, except ſparingly let of plethoric Bodies in the very Beginning. *Bonet. Medic. Septentr.* --- In the End of the Winter a Dyſentery and Gangrene of the Feet; and Lice broke out among the 1673.

A. C. 1673. Marquiſs of *Laſſinge*'s 600 Horſe, and left not a tenth Man of them alive. It was cauſed by lying long in the Fields in a marſhy Ground in their Boots. Such Swarms of Lice overrun and covered their Bodies, that in a few Days they died miſerably. --- This was a cold unſeaſonable bad Year, and a very late lean Harveſt.

1674. *February* the 5th, the Sky being clear, and the Sun a little above the Horizon, it darted forth very long and reddiſh Rays 40 or 50 Degrees toward the Zenith, under the Sun toward the Horizon (near *Marienburg* near *Boruſſia*) there hung a ſomewhat dilute ſmall Cloud, beneath which appeared a mock Sun of the ſame Bigneſs of the true one, under the ſame Verticle, of a ſomewhat red Colour. The true Sun more and more deſcending to the Horizon toward the ſaid Cloud, the true Sun beneath it grew clearer and clearer, till its red Colour vaniſhed; and it put on a true ſolar Light ſtill more, till the upper Sun paſſed into the lower counterfeit one, and remained along with it. This begun a ſevere Froſt, which laſted to *March* the 25th. Mock Suns, with Rainbows paſſing through them and the true Sun, are often ſeen in *Iceland*. --- In Winter the *Hungarian* Fever prevailed, and was very contagious in the Dutchies of *Heidenham*, *Wirtenberg*, &c. The Symptoms were almoſt the ſame in all, and the Cure as little different. They were taken ſuddenly with a ſevere cold Fit, followed by a burning Heat, which ſo hurt their Senſes, that for eight Days they ſcarce

ſcarce knew any thing. A moſt intolerable Head-ach, unquenchable Thirſt, Aſthma, Wearineſs, Anorexia, Loathing, Faintneſs, diſturbed Sleep, *&c.* After the Fever they had often a diſtracting Tooth-ach. Some had a Looſneſs and Pain of the Joints. Very few Caſes only admitted of Bleeding, and that in a very ſmall Quantity at the firſt Seizure, for otherwiſe it was fatal. Often repeated Sweats, and corroborating Cordials were the Cure. Such as recovered had the Hair of their Head fall off. If any were afraid of the Diſeaſe, or came near ſuch as had it, they were inſtantly ſeized. *Gockelius.* --- This Year it ſnowed 11 Days together. A. C. 1674.

The Summer was exceeding rainy, the Harveſt very unequal, like *March* or *April*, ſometimes clear, ſometimes cloudy or rainy. During all *September* to the middle of *October*, reigned over all *Germany*, not miſſing one Family, and ſcarce a Perſon, a Catarrh. It ſeized almoſt all at the ſame Time with a Shivering, and then an intenſe Heat for 24 Hours. When the Heat was over, a Coryza or Cough, or Inflammation of the Jaws appeared. The Coryza being gone, all recovered; ſcarce any died. The Winter of this Year was not ſo ſevere; there was neither Rain nor Snow. A North Wind in the Spring made Intermittents very rife. 1675.

Let us now return a little to *Sydenham*, the Cure of whoſe Morbus Cholera we gave in 1669, but no Deſcription of the Diſeaſe. It is attended with violent Vomitings, and an Evacuation of ill Humours with great

A. C. 1675. Difficulty and Trouble by Stool. There is a violent Pain and Inflammation of the Belly and Guts, an Heart-burning, Thirſt, a quick Pulſe, with Heat and Anxiety, and often a ſmall inequal Pulſe, with great Nauſeouſneſs, and ſometimes a colliquative Sweat, Contractions of the Arms and Legs, Fainting, a Coldneſs of the extreme Parts, &c. This certainly comes at the latter end of Summer; if at any other Time of the Year, 'tis from Surfeits. Autumn alſo is the proper Seaſon of Diarrheas and Dyſenteries, though at other Times they may prevail. Some Part the Bloody Flux began with ſhaking and ſhivering; a Heat of the whole Body followed as in Fevers. Soon after the Gripes came a Stool, and often without any Appearance of a Fever. But there was always a great Torture and Depreſſion of the Bowels, and Pain when the Sick went to ſtool, which was very frequently with a troubleſome Deſcent as it were of the Guts; the Stools were mucous, ſeldom excrementitious. The firſt were often ſtreaked with Blood; the laſt painleſs. Such as were in the Flower of their Age, or heated by hot Cordials, had a Fever. Their Tongue was covered thick with a kind of whitiſh Mucilage; or if they had been much heated, it was black and dry, their Strength was much dejected, their Spirits diſſipated, and all the Signs of an ill favoured Fever, and endangered the Patient's Life if ill treated: For the Spirits and vital Heat being exhauſted by ſo frequent Stools, his Hands and Feet grew cold, and in Time, inſtead of bloody Filaments

ments ejected, pure unmixed Blood is diſcharged in greater Quantity. Then comes a Thruſh of the Mouth and Jaws, often the Fore-runner of Death. The Dyſenteric Fever was without a Flux; all the other Symptoms were common to both. The Fever began, or was ſucceeded by the Gripes often; though moſtly the Sick had none. The Sweat was rare and ſmall, the Pain of the Head violent; the Tongue was moiſt, white, and covered with a thick Skin, often diſpoſed to cauſe a Thruſh. ---The Meaſles of 1670 ſet in with *January*, came to their height in *March*; then declined, and were quite out in *July*. They chiefly ſeized Infants. They began with ſhaking and ſhivering, and with an Inequality of Heat and Cold, which expelled one another the firſt Day. The ſecond Day it ended in a perfect Fever, with a violent Sickneſs, Thirſt, and want of Appetite; the Tongue white but not dry, a ſmall Cough, a Heavineſs of the Head and Eyes, with continual Drowzineſs, and moſtly an Humour diſtilled from the Eyes and Noſe, like little Swellings in the Skin and Face: On the Breaſt red broad Spots level with the Skin. The Sick ſneezed often, and the Eyelids ſwelled before they came out. They vomited, but had oftner a Looſneſs with greeniſh Stools. Theſe Symptoms increaſed to the fourth Day; then little red Spots like Flea-bites, begin to come out on the Forehead and other Parts of the Face, which branched into one another, and painted the Face with little red Spots of various Figures, from little red Wheals near one

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A. C. 1675. another, elevated a little above the Skin, to be felt, not ſeen. Theſe Spots gradually ſpread themſelves from the Face, to the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs and Legs; but the Trunk and Legs had only a Redneſs, no Elevation. None of the Symptoms (except the Vomitings) abate by the Eruption as in the Small Pox; but the Cough, Fever, Difficulty of breathing, Weakneſs of the Eyes and Defluxion on them, with continual Drowſineſs and want of Appetite, rather increaſe or continue. On the ſixth Day, the Skin breaking, and the Puſtles drying off, the Forehead and Face grew rough, but the Spots on the reſt of the Body continued large and red. About the 8th Day, the Spots on both Face and Body vaniſhed. On the 9th Day they quite diſappeared. The Face, Members, and ſometimes the Trunk looked as if it had been all over ſprinkled with Brans, from the Pieces of broken Skin riſen up, and ſcarce ſticking together, but are torn in Pieces and fell from the Body like Scales. So they diſappeared (not ſtruck in the 8th Day) yet the Fever, Cough, and Difficulty of breathing continued, eſpecially if the Sick had been kept hot, uſed a hot Regimen, or Cordials. Then the Meaſles turn firſt livid, then black. If bleeding and a cool Regimen ſpeedily uſed relieve not here, all was over. A Looſeneſs often followed them, which, with Cough, challenged Regard. The Cure was the ſame as in the Small Pox before.------ The Small Pox ſet in with *January* in 70, and continued 71, 72; they were irregular, and differed much from the other; for here the diſtinct

diſtinct kind came out the 3d (not 4th) Day; the Puſtles were not ſo big, but more angry, and in the end when they came to Maturity, were often black; and if the Puſtles were but few, they had a Salivation as in the Flux Pox. The Flux Pox appeared the ſecond or third Day like a reddiſh uniform Swelling, covering the whole Face, thicker than an Eryſipelas, ſcarce any viſible Diſtance between the Puſtles, with infinite red angry Pimples running into one, and diſguiſing the whole Body, where between the Puſtles, eſpecially in the Thighs, were ſome little Bladders very conſpicuous like a Burn, and filled with clear Water, which run out plentifully when the Bladder broke, the Fleſh under was black like a Mortification. But this laſt Symptom happened only to a few in the firſt Months, when they were ſevereſt; all that had this Symptom died. About the 11th Day, a white ſhining Skin covered the reddiſh ſwelling in many Parts of the Face, and by Degrees overſpread it. Soon after this white Skin caſt forth a cruſty ſhining Matter, which was neither yellow nor brown, but a deep red, like clotted Blood, which as the Puſtles ripened waxed black, till the Face was as black as Soot. In this, not the 11th as before, but the 14th or 15th, was moſt dangerous. The Fever and all its Symptoms that attended theſe Pox, were more violent than in thoſe of 67, 68; they had manifeſt Tokens of a greater Inflammation, the Sick more prone to a Salivation, the Puſtles angrier and ſmaller, like an Eryſipelas or Meaſles. After the Puſtles fell off, a Scurf ſtuck on a long

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A. C. 1675. long time, which left filthy Scars. Here the hot Regimen threw into a Bloody Flux. Theſe Pox grew milder in 72, when they loſt their black Colour, and grew by Degrees yellow like a Honey-comb. The Method of Cure was the ſame as in the former, only as this was the more inflammatory, they required an earlier uſe of Diacodium, larger Quantities of thin cooling Diluters drunk, as white Decoction, boiled Milk and Water, *&c.* The flowing of the Menſes not forbidding them in the leaſt.----- In the Summer of 70, 71, 72, a bilious Cholick prevailed among young People of hot and bilious Conſtitutions. It was preceded by the ſame feveriſh Symptoms as the Bloody Flux. The Pain of the Bowels was very violent, exceeding all others, bores like an Augar, now and then abates, then preſently returns. At firſt this Pain is not ſo certainly fixed to a Point as it is after, nor is the vomiting ſo frequent, nor does the Belly ſo obſtinately reſiſt Purges. But the more fixed the Pain is as it increaſes, the Vomitings ſeverer, and the Belly bounder, till from the Severity of the Symptoms, the periſtaltic Motion of the Guts is totally inverted, and the Iliac Paſſion comes on, wherein every thing was thrown up, green, yellow, *&c.* He firſt ordered large bleeding, three or four Hours after gave an Anodyne, next Day a Laxative; the laſt was repeated twice or thrice every other Day. If the Diſeaſe came from gorging down Fruit or Meat of hard Digeſtion, he cauſed the Stomach to be well waſhed with Poſſet Drink, ſmall Chicken Broth or Gruel, then gave an Anodyne

Anodyne after, bled them next Day. Then proceed as above. If the Pain and Vomitings are ſo ſevere as to reſiſt the Operation of Purge, it muſt be made ſtronger; and after it is wrought off, an Opiate muſt be given, and repeated Evening and Morning, till the Diſeaſe is over. A, C, 1675.

The Years 73, 74, and 75, brought another Epidemic Conſtitution, *viz.* 1ſt, a Fever, which, in the firſt Year and following Spring was attended with pleuritic Symptoms, and Blood let was like that of Pleuritics; but this Symptom ceaſed in time. Beſides the Signs common to all Fevers, this had theſe proper to itſelf. The Sick were ſeized with a violent Pain of the Head and Back, and with a Numbneſs and tenſive Pain of the Joints and Limbs, and whole Body, but gentler than in a Rheumatiſm. The Heat and Cold of the firſt Day ſucceeded each other; ſometimes at firſt, the Sick were prone to ſmall Sweats; if the Fever was left to itſelf, the Tongue was neither dry, nor much different from the natural colour, only a little whiter, and the Sick not very thirſty, except heated beyond the Condition of the Fever, then Thirſt was increaſed, the Tongue dry, and of a deep yellow Colour, and the Urine (which otherwiſe was almoſt of the natural Colour) was very red. If this Fever was right managed, it came to its height the 14th Day. The Fever had another Symptom, *viz.* like a Coma; in it the Sick became ſtupid and delirious, and ſometimes ſlept for ſome Weeks, ſo that they were rouſed with great Noiſe and Difficulty, to take either Drink or Medicine, would lift up

A. C. 1675. his Eye-lids and fall aſleep again, which Sleep in ſome was ſo profound, that it ended in a loſs of Speech. Such began to recover the 28th or 30th Day; when they came to themſelves, they aſked for ſome unuſual or abſurd Meat or Drink. Their Head was ſo weak ſome Days after, that it nodded this way and that; but this went off as Strength came. Others ſlept not ſo much as raved ſilently, ſometimes ſpeaking incongruouſly, as if they were angry, ſlept between whiles, and ſnorted much. This chiefly befel Children and Perſons under Age, and was more laſting. The other was the Caſe of Grown-up Perſons; though theſe Symptoms came moſtly from hot Medicines and Sweat forced, which tranſlated the Diſeaſe to the Head. In 75 this Fever endeavoured to go off by a Dyſentery or Looſeneſs, and even while the Stupor remained. This Diſeaſe yielded not to purging, and tho' it ſeemed inflammatory, yet it was not relieved by repeated bleeding, except it turned to a Pleuriſy, as it ſometimes did by Heat; nor after the firſt or ſecond time was the Blood ſiezy. Being therefore deterred from this Evacuation, he determined on often repeated Glyſters, cooling Medicines and Bliſters laid on the Neck as ſoon as the Patient was blooded according to his Strength, Age, and former way of Life. A Glyſter was injected every Day till the Fever abated. Eating of Fleſh was forbidden, drinking of Beer allowed. The Sick were daily to ſit up ſome Hours, or if weak, to get on his Cloaths and lie on the Bed with his

Head raiſed high, but not to keep up too long for fear of wandering Pains like a Rheumatiſm, or a Jaundice on the Surface of the Body. Which Symptoms if they happened, the Sick were kept in Bed a Day or two, and Sweat provoked. The Sick did beſt to lie continually in Bed at the Decline of the Diſeaſe, but not in the Beginning or Height.---- In *January* 1674, invaded another ſort of Meaſles than the laſt, were as epidemic, but neither ſo regular nor kept their Types ſo well, coming out ſometimes ſooner, ſometimes later; and poſſeſt themſelves firſt of the Shoulders, then of the Trunk, and but ſeldom thoſe Scales of Skin like Bran ſprinkled when the Meaſles went off. They were alſo more mortal if unſkilfully managed, for the Fever and Difficulty of Breathing that followed the Meaſles, were more violent, and like a Peripneumony. The other Symptoms were the ſame as before. They increaſed till the Vernal Equinox, then decreaſed, and vaniſhed before, or at the Summer Solſtice. The Method of Cure was every whit the ſame as before. In the firſt Month of them ſeveral had a morbillous Fever, and ſome Spots on the Neck and Shoulders only. Glyſters and bleeding enraged it; but the Method for the Meazles agreed with it. In 1675 came again an irregular Small Pox, in all things the ſame with the laſt, only they diſcovered a greater Putrefaction, and groſſer Nature, only they were harder to be concocted, and when ripe, ſtunk worſe, and were ſlower in finiſhing their Courſe, for Patients died after the 20th Day; and the

A. C. 16.75

few

A. C. 1675. few that recovered, not only their Legs ſwelled, but alſo the Arms, Thighs, Shoulders and other Parts; which Tumours began with intolerable Pain, like a Rheumatiſm; they moſtly gathered ofter and became cavernous Ulcers, and Impoſthumes of the muſcular Parts, whereby the Patient was long in Danger of Life. For Cure, if the hot Regimen was uſed, the Fever was increaſed, Tremors and purple Spots came on. If too cold, the Puſtles were too flaccid, the Face and Hands did not ſwell; but both Extremes were prevented by a free Uſe of boiled Milk and Water, Small Beer and the like, and keeping the Hands and Arms in Bed, not heaping on more Cloaths than uſual, nor keeping the Room ſtoving hot. Yet all this did not do, till he thought of ſomething more effectual to check the Putrefaction, which was Spirit of Vitriol to be dropt into their Small Beer, and drunk for common Drink as oft as they would after the fifth or ſixth Day, but more freely if the Maturation Fever approached; if the Sick drank it too ſparingly, he then gave it in ſome Syrup or diſtilled Water. This anſwered all the Intentions to a Surprize; only it ſtopped the Salivation the 10th or 11th Day; but this was abundantly compenſated by ſome Stools, which prevented the Patient being choaked by the viſcid Spittle at this time in the Flux Pox. The Sick were allowed all the time to ſhift from one Place of the Bed to another as oft as they would to prevent Sweating. *N. B.* The Spirit of Vitriol did not anſwer in a Looſneſs. They eat Oat meal and Barley Broth, and

and ſometimes a roaſted Apple. At the latter end of the Diſeaſe, if they were ſick or weak at the Stomach, he allowed three or four Spoonfuls of Canary Sack, and ordered a Paregorick Draught every Night after the ſixth or ſeventh Day; and the Day before and after the height of the Diſeaſe, they had it twice a Day, or longer if needful. He allowed them to get up the 14th Day, and on the 21ſt, cauſed them to be blooded in the Arm, and to be purged after.---- In 1675, *September* and *October* being very hot, in the End of *October* came a very cold, moiſt time, epidemic Coughs and Catarrhs enſued, ſeizing all People, and ſome very ſeverely and dangerouſly; many Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies, with a Pain of the Side, Difficulty of breathing, and a fiezy Blood. Blood was let at firſt, but would not bear Repetition. Bliſters were applied to the Neck, and a lenitive Glyſter was daily injected. The Sick refrained Fleſh-meat and ſpirituous Liquors; uſed only cooling Pectorals. A. C. 1675.

This Summer was exceeding cold.---- In the Country about *Seguſiana* ſpread an epidemic Fever, ſo malignant, that out of that ſmall Town it killed 600. The King being informed of it, ſent his Phyſician to ſee if it was the Plague, and give his Advice, and to ſee if the Sick had proper Remedies; but with no better Succeſs, till he was informed that all the Sick voided Multitudes of Worms, which died by ſprinkling Wine on them; after this the Sick being all allowed Wine, they all recovered. In *March* and *September* great Lights were ſeen 1676.

in

A. C. 1676. in the Sky.---- The Small Pox and Meazles raged all the Summer at *Genoa*, and were fatal to many, either from a previous morbid State, or a Weakneſs of ſome Viſcus, or a ſevere Seizure of the Diſeaſe on the Internals, or a Weakneſs of the expulſive Faculty, or the Eruptions were more fatal to ſome particular Families. *Carol. Rayger. Bonet. September* 20, paſt ſeven at Night, was ſeen a fiery Meteor, flying Dragon, or Tail of a Comet, over all *England. Philoſ. Tranſ.*----- This Year, ſays *Sydenham*, produced the ſame Diſeaſes as 1673, 1674, 1675; but the Conſtitution now decaying, the Diſeaſes that broke out were now gentler, and leſs epidemic than ordinary, notwithſtanding the peculiar Diſpoſition of the Year, as to the manifeſt Qualities of the Air, whereby it was much different from the preceding Years; for the Heat of the Summer and Cold of the Winter were much greater, than had been known in the Memory of Man. The Diſeaſes were the Meaſles and Cholera Morbus. The Meaſles broke out in *January*, though not very epidemic, and continued almoſt to the Autumnal Equinox, from the Heat of the Summer, yet required no new Method of Cure. At the End of Summer the Cholera Morbis raged epidemically, the Heat cauſed the Convulſions that attended it to be more violent, and continued longer than he had ſeen before. Now they not only ſeized the Belly, but all the Muſcles of the Body, eſpecially the Arms and Legs in a dreadful Manner, yet it required no new Method of Cure, only ſtronger Anodynes and

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and oftner repeated. In 1677 our Author was laid up of Gout and Gravel, that he had no Opportunity to make Obſervations on Diſeaſes. A. C. 1676.

A moſt epidemical Dyſentery raged in *Copenhagen* in Harveſt. In *April* and *May* was a Comet ſeen at *Paris* and *Dantzick*. In Winter was an Earthquake at *Suttoncofield*, it reached 40 Miles into *Worceſterſhire*. 1677.

The Wind for the laſt two Years and now having kept moſtly N. N. E. and E. and ſometimes N. W. but chiefly N. the whole Spring, Summer and Harveſt was droughty, hot and clear. Theſe Winds brought a moſt grievous epidemic Scurvy, which reigned the whole Spring and to the Middle of *Auguſt*. During which time, Blood let was highly ſcorbutic in moſt People, being diſſolved, thin, blackiſh, with a fiezy Pellicle, and under it the Blood was unequally mixt. In *October* 1678, began in the Country a moſt epidemic (but not fatal, except to old or infirm People) Diſeaſe which raged all over *England*, *Holland*, *France*, *Flanders*, *&c.* It went by ſundry Names, according to the Humours of the People. It generally prevailed from *October* to Midſummer, and then ſeized *London*. It began with a ſlight ſhivering cold Fit, followed by a Nauſea, and vomiting of ſundry Humours, pituitous, acid, but chiefly porraceous Bile. Then came a Diarrhea, but in moſt Perſons both happened together; a great Anxiety about the Precordia, that they could neither breathe eaſily, nor reſt in any Place or Poſture; an Increaſe of feveriſh Heat, and a great Pain of the Head, Loins, Belly, and all the Joints, as tho' beaten 1678.

A. C. 1678. with Cudgels; hence a Reſtleſſneſs for ſeveral Nights. Some were comatous. They moſtly died. All had a Thirſt, but drinking freely increaſed the Anxiety, and Diſtention of the Belly with Flatulency, which remained till the Diſeaſe was gone, the Appetite was dejected, after Coſtiveneſs. The Pulſe was ſmall, weak, quick, breathing frequent, difficult and anxious, Strength proſtrated, Countenance like People half dead. The Urine was changeable, firſt clear, then hot, red and thicker, then muddy and let fall a Sediment; few or none had it crude, watery or thin. The Cure conſiſted in early free bleeding, gentle purging and mild Diaphoretics. In *November* it turned much worſe, both in its Kind and Symptoms, and more fatal in the Country than in Towns. It continued longer, and often ended in a Thruſh, or irregular Tertians or Quartans, ſingle or double. The laſt hung two Years on many. Peculiar Symptoms of this Fever were, Tooth-ach and Looſeneſs of the Teeth, Pain, bleeding and rottenneſs of the Gums, bleeding of the Noſe, quick Returns of the Menſes, Piles blind or open, bloody Urine, Cramps or Convulſions, Prunella, ſcorbutic Spots, ſpurious Parotids. Corpulent Perſons were in more Danger than lean, moſt old People ſeized, died. This was the ſame Fever with that which raged in 1668 and 69 before, and was often foretold from the Profeſſor's Chair of *Leyden*. Dr. *Morley*.---- The Summer being very hot and unpleaſant, Fevers prevailed, which levelled their whole Force againſt the Brain; ſome had a Hoarſeneſs and Difficulty of ſwallowing, not from any Fault

Fault in the Organs, but a meer fulneſs of the Veſſels. Bleeding plentifully in one or both Jugulars according to the Caſe, was the Baſis of Cure. *Bonet.* On St. *Joſeph*'s Day fell near *Genoa*, a red Snow on the top of the white, which being ſqueezed, gave a bloody Liquor. ----- In 1678, ſays *Sydenham*, the Conſtitution of the Air being wholly changed, ſo favoured Agues, that they now again became epidemical, after 13 Years Abſence, *viz.* from 1664, except here and there one, and perhaps often out of the Country. Quartans were formerly moſt common, now they were either Tertians or Quotidians, and invaded with ſhaking and ſhivering, followed by Heat, and then a Sweat, and a perfect Apyrexy; and returned again afreſh after a ſtated Period. But they kept not this order above three or four Fits, if the Sick were kept in bed, and took hot Cordials. For theſe heightened the Diſeaſe even contrary to its Nature, that inſtead of an Intermiſſion, there was only a Remiſſion, and came daily nearer to the Species of a continual Fever, ſeized the Head, deſtroyed many. In this ſort of Fevers, the Cure attempted by Sudorifics is dangerous, by turning them to Continuals, and hazarding the Lives of the Sick. He cured it effectually in Adults with the Bark only in ſeveral ſhapes given internally, and in Infants by giving it in Glyſters. The ſame Fever returned in *July* 1679, and reigned epidemically all the Harveſt. A. C. 1678.

In the Spring and Harveſt this Year, Tertians were very epidemic, ſevere and obſtinate at *Auſburg* and about it. *Reidlin. Obſ.*---- *October* 1679.

A. C. *tober* being a Month of continued Rain, in
1679. *November* aroſe an epidemic Cough, which ſcarce miſt one Family or Perſon. This, from the Severity of the Cough, Violence of its Fits, and the little Matter expectorated, reſembled Childrens Chin-cough; in ſome it was attended with Vomiting and Vertigo. It ſeized the Sick with a Fever and its uſual Symptoms, which the Chin-cough has not. It was cured by letting a little Blood, applying a large Bliſter to the Neck, and giving daily a mild Laxative for three Days. If this Cough and Fever were ill managed, it raiſed a Cough and Fever exactly like that of 1675. This Fever reigned to the beginning of 1680, that Agues ſupplanted it and all other Fevers (except by ill Management ſome of them degenerated to Continuals) and reigned alone to 1685. *Sydenham.*

1680. In the Winter was a long ſevere Froſt, and an intenſe Cold. The Summer after was exceſſive hot. Continual and intermittent Fevers of all kinds were rife and epidemic in *July* and *Auguſt*, but all of a good kind, very few died. ------ *John Muraltus* ſays, that about the Middle of *July* at *Breſlaw*, many from the great Heat of the Summer fell into a Dyſentery, which ſpread and became epidemic all *Auguſt* and *September* both in Town and Country, afflicting whole Families. It was attended with cruel Gripes, ſometimes above, ſometimes below the Navel. The Stools were either bloody or like Water wherein Fleſh is waſhed, ſharp, purulent, and often gave great Pain in the Anus. Sometimes the Stools brought like Pieces of Guts with them, and the great Irritation

tation cauſed a Teneſmus. It was not very mortal, except to Children, Catochymics, or ſuch as refuſed or neglected proper Remedies. All others by ſuitable Methods were ſoon and eaſily reſtored. The Cure was bleeding, Rhubarb with Cinnamon and Plantin Waters, and Syrup of pale Roſes, or of Cychory with Rhubarb. Both before and after purging, Glyſters of Camomil and Melolit Flowers, Line and Fenugreek Seeds, Brans, Whites of Eggs, Honey and Sugar were good. But for the terrible Gripes, Glyſters of Hiperion and its Oyl, Sheeps Head and Feet, and Venice Treacle, ſucceeded beſt. After theſe, uſe of Abſtergents, Reſtringents, Aglutinants and Opiats; as Conſerve of Roſes, Treacle, Tormentil, Coral, Contragura Root, with Syrup of Corn Poppies, *&c.* A. C. 1680.

The Spring and Summer were longer dry than any living ever ſaw before, Herbs and Graſs were almoſt every where burnt up, the Air was deſtitute of Moiſture.---- Such was the Frequency of that epidemic Quartan, this Year, at *Halmſtadt*, and all the *Rhine*, that it found Phyſicians full Employ. Its Symptoms were not common. It began in *Auguſt* and divided itſelf into three ſorts. Firſt it ſeized at nine o'Clock at Night, with a ſlight ſhivering, and continued till two in the Morning. This gave little Trouble beſides a Cardialgia. Next Day and Night it was wholly off. The third Morning it began at eight, without any ſhivering, but only with a Stupor; the Fit went off at nine Night; at which Hour the third fit began, treading on the Heels of the ſecond Fit; 1681.

A. C. 1681. before it was off. Great Cold, Shivering, and Anxiety of the Precordia attended this; theſe Symptoms went off, but were followed by great Pain of the Head and Alienation of Mind. This Fit was above 12 Hours long, and the worſt of all. But the Symptoms in others, were frequent Delirium, intolerably fetid Sweats, by which and Medicines, the Fits were carried off. Next a cold Fit of three or four Hours long; then a hot Fit of 5 or 6 Hours. In ſome it turned continual, but quickly reaſſumed its own Shape again, if proper Remedies were uſed. They had a grievous Pain in their Bones, great Weakneſs of the Pulſe, even in the cold Fits it was ſtrong and quicker. Blood let had no Size, or bad colour, but looked well; few or none died of it, nor did any Dropſy ſucceed it. *Schalamer.*

1682. *May* the 12th this Year, were three Earthquakes in the Town and Neighbourhood of the *Prince Palatine*; they ſhook all *France*, *Switzerland*, and Part of *Germany*. Every Night, for four Nights before the Earthquake, Flames like *Ignis Fatuus* appeared on ſome Mountains. A Noiſe like Thunder and Flames often burſt out of the Earth, of a ſulphureous Scent, during the Earthquake.---- On the Borders of *Italy* a Murrain infected the Cattle, which ſpread further into *Switzerland*, the Territories of *Wirtemberg*, and over other Provinces, and made great Deſtruction amongſt the Cattle. The Contagion ſeemed to propagate itſelf in the Form of a blew Miſt, that fell upon thoſe Paſtures where the Cattle grazed, info-

inſomuch that whole Herds returned home Sick, being very dull, forbearing their Food; moſt of them died in 24 Hours. Upon Diſſection, their Spleens were found large and corrupted, their Tongues ſphacelous and corroded, ſome had Augina Maligna's. Such as careleſly managed their Cattle without a due Regard to their own Health, were infected themſelves, and died like their Beaſts. The Method of Cure uſed, was, as ſoon as any one of the Herd was ſuſpected to be infected, the Beaſt's Tongue was carefully examined, in caſe of Aphthe, or Bliſters, white, yellow or black; then they ſcratched and tore the Tongue (with a Silver Inſtrument of the breadth and thickneſs of a Sixpence, indented on the Sides, and whole in the Middle to faſten it to a Stick or Handle) till it bled; the Blood and Corruption was wiped off with new unwaſhed Linnen. Then uſed a Lotion to the Tongue of Salt and ſtrong Vinegar. The Antidote for the diſeaſed Cattle and infected Perſons was the ſame, *viz.* Soot, Gunpowder, Brimſtone and Salt, of each alike, and as much Water as was neceſſary to waſh it down. Doſe was a large ſpoonful. This Diſeaſe having paſſed quite through *Germany*, reached *Poland*. It had a daily progreſſive Motion, reaching about two *German* Miles in 24 Hours. Its Progreſſion was continual, without Intermiſſion, and ſuffered no neighbouring Pariſhes to eſcape. It did not infect Places at great Diſtance at the ſame time. Cattle ſecured at Rack and Manger, were equally infected with thoſe in the Fields. *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N° 145. ------ *June* the 6th, at *Tortorica* in the Valley

A. C. 1682.

A. C. 1682. of *Demana* in *Sicily*, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening (after ſo thick a Darkneſs that no Object could be diſtinguiſhed at four Paces Diſtance) there aroſe ſuch a Tempeſt of Rain, Thunder and Lightening, which continued 36 Hours, that at one o'Clock next Morning great Torrents of Water cauſed by theſe Rains, fell down from the neighbouring Mountains, with ſo great Rapidity, that they carried down Trees of extraordinary Bulk, which demoliſhed the Walls and Houſes of the Town; they overthrew St. *Nicholas*'s Church, drowned the Archdeacon and many People with him. It left only fifty ſhattered Houſes, which fell ſoon after. It drowned 600 of the Inhabitants, the reſt being imployed in their Fields about their Silk, fled to the Mountains, where they ſuffered much for want of Proviſions. The Materials carried down by the Flood, were ſo much, that they made a Bank above the Water, near two Miles in length, near the Mouth of the River, where the Sea was deep before. Several other Towns near were much damaged by it. At the ſame time *Etna* diſgorged ſuch Floods of Water, as hazarded drowning the Country near it.----- In *Dublin* raged for 12 or 14 Months, a fatal petechial Fever, which greatly affected the Genus Nervoſum and Brain. When a Phyſician was firſt called in, he ordered a Glyſter for Coſtiveneſs, after that a large Bliſter between the Shoulders, which was kept open till the Fever was gone off (which moſtly was in 10 or 12 Days, if properly treated) during the whole time of the Fever, were preſcribed Emulſions of Ag. Aronis Card.

Card. Bened. Citri. totius, and Syrup. Granator. cum Aceto. And they had Oranges, Butter-milk Poſſets, roaſted Apples, Flummery, or any other light or cooling thing the Sick called for. For the Subſultus Tendinum, they had Eus Vener. in Conſerve of Borrage Flowers; this took them off in three or four Hours after. They refrained all volatile Salts, Spirits and other things, that might increaſe the Blood's Motion, for ſuch ſooner affected the Brain and Nerves. If the Phyſicians doubted of the Recovery of any of his Patients, it was only theſe that had been let Blood of (which was found bad Practice, and generally fatal) or laid eight or nine Days before he was conſulted. Dr. *Shaw*'s *Boyle*'s *Uſefulneſs of Philoſophy*, Vol. I. p. 97. A. C. 1682.

*September* to the 9th, very rainy, to the 16th warm and pleaſant; that Night a great Froſt. At ſeven next Morning was an Earthquake in *Oxfordſhire*, preceded by *Ignes Fatui* and fœtid Exhalations. *Philoſ. Tr.*----- Was the coldeſt Winter in *England*, and longeſt hoar Froſt known in the Memory of any living. Though 1684 was little ſhort of it either in Severity or Duration. 1685 was as mild and warm a Winter, no Cold or Storms. In 1683, the hungry Fever reigned in *Leyden*. The Sick begun with a Coldneſs, and as the Fit increaſed, they were ſeized with ſuch an intolerable Hunger, that many were compelled to eat. As ſoon as they had eaten, or drunk any Food, the Hunger increaſed violently every Moment. Moſt, if not all that ſatisfied their Hunger, died. As ſoon as the hot Fit came, the Hunger evaniſhed. 1683.

On

A. C. 1683. On the contrary, ſuch as ate nothing in the cold Fit, recovered; being quickly cured by Abſorbents, Stomachics and Febrifuges mixt and taken. *Frid. Dickers.*----- After the Froſt of 1683, a Dyſentery was epidemic over moſt of *Europe*.

1684. This and 1666, being both Summers intenſely hot and dry, and preceded by very cold ſevere Winters, and droughty Springs; this Summer Dyſenteries prevailed in moſt Parts of *Europe*. The Sick loathed warm Food and longed for cold. *Joh. Georg. Sommers.*---- There prevailed all over *Germany*, *Sweden*, and other Places, that ſlight Indiſpoſition called *Rochel*, which equally ſeized all Habits, Conſtitutions and Sexes, but rarely fatal; it confined ſome to Bed three or four Days, though moſt kept up with it. Such as had foul Bodies it detained longer. Moſt felt an Uneaſineſs, and ſomewhat greater Heat, with want of Appetite and Lazineſs. It went off of itſelf, or with a ſlight Diaphretic. The red Spots attending it were not preſently over the whole Body, but diſcovered themſelves in ſundry Places, according to the Conſtitution; but chiefly on the Wriſts. Some had them redder than others. In the ſmall Town of *Stutgardia* 700 had it at once. *Pechlin.*------ In *England* with the Thaw of 1684 began a new Fever, or Simple Inflammation of the Blood, thus: The Sick were cold and hot by turns, often complaining of a Pain of the Head and Limbs, and frequently of the Neck and Jaws. The Pulſe was as in Health, the Blood like that of Pleuritics, a Cough, with the other Symptoms of a Perip-

Peripneumony attended it. Though the Fever was continual, it had its Night Exacerbations like a Quotidian. If the Sick kept in Bed, a Coma enſued. If hot Medicines were given, Spots, Purples, and miliary Eruptions enſued. The Tongue if moiſt, was white; if dry, was of a duſky Colour in the Middle, ſet round with a white Border. Cure: Let Blood at firſt only, lay a Bliſter on the Head, purge next Day, give an Opiat at Night, and ſo for three Times. In the Beginning of 1686 and 1687, this Fever fell more on the Bowels like a Flux. This concludes the ingenious *Sydenham*'s Hiſtory of Epidemics for 25 Years. A. C. 1684.

There came great Swarms of a peculiar Kind of Graſhoppers into *Languedoc*. They flew like Birds, were an Inch long, of a grey Colour. They covered the Earth four Fingers thick as they ſat on the Graſs in the Morning before they took Wing to fall on the Corn; a whole Field whereof they would eat up in a few Hours. When they had eaten up the Corn, they flew upon the Vines, Pulſe, Willows, and Hemp. In *Auguſt* they ceaſed flying, coupled, and each Female laid about 50 Eggs in a Hole of the Earth an Inch deep, then died. Next *April* they hatched, and the Swarms were far greater, till means were found to deſtroy them. 1685.

*May* the 25th, there fell at *Liſle* a Storm of prodigious Hail; ſome Stones above a Pound Weight. People broke one that had brown Matter in it, threw it in the Fire; it gave an Exploſion and Report. The Storm broke down Trees, and moſt Glaſs Windows, and killed Partridges and Hares. *Philo. Tr.*--*September* the 1686.

8th

A. C. 1686. 8th and 9th, was ſeen a Comet at *Leipſic*. *Id.* --- In 1681 and 1682, were remarkable Comets with long Tails. In *July* and *Auguſt* 1683, was one. In *June* 1684, was another. 1686, *May* the 22d, and *July* the 29th, great Lights were ſeen in the Sky in *Germany*.

1687. The Conſtitution of this Year being very rainy, the Earth produced plenty of watery crude Fruits. There began in and about *Noremberg*, and raged *Auguſt* and *September*, a ſpurious intermittent Fever, ſo very mild that few died. They firſt let a little Blood, then purged. Where the laſt was neglected the Cure proved tedious. But in *Auſtria* great Regard was had to purging, leſt it ſhould degenerate into a fatal continued Fever, as it had done as *Vienna*. *Joh. Ben lict. Grundel.* ----- In Summer the Rivers were terribly flooded: Brooks overflowed their Banks. Extraordinary Tempeſts and Rains demoliſhed Houſes and Buildings: Torrents carried along with them, and drowned Multitudes of People. At the Time of ripe Fruits were great Swarms of Gnats and Inſects. A Diarrhea ſeized moſt that ate Fruit, and even ſuch as had eaten none. It chiefly afflicted Children, though Adults did not eſcape. It was ſo violent that it brought down many the firſt Day, eſpecially Infants, whom it killed within ſeven Days. It broke firſt out in Suburbs among the poorer ſort, and after the Manner of our late continual Fevers. It ended either in Life or Death within a Fortnight. It affected the Inteſtines with a peculiar Malignity, ſo as the Glands quickly ſtript off their Mucus; and the

Mouths of the Lactuals being corroded, they poured out Blood. The Cure conſiſted in the Uſe of Rhubarb, with Plantin Water, and Syrup of Roſes; then Oyl of ſweet Almonds, with Plantin Water, Rhubarb, and Sugar. But Alexipharmics had the chief Hand in the Cure, the Sick being all the while ſupported by Opiats. The Approach of the Cold put an End to this Epidemic. *Conrad. Brunner.* ---- *October* the 10th, at 4 a Clock on *Monday* Morning, was a terrible Shock of an Earthquake, with a horrible Roaring of the Sea at *Lima* in *Peru*; many Houſes fell and killed ſeveral People. At 5 a Clock was a ſecond, and at 6 the greateſt of all. The Sea bellowed, ſwelled, and overflowed. This City was wholly overthrown; ſeveral Sea-ports were flooded. By the Inundation, which carried off ſeveral Ships nine Miles into the Land, much People and Cattle were drowned. At one Place near the Sea-ſide were found 5000 dead Bodies, and more were daily caſt up; ſo that at laſt the Number of the Dead was not known. A. C. 1687.

*February* the 19th, The Inhabitants of *Jamaica* expect an Earthquake yearly, eſpecially after the great Rains. At 8 that Morning were three Shocks of an Earthquake in one Minute. The ſame Inſtant was a Hurricane at Sea. In the Earthquake the Ground roſe like the Sea in a Wave, which went Northward in the Iſland. High Brick or Stone Houſes ſuffered moſt by it. It was felt over the whole Iſland, and at Sea. --- The Winter was ſeverely cold in *Germany*, with great Snow, followed by a ſudden Thaw and Heat. In Summer broke 1688.

forth

A. C. 1688. forth an epidemic Catarrh, with Danger of Suffocation. A taring Cough, ſpitting up of phlegmatic, purulent, ſanious, bloody, or fœtid Matter; with a feveriſh Heat, great Thirſt, and Averſion to Fleſh-meat. It was called the hot Catarrh; for the Matter diſcharged by the Noſe was very thin, clear, and hot. A ſlight Fever attended the Defluxions. Many had a Coryza, with a ſlight Excoriation. Some had a Hoarſeneſs. At the Middle of *May* began a Fever in *London*, and all over *England*, which reached and ſpread all over *Ireland* in *July*. The Symptoms were the ſame in all. It began and ended its Courſe in ſeven Weeks. It ſeldom held the Sick above two or three Days, except they were let Blood; then it laſted ſeven or eight before the Sweat (which was the general Criſis) began. Tho' not one of fifteen eſcaped it, yet not one of a thouſand that had it died. It was generally obſerved both in *England* and *Ireland*, that ſometimes before the Fever begun, a ſlight but univerſal Diſeaſe ſeized Horſes, *viz.* A great Defluxion of Rheum from their Noſes. This Fever ſpread all over *Europe* from E. to W. ---- At *Jena* was an epidemic Dyſentery, with blackiſh red Spots, Toſſings, Reſtleſneſs, Anxiety and Hiccup. It reſiſted the common Methods of Cure, but yielded to Bolus's of Conſerve of Roſes, Red Powder, and Japan Earth, with Opiats. *Miſcel. Curioſ.* --- The preceeding Seaſon having been very inequal, one while exceſſive hot, another time ſeverely cold, and great Swarms of Inſects, in *Auguſt* reigned at *Auſburg* an epidemic Dyſentery, ſeizing Infants with Convulſions

ſions from their firſt Attack, which killed many the firſt Day. And Adults were tormented Night and Day with terrible Defluxions. Alexipharmics were uſeleſs. The Cure depended on the Uſe of Abſtergents, Evacuants, and Reſtringents. *Dr. Adam Leben Walden.* --- In and about *Noremberg* in *October*, raged an epidemic Dyſentery; and after a rainy cold Harveſt, Pleuriſies broke out, with Straitneſs of the Breaſt, Cough, Blood-ſpitting, from the ſevere Cold. Blood let herein, was like Fat above, and black below. *Joh. Theodor. Mæren.* An Earthquake at *Naples*. A. C. 1688.

At *Weemding* raged a malignant ſpotted Fever, which carried off many. It began with a cold Fit, great Heat, Pain of the Head, Thirſt, Wearineſs, Coſtiveneſs or Looſneſs, Delirium, great Weakneſs, foul Tongue, Spots, Pain of the Breaſt, and Precordia; ſometimes a Cough, *&c.* The Cure conſiſted in the Uſe of Abſorbents, Diaphoretics, and mild Alexipharmics. *Roſin. Lentil.* ---- In and about *Noremberg* raged a Dyſentery, Teneſmus, Cholera, Intermittents, Continuals, and Spotted Fevers, with the Small Pox; but chiefly the firſt, with terrible Gripes, and bloody Stools. It ſcarce miſt one Family. *Theodor. Mæren.* ---- At *Modena*, and all over *Italy*, for three or four Years before, had been an uncommon Drought, tho' attended with Plenty of all Proviſions. But this Year about the vernal Equinox, there fell great Rains, which returned quickly after, rendered the whole Spring frightful and good for nothing. The Summer following was moſt rainy. About the Solſtice, and much more after, all 1689.

Sorts

A. C. 1689. Sorts of Corn was wholly blasted and mildew'd. But there was still Hopes from the Remains of the old Store. At the Beginning of *September*, and much more about the Equinox, greater Rains fell, which continued the whole Month of *October*; so that it was with much Labour and Difficulty that the Rivers were prevented breaking down their Banks, and drowning the Country. The two following Months concluded the Year pleasantly. Under this Constitution reigned few Diseases, and fewer Funerals. *Ramazini.*

1690. About *Noremberg* only continual and intermittent Fevers prevailed, but neither so mortal, nor attended with so bad Symptoms as last Year. Almost all the Sick voided Worms, with or without a Vomit by Mouth or Nose. *Mæren.* --- In the Beginning of this Year, the Rains in *Italy* returned much severer than before, and were almost continual. Thus they most uncomfortably past a rainy cloudy Winter, with some little Cold, and Snow, which melted as it fell. The Beginning of *March* was uncommonly dry and calm. But at the Equinox, the Heavens seemed to open their Bosom, and pour out their whole great Reservoirs of Water. By one Night's Rain all the Country about *Modena*, *Finlan*, *Ferraria*, *Mirandola*, &c. were laid under Water, deluged like a Sea; these Cities standing up like little Islands. This rainy Weather continued the whole Spring and Summer, scarce one fair Day, Wind mostly North and cold. The Mercury all the while stood higher in the Barometer than ordinary in such

ſuch a Seaſon. Frogs croaked over all the Country: Fiſh was never more plentiful, or freely eaten, from the Scarcity of Corn. In the Beginning of *June*, Mildew appeared on the Corn again, and encreaſed to its total Deſtruction both on low and high Grounds. Of all the Products of the Earth, Nuts alone eſcaped this Plague: They were uncommonly good and plentiful. At the latter end of *July* the Rains took up, and we had two Months very dry, but cold. Near the End of *September* the Rains returned again, but were moderate and uſeful. The laſt two Months of this Year were dry, but moderately cold. The following Spring the whole Country where the Waters were ſtagnated, was quickly overrun with a Tertian, which raged ſo generally, as no Age, Sex, or Conſtitution eſcaped it; yet none died. This Fever in the Summer, turned to double Tertians, which, with many, ended in a Looſneſs, Jaundice, Dropſy, Epilepſy, Apoplexy, fatal to many; or a ſuffocating Catarrh. Nor was the Conſtitution more favourable to Beaſts; for after they had been ſome Days ſick, like Small Pox appeared on their Head and Breaſt like a Criſis, whereof they were firſt blind, then died of Hunger. Bleeding and the Peruvian Bark were uſeleſs in this Tertian. *Ramazini.* --- The like Epidemic was moſt malignant in *England* in 1658, from a preceeding exceſſive hot Seaſon; and this prevailed for three Years with ſundry Variations: And in 1652 the ſame happened from an exceſſive hot and dry Summer at *Copenhagen*. A. C. 1690.

A. C. 1690. 1691. The like Rains, Inundations, and Scarcity of Bread, was the caſe of *Modena* in 1590 before.

The *French* and *German* Armies being both at *Benſheim*, malignant, intermittent, and continual Fevers broke out, ſparing no Rank nor Age. Beſides their common Symptoms with other Fevers, they chiefly affected the Nerves, and occaſioned ſundry Spaſms and convulſive Motions, both in Back and Joints. A grievous Pain of the Neck having preceeded them, or the Malignity ruſhing on the Bowels, brought a very bad Diarrhea. All that died, which were not a few, went off in one or other of thoſe Symptoms. The Danger of this Malignity was only to be prevented by frequent Vomits; and in the intermediate Time, Volatiles and Alexipharmics. The next Winter obſtinate Quartans prevailed. *Mæren.*----In the epidemic Spotted Fever of this Year, Bleeding was certain Death. The Diſeaſe encreaſed from the Uſe of Precipitants: Vomits alone were ſafe and ſucceſsful. This Fever began with great Coldneſs, followed by exceſſive Heat and Spots. *Stegmann.* --- A froſty dry Winter, an exceſſive hot Summer without Rain, Wind moſtly Eaſt, North Eaſt, or North: Only ſtagnant Water to be had in marſhy Countries, which was greedily drunk by thirſty parched Labourers. In the firſt of *Auguſt* began and raged an Epidemic, like a Tertian at firſt, with a ſlight cold ſhaking, a Heavineſs or rather dull Pain of the whole Body, with a loathing and vomiting of acid pituitous Matter, Anxiety, or Compreſſion of the Precordia, unquenchable Thirſt,

Thirſt, a beating Pain of the Head. Urine at first was little or nothing changed; then reddiſh, with a ſmall Cloud or Bubble on the Surface; then turbid or crude, full of a reddiſh Sediment, with a thin Cuticle on the Top. The ſecond Fit was worſe. The third Fit it turned either to a continual Quotidian, or to a ſingle or double Intermittent, with ſuch an Anxiety of the Precordia, vomiting, *&c.* that the Sick could ſcarce breathe the reſt of the Day. Many laboured under a Thruſh. Some had the Fit attended with Spaſms and Convulſions, or a Cholera, or Diarrhea, or Dyſentery. Some few had a Pleuriſy. Such as were convulſed had all the Symptoms of Death, and were ſo weakened with the firſt Fit, that none ſurvived the ſecond or third, if not cured. Fat People died moſtly. Several after two Fits were deaf; ſome few were dumb. Some after the third or fourth Fit had Puſtles like the Small Pox, not to the leſſening, but encreaſing of the Fever. Such as were looſe, or had a Laxative given at firſt, followed by a Sweat, ſoon recovered. They firſt let Blood; then gave Laxatives followed by cool Diaphoretics and Febrifuges. Opiats were hurtful to all. *Frid. Deckers.* ---- This Year was as hot and dry in *Italy*, as the two laſt were wet and rainy. The Year began with North Wind, and great Froſt. Roads as duſty as in *Auguſt*. The Summer was intenſely hot. The Diſeaſes were chiefly inflammatory. Blood let this Year was full of Phlegm and polypous Concretions. Attenuating ſpirituous Medicines were moſt

A. C. 1691.

A. C. 1691. useful. Blood last two Years was thick and pale, the Fœces gross and hard, Urine thick and crude. What was thrown up from the Stomach was subacid, not bitter. Last Year only Diaphoretics, Diuretics, with Bitters, and restringent Chalybeats took place. This Year in the bilious Fever, only Bleeding, cool Acids, and the Bark took place. Repeated Bleeding in this Disease was hurtful. Never was such a scabby Year seen in *Italy*, both in Town and Country; neither Bleeding nor Purging availed against it. Blood let in it abounded with yellow Serum. Their Urine was high-coloured. There was great Loss of Cattle, but almost all the Sheep died. Such as used Ointments or Liniments against this Scab, their Urine turned black, and they fell into a Fever till the Eruptions were expelled again. There was a great Madness among several Animals, especially Dogs. The Towns People that escaped last Year, were almost wholly seized with a Tertian this; but after once or twice Bleeding it went off the 7th Fit. Low Houses and wide Streets suffered most. In Harvest the Fever became longer, and sometimes degenerated into malignant Fevers. Bleeding, and drinking cold Water, was the best Cure; Cordials, and Alexipharmics, only added Fuel to the Flame. The true Cordials now, were Lemon Juice, and the acid Spirits. The Bark this Year was a sovereign Remedy, as it was pernicious last. Several had Spots like Small Pox, which also broke out in Summer, and were epidemic in Harvest; at the End of which all Sickness disappeared,

peared, and a healthy Time concluded the Year. Water drunk laſt Year was very hurtful, but the beſt Remedy this. *Ramazini.* A. C. 1691.

About *Noremberg* the Winter was very wet and cold, though a favourable Small Pox and Meaſles reigned in the Spring. In the cloudy, rainy, cold Harveſt, Catarrhs were epidemic, and too often carried off with them the Uſe of ſome or more Parts by a Palſey. *Miſc. curioſ.* ---The Winter was exceeding regular and agreeable to the Climate; Spring, Summer, and Harveſt, the ſame; ſo was Winter again neither too wet nor too dry, too hot nor too cold. The Wind was moſtly Weſt during the three Years reign of the following Fever, and the Mercury never roſe ſo high as when the Wind was North. When Epidemics are general, eſpecially in Towns, where Medicines are more uſed, than in the Country where every one is left to his own Way, it were to be wiſhed that Phyſicians would enquire of ſuch Ruſtics as have had it dangerouſly ill and eſcaped, what Things they uſed and found ſucceſsful, and imitate ſimple unbiaſſed Nature's Conduct. *Ramazini.* --- This Year in *Jamaica* was very dry and hot to *March*, which was a very boiſterous rainy Month; from that to *June* the 7th was exceſſive hot, calm and dry. That Day was a clear Sun-ſhine without the leaſt Cloud; half an Hour after 11 near Noon was the firſt Shock of an Earthquake, accompanied with a hollow Rumbling Noiſe like Thunder: The ſecond and third Shocks followed in a Minute. All *Port Royal* that was 1692.

A. C. 1692. built on Sand Banks caſt up by the Sea, and the whole Wharf Side, which were nine tenths of the Town, was ſwallowed up and ſunk; but that which was built on a ſmall Rock compaſſed by the Sea, remained firm. Many were the Rents and Clifts in the Earth, ſome ſmall, others large; ſome threw up Water to a great Height in the Air like Rivers, with a horrid Stench. Vapours belched out from the Earth, which in a Minute's Time turned the Sky dull and reddiſh like a red hot Oven. The Shakes and Noiſe were greateſt neareſt the Mountains. Theſe Shakes continued above two Months after *June* the 7th; and though only a tenth of *Port Royal* was left, yet that was more than all the Houſes left in the whole Iſland beſides: All *Liquania* was deſtroyed. People were ſwallowed up in one Place; and wholly, or partially, by the Force of the Water, thrown up at another either dead or alive. All Wells from one to ſeven Fathom deep, threw their Water out at the Top by the ſudden and violent Motion of the Earth. At the North above a 1000 Acres of Land ſunk, and 13 People. A Lake remained, but after ſome Time the Water dried up and left a Heap of of Sand. Two great Mountains fell down and ſtop'd the River, till it found a new Courſe; another Mountain was ſplit, and fell into the Plain, killed People, and ſpoiled much Land. The Water guſhed out of the Clefts, ſalt as that of the Sea; ſeveral Plantations were ſhifted to other Places: 2000 People were loſt in this Earthquake. They never have any in boiſterous

boiſterous rainy windy Weather, but in a Calm. A. C.
They are oftner felt in the Country, eſpecially to- 1692.
ward the inacceſſible Mountains, than on the Coaſts: The rumbling Noiſe is always proportioned to the ſhake. This left much ſulphureous combuſtible Matter on the Earth, thrown up by its great Clefts and Gapes. St. *Chriſtophers* was much troubled with Earthquakes, till one of its great Mountains began to belch out Fire, as they have had none ſince. The dead Bodies daily caſt on the Shore, contributed not a little to the Sickneſs of *Jamaica*, which carried off 3000. The *Spaniſh* Town St. *Jean de la Vega* was wholly demoliſhed.--- This having been a very rainy Summer in *England*, on *September* the 8th was an Earthquake over the whole Nation, *France*, *Holland*, *Germany*, &c. about the ſame Hour; it was greateſt on Sea-coaſts, and near great Rivers. *October* the 15th was a great one in *Switzerland*. That of *September* mended the *German* Spaw Waters much. *Philoſ. Tr.*

This Year was all unſeaſonable in *Italy*; 1693.
the whole Winter with Rain, Cold, Froſt, or Snow; the Spring cold, and almoſt conſtant Rain, Wind North; Summer rainy, and all Corn mildew'd; Harveſt intolerably hot and dry; Winter alſo very warm and dry. The only Epidemic that reigned theſe three diſſimular Years, was a fatal Spotted Fever; it began about the Equinox of 1692: During the Summers Heat it ceaſed its Spots, and reaſſumed them when that was paſt. It did the ſame the following Years, yet its Malignity abated not.

A. C. 1693. Two Remarkables happened in it: 1ſt, That from the Full to the next new Moon, it raged moſt; and from that to the full Moon it was milder. 2d. During an Eclipſe of the Moon, *January* the 21ſt 1693, moſt that were ſick, died, whilſt the Moon was eclipſed. (I find the like obſerved on another Occaſion in *Paris*, where during an Eclipſe of the Sun the greateſt Care was neceſſary to preſerve the Sick, and as the Sun ſhone out they recovered.) This Fever was conſtantly, before the Eruption, attended with a Laſſitude of the Back and Loins, drineſs of the Jaws, redneſs of the Cheeks; the Spots on the fourth or ſeventh Day appeared on the Neck, Back, or Breaſt: Such as had them not to the very Nails of their Toes died. If the Spots faded a little on the upper Parts, as though they extended no further than their Breaſt and Back, the Perſon certainly died. They were either red, pale, dark, or brown, *&c.* Their Colour varied according to the Habit of the Sick. Some of them were ſmall, others broad, ſome elevated, others depreſſed, which were very ominous. The more uncertain Symptoms were, Pain of the Head, Deafneſs, Stupidity, Anxiety of the Precordia, Lazineſs of the whole Body, great Failure of Strength, Pulſe ſmall and compreſſed, which encreaſed with the Fever, ſo as the Sick were like Stocks or Logs of Wood, and kept a full Habit of Body to the laſt. Old People, and Valetudinarians, eſcaped this Fever. The Urine was more or leſs crude, according to the Danger of the Diſeaſe. The

Inflammation of the Jaws at the Height of the Diſtemper came to a white Cruſt, and ulcerous; and was as troubleſome to the Phyſician as the Fever, for ſeveral Perſons in a fair way of Recovery from the Fever, died of this. The Thirſt was not ſo great as in other Fevers. Such as eſcaped had no ſenſible or viſible Criſis by Sweat or Urine, *&c.* In 1692, a Looſneſs was the certain Forerunner of Death. But in 1693, many had it from making too free with Garden Fruits, and did well. A Hiccup was fatal; ſo was vomiting up of Worms. Several had a Stoppage of Urine, from none being in the Bladder. Several were ſtupid ſome Days after the Fever, eſpecially ſuch as had been deaf. The Diſeaſe was far more fatal in Towns than in the Country. Their whole Recovery depended on the eruption, ſpreading, duration, and gradual vaniſhing of the Spots. Blood let ſeemed faultleſs; yet all ſuch as were blooded, purged, ſweated, or had Alexipharmics given them, were much worſe. Acids, Alcalis, Bliſters, were all uſeleſs. Only the Bark was ſerviceable to ſuch as recovered ſlowly, having daily a Fever Fit. The Bloody Flux that ſucceeded this Fever in 1693, Opiats only were ſerviceable. This Spotted Fever was in all Reſpects like that of 1528, had the ſame Symptoms, proceeded from the like Cauſes and State of the Air, ſeized, or was fatal, or paſſed the ſame Ages and Conſtitutions. *Ramazini.* ----- The Beginning of this Year, at *Giſſa Vendeliorum*, being very rainy, the latter end cold and froſty, the Spring and Summer exceſſive hot, in

A. C. 1693.

*June*

A. C. 1693. *June* and *Auguſt* reigned an epidemic Dyſentery, and malignant Fever, which readily yielded to Vomits and the Uſe of the Bark; but bleeding did Miſchief. *Michael Bern. valentin.* --- *Godfrid Schultz.* of *Schmola* ſays, that the malignant epidemic Fever of 1693 and 1694, began in *December*, and reigned over the whole Country till *May* next; where both Beginning, Encreaſe, State, and Declination of the Diſeaſe, had ſundry Variations. Many began with a Horror; others had none at all. Moſtly the the cold Fit was ſucceeded by a hot, and a plentiful troubleſome Sweat. Others had no Sweat, even though they uſed Diaphoretics and Alexipharmics. Preſently followed a great Proſtration of Strength. This ſucceeded in others by a great Wearineſs ſome Days before the Heat came. One had a Pain in his Neck or Back; another was taken with Faintings. Many complained either of a heavy or burning Pain of the Stomach, which in the Increaſe was followed by other and worſe Symptoms, as continual bilious Vomitings, Looſneſs, Delirium, Inflammation of the Jaws. Some had pleuritic or peripneumonic Pains; others a Cardialgia, or Spots, or Watchings, or Lethargy, or bleeding at the Noſe. For Cure, after Univerſals, the only certain Remedy was the Balſamic Eſſence of Myrrh, if they carefully obſerved right Rules in the Non-naturals.---- *Buglivy* ſays, this Winter was cold with much Snow, (which is rare in *Italy*) the Spring cloudy and wet, the Summer temperate and ſhowry. This Year all Wounds and Ulcers readily

ly degenerated to Gangrenes. The Application of Blisters was fatal to many, their Ulcers mortifying. --- In *Britain* and *Ireland*, *October* was a Course of moderately warm Weather for the Season; but some Snow falling in the Mountains and in the Country, it turned suddenly extream cold, and quickly succeeded a hard Frost for some few Days at least. After this, followed such a general Cough and Cold, as not one of 30 escaped it. The Disease was over with most People in eight or ten Days; but if it rose to a greater Height, it continued two, three, or four Weeks. It was most favourable to the Aged, worst to Tiplers, voracious Eaters, and scrophulous Habits. Few or none died of it; it spent its Fury in five Weeks. It was three Weeks sooner in *England* than in *Ireland*. It not only affected these, but the whole Continent, though not all at the same Time. *Philos. Trans.* *January* the 9th, a clear pleasant Day in *Sicily*, in the Evening some Travellers in the Country saw a great Flame of Light about an *Italian* Mile distant, so bright that they took it for a real Fire; and though they made directly to it, yet it still kept the same Distance from them: Whilst they were staring at this, began an Earthquake. Next Day the Air was overshadowed with Darkness, and tinged of a deep yellow; the Sun was obscured. On the 11th was a second shake, which lasted four Minutes; it was a pulse, or perpendicular heaving up of the Earth, so strong, that the Island *Malta* felt its Fury. The Sea sunk down considerably, and the Water bubbled up all along

A. C. 1693.

A. C. 1693. along the Shore. In many Places the Earth opened in long Clifts; theſe ſent out a Deluge of Water, ſenſibly ſulphureous. In the Territory of *Sortin*, a Fountain (during the ſhake of the 11th) threw forth its Water, tinged Blood red, which continued ſo three Hours; then it dried up, leaving many Holes in the Mud at Bottom, tho' real Aſhes were thrown up: Next Day its Water returned. From *January* the 11th, till after *September*, were conſiderable and ſtrong South Winds, preceeded by Noiſe like Cannons at a great Diſtance, ſome of longer, others of ſhorter Duration, eſpecially in cavernous Places, and in Valleys between the Mountains, where the ſhakes were more violent. Darkneſs and Obſcurity of the Air covered them all theſe Months, though not ſo great as on *January* the 10th and 11th. The Horizon all Day duſky; the Sun often, and the Moon always obſcured at riſing and ſetting. South Winds have ſtill been impetuous in the moſt ſenſible Earthquakes. Add to this the preſent unuſual Weather; for after the Sun entered *Virgo* the Heat was great, and at Noon intolerable. *Auguſt* the 1ſt was a moſt tempeſtuous Day of Hail, Rain, and Thunder; after that the Earthquakes were leſs ſenſible and ſeldomer. Looſe Grounds ſuffered more than ſolid or rocky. The general, ſudden, and unparalleled Conſternation, unwholſome Air and Water, exceſſive Heat, the Sufferers want of Accommodations, and daily Earthquakes, produced various Effects on human Bodies; Madneſs, Dulneſs, Sottiſhneſs every where, hypochondriac

chondriac, melancholic, and choleric Diſorders. Fevers were common daily in great Numbers, continual and tertian, malignant, mortal, and dangerous, with Deliria and Lethargies. Where there was any Infection from the natural Malignity of the Air, infinite Mortality ſucceeded. The Small Pox made fearful Havock of Children. All States and Conditions were Sharers in the common Calamity. *Sicily* being divided into three Valleys, *Mazara* ſuffered leaſt; *Emone* and *Noto* moſt. Over *Catania* hung a black Cloud; and great Spires of Flame roſe from *Ætna*, which ſpread all around. The Sea of a ſudden began to roar, and raiſe itſelf into ſwelling Billows; Birds and Beaſts were aſtoniſhed beyond meaſure: The Earth ſhook, *Catania* ſunk, and a Cloud of Duſt covered its Place. The ſhake on the 11th, made moſt inexpreſſible Deſolation; for when it came, there were in *Sicily* 254936 Inhabitants, 59963 whereof were ſwallowed up or killed, beſides 2000 maimed and lamed by the fall of Buildings, Rocks, *&c.* which died ſoon after; and all that died in the great Mortality by Sickneſs. Many great Towns were ſwallowed up, demoliſhed, ruined, or ſhattered. The Damages in Money, Goods, Cattle, Lands, *&c.* (beſides the Lives of People) were ineſtimable. It was ſuppoſed 100 Years could not repair the Loſs, excluſive of the People. *Sicily*, late the moſt fruitful, rich, and beautiful Iſland in the World, was left in Rubbiſh and Deſolation. The Elements ſeemed to conſpire its Ruin; for terrible Thunder, Lightning, Hail, and Deluges

A. C. 1693.

A. C. 1693. luges of Rain, equally vied with the ſhake, and *Ætna*'s Flames. --- *March* the 20th, at *Oundle* was a ſtormy Day, a terrible Tempeſt at Night, great Rain, Wind S. W. Thunder with blue Lightning, Hail and Rain moſt terrible. --- In *June* and *July*, the Iſland *Sorea*, near the *Molluccoes*, was totally deſtroyed by its burning Mountain, and its whole Inhabitants expelled with the Loſs of all they had. Several of thoſe Mountains have been filled up and quenched, and others broke out in their room, as in the Iſland *Chiaus*. The Iſles *Celebes*, *Ternata*, and *Banda*, have their burning Mountains. In *Japan* they have eight burning Mountains. --- *October* the 19th was a moſt violent Storm in *Virginia*, which ſtopt the Courſe of ancient Channels, and opened new ones which never exiſted before. *Philoſ. Tranſ.*

1694 and 1695. Not only at *Rome*, but at moſt Towns over *Italy*, great Numbers of People died of an Apoplexy, which ſtruck all with Fear. The Cauſe of this Epidemic was from the exceſſive ſcorching Heat and great Drought of 1693, followed by that moſt ſevere and ſcarcely to be paralleled cold Froſt and Snow of the next Winter, and that followed by the burning hot droughty Summer of 1694, which laſted five Months without one Shower of Rain. Then came Rain in *October* 1694, and ſcarce ever was fair before *April* 1695; the like not known by any alive, both for Quantity and Continuance. Hence theſe frequent and fatal Apoplexies, whoſe pernicious Force was much ſtrengthened by Peoples Minds being ſhock'd

with the laſt ſeven Years of the bloodieſt War on Record; and then many terrible Earthquakes ſince 1688 : Never were the half felt or recorded in ſo few Years. The Air of *Rome* is always inconſtant, unhealthy, and liable to Changes ; hence comes Catarrhs and Inflammations of the Breaſt to be ſo common there. *Bonet*. *Baglivy*. --- After the profound Deluges of 1695, theſe Apoplexies began to diſplay their great Rage. *Seneca* long ago obſerved, that at *Rome* Apoplexies ſucceeded great Earthquakes. After the great Froſt and Snow of 1694, Pleuriſies prevailed ; but as many as had a Pain in the Ear followed by an Impoſthume, recovered of the Pleuriſy. *Baglivy*.---*Auguſt* the 1ſt, a *Turnado* in *Northamptonſhire*. --- *May* the 2d, a great Earthquake in *Banda*. *November* the 20th was ſeen a thick Smoke on the Top of Mount *Gounoug Apy*, which encreaſed the 21ſt and 22d. That Night it belched out its Flames, which were ſtill greater on the 23d, 24th, and following Days, with a Noiſe as if great Cannons were diſcharged. It threw out ſuch Heaps of Stones, that the Sea below, which was 50 Fathoms deep, became dry Land. The Fire comes out of the Water terrible to be ſeen, and the Water ſo hot that it could not be come near. The ſtink of Brimſtone was ſo intolerable, that during the Weſterly Monſoons it could not be endured on the Streets of *Neira*. Frightful was the Noiſe ; all *Banda* was in the greateſt Conſternation, and great Sickneſs in *Neira*. The Rains taſted ſour, the Country became

A. C. 1694 and 1695.

A. C. 1694. 1695. became deſert by the Fire, Stones, and Aſhes. *Philoſ. Tranſ.*

From the Middle of *December* to the 11th of *March*, Wind moſtly Eaſt, and exceeding cold and cloudy at *Ausburg*. Continual Fevers, with the common Marks of Malignity and Spots, which in ſeveral were attended with watry Puſtles, as the Fever came to its height with freſh Exacerbations and Symptoms. Very few fell into a Delirium at firſt; the Fever mimicked a Pleuriſy (which was not at that time infrequent.) There were a ſad Company of Intermittents, Erratics and Tertians which ſeized the City at the ſame time, and were more remiſs or ſevere, as the Seaſon was milder or colder. Quotidians and Erraticks abounded among Children. All were grievouſly oppreſſed at the Pit of their Stomach, their Appetite was proſtrated, the Body emaciated, and the febrile Heat increaſed, in the Evening eſpecially; they had a Heat and Pain in their Hands and Feet, and a little Sweat. Several had the Motion of their Tongue hurt and were ſpeechleſs. Some were deaf, and had a kind of Stupor on their internal Senſes, for ſeveral Days or Weeks. The Remedies were antihutic. Poter. Elix. pptis. cort. chin. chin. Diaſcord. red Power, Theriac. celeſt. The Harveſt and Beginning of Winter were very wet. *Luc. Schroch.*----- In 1695, ſays Dr. *John Franc* of *Ulm*, the preceding Winter having been intenſely cold and dry, the Froſt continuing even to the Spring; then of a ſudden came a cloudy, rainy Thaw, about the End of *March*;

*March*; Coughs began to rage immediately, and daily increaſed, infecting all Children, and carrying off many. It ſoon after became convulſive, and attacked moſt of the Youth furiouſly with a Cramp. The Belly toward the Back was ſhaken with the Sound of the Breaſt in coughing, the Blood ruſhed into the Face. The Hands and Feet were toſſed ſtrangely with the Shock, ſo as one would often doubt whether they could come out of the Fit. Sometimes the Tongue hung out brown in coughing, and Blood burſt out of the Noſe. They vomited up what they had taken, were very thirſty and feveriſh. In the Middle of *April*, it became ſtill more ſevere, and continued even to the Beginning of *May*, with great Proſtration of Strength and Weakneſs. Then began the Meaſles, but of a very different kind from what they uſed to have; all the Symptoms were worſe, and were referable to the Claſs of Malignants; and the Diſeaſe more mortal than ordinary. Both they and Chin-cough raged till *Auguſt* next; a Looſneſs moſtly attended both, which in *Auguſt* turned to a Dyſentery, grievous on account of its Symptoms, and fatal in regard of its Effects, for it made great Havock among the Citizens. Theſe were attended with Anxiety, Delirium, and in thoſe of eight or nine Years old Convulſions, Reſtleſneſs, Watchings, Suppreſſion of Urine, bleeding at the Noſe, but chiefly hiccuping, from their being too much and unſeaſonably purged by their Parents. Such as were lethargic and began with ſweating, died the fourth or fifth

A. C. 1695.

A. C. 1695. Day. The Duration of the Meaſles was not the ſame in all, being from the eighth to the fourteenth Day. The Eruptions appeared about the 7th, then moſtly came a Diarrhea. An Epileptic Fit uſhered in the Eruption, before which the Heat was gentle, then it increaſed. A Decoction of Millet and Figs were equally good in all three Diſeaſes. Hot things were never uſed, except in a very ſmall Doſe. If they came out ſlowly, fixt and volatile Bezoardics with temperate Cordials were good. All *Auguſt* to *September* the 1ſt, cold and rainy; hence an increaſe of Fluxes and Coughs. Till the Equinox was paſt, that Froſts and Winds put an end to the epidemic. *October* brought an epidemic convulſive Cholick (the other Diſorders being ſcarce quite gone) with ſome wandering Inflammation and Heat, a taring Pain, not in the Belly only, but in all the Muſcles of the Body, Arms and Legs with terrible Cramps and often vomiting. This chiefly afflicted Wine-bibbers. Nervous Medicines and Anodynes were the Cure. *September* and *October* were very cloudy and exceſſive cold.---- In the Spring and Summer were many ſtinking Fogs in *Limerick* and *Tipperary*. During the Winter, Spring, and ſome of the Harveſt, there fell in ſeveral Places a kind of thick Dew like Butter, ſoft, clammy, and of a dark, yellow Colour. It fell in the Night, chiefly in marſhy low Grounds, on Graſs, and the Thatch of Cabbins. It ſeldom fell twice in the ſame Place. It lay near a Fortnight on the Earth, then changed Colour, turned dry and black.

It

It fell often in Lumps as big as one's Finger End, A. C.
laid thin and ſcattered, had a ſtrong ill Scent, 1695.
like the Smell of Church-Yards, or Graves. Country People uſed it for Scabs or ſore Heads with great Succeſs. Cattle brouzed ſafely on the Ground where it fell. *Philoſ. Tranſ.*----- The *Kemas* in the Territory of *Manado* was blown up this Year; the greateſt Darkneſs and Earthquake at *Ternata* attended the Exploſion. The Blaſt was heard at *Amboyna*, where the Brimſtone Mountain called *Wawany* belched and burnt furiouſly. In theſe Seas and Iſlands ſeem to be ſubterranean Fires, which communicate with one another. *Philoſ. Tranſ.* Having for ſome Centuries paſt, not to ſay Years, had the moſt uncertain, nay, ſcarce any Account of the Weather in *Britain*, being chiefly obliged to Foreigners on this Head. *Sydenham* himſelf, who has favoured us with the Hiſtory of 18 or 19 Epidemics in 27 Years, *viz.* from 1660 to 1687, yet touches not above twice on the particular State of the Air and Weather, and that in ſo ſlight and general a manner, as ſufficiently ſhows he had no regard to it in the Production or Alteration of Epidemics, even when he has often the faireſt and moſt neceſſary Occaſion for it, that one would wonder how he could poſſibly miſs it, except done deſignedly. Hence no wonder he ſhould ſay an Epidemic continued four, ſix, or eight Years, and that he ſhould often be at a loſs about the cure of new Epidemics. But we are now happily arrived at a Period, when we hope for ſome Years to give as good an Account of the Weather as our

A. C. 1695. Neighbours, being aſſiſted with the Diary of the Revd. worthy and ingenious Mr. *S. Say*, late of *St. James's Weſtminſter*, who from 1695 to this Day 1743, has kept the moſt extenſive, uſeful and exact Journal of Weather, Air, Seaſons, Meteors, *&c.* of all I have yet met with, who was not only willing to communicate, but generouſly and benevolently abridged them himſelf, and ſent them. What therefore I ſhall ſay on the Weather for ſome Years, ſhall be from his kind Benefaction, becauſe none has done it ſo exactly, minutely, and ſuccinctly before; only it was a pity he did not think of adding the Barometer ſooner. He ſays, in the latter end of the Reign of King *James*, and the Beginning of the Reign of King *William*, the Seaſons were kindly to the Fruits of the Earth; for in 1688 Wheat was ſold in *Norwich* at 2 *s. per* Buſhel, and in 1691 and 92, for about 2 *s.* 6 *d.* ſome Part of which time the City was ſo afflicted with malignant Fevers, that they buried 90 in in one Week; and the laſt Chriſtmas (1741) they buried 59 in one Week and 61 in another, which is about four times their uſual Number. The like happened one Winter in the Beginning of the Reign of King *George* the Firſt. This *April* of 1695 was extraordinary fair for moſt part, and almoſt cloudleſs; *May* was remarkably wet, to the Deſtruction of all Fruits, of which there was the moſt promiſing Appearances before. All the Dog-days were exceeding cold, like Winter. The Winter all as warm and fair, excepting two or three Days hard Froſt in the End of *December*.

At

At *Poſon* the Summer and Harveſt of 1695 was one continued Winter of cold Rain, Raw Froſts, Mildews, *&c.* The Winter to *March* 10, 1696, a charming lovely Summer, then to the End of *March*, cold Rains by Day, Froſt, Snow, and ſevere cold by Night. *April* very little better. *May* and *June* moſt inequal, the Heavens terrible with Clouds and cold Rains. In *July* and *Auguſt*, the Heat was exceſſive, but oft mixt with cold Showers. In *July* broke out a remarkable epidemic Dyſentery among Children, moſtly fatal, for after a Stool or two came Blood, then extreme Weakneſs and Death. Few lived to the 10th Day. No Adults died of it, though very contagious. *September* the 10th began the Summer which laſted till *December* the 10th; then came a great Snow and a ſtrong Froſt, which had no Thaw or Remiſſion till *March* the 10th. All Corn and Herbs died and rotted under the Snow, which went without Rain in 1696; hence a great Scarcity in 1697. About the End of *February* began acute malignant Fevers, their Attack was by a ſlight cold Fit, ſucceeded by a moderate hot one, and ſometimes remitting the firſt Days. About the 4th or 6th Day the Heat began to increaſe, and Marks of Malignity appeared on the Skin: The Pulſe and Urine from the Beginning were the ſame as in Health. But on increaſe of the Heat, the Urine turned red as Blood. About the 9th or 10th Day, they began to be delirious, and ſo continued to the 17th. The Spots were ſmall like Flea-bites, dark, purple, and diſappeared the

A. C. 1696.

A. C. 1696. 18th or 20th Day. This Fever was rarely mortal, though very contagious. It reigned till warm Weather ſent it off. *Carol. Rayger.* --- *May* and *June* were changeable, hot, cold, clear, rainy. The Summer was moderately warm with cold Mornings. Jaundices were in faſhion, but attended with a Weight at the Heart, Loathing, Want of Appetite, and Vomiting; they were cured by purging: Soon comé, ſoon gone. --- At *Hildeſheim* this Year, to *March* the 10th, was warm moiſt Winter Weather; after that ſome Weeks ſevere Winter, when various Fevers appeared, according to ſundry Conſtitutions of Patients. Such as were continual from the firſt, and were one while hot, and another cold, were very acute, and began with a Pain in the Nap of the Neck, and were delirious the firſt Days. Moſt either died or recovered the ninth Day. Scorbutic, malignant Spots appeared in ſome. Some in the Beginning voided Worms, a fatal Symptom. Blood let was inflamed and ſiezy like that of Pleuritics. Yet about the ſeventh Day the Heat remitted, came a Cough and Spitting. As the Equinox approached, the greater the Malignity, and in ſome contagious and acute, ſo as in ſome Places a few died the ſecond Day, with a great Purple on one of the Thighs. Some young People had Bubos on their Groins. Some about the eighth Day being better, and ſeemingly well; the fourth Day after, their Urine was citrine, and about the 12th Day fell ill malignantly, with a great Delirium, and nervous Symptoms. Then it was a deſperate

deſperate Caſe. Theſe that recovered, relapſed on the leaſt Error in the Non-naturals. All the Sick were not treated in the ſame manner, but theſe recovered ſooneſt and in moſt Numbers, who uſed Acids, where no Diſorder of the Breaſt forbid it. Defluxions of all Sorts were epidemic over *Saxony*. *Conrad. Berthold. Behrens.* --- In *England* the firſt three Weeks of *January* like a Summer, clear, with gentle Gales, no Froſt nor Rain; Snow Drops, Daiſies and Primroſes the firſt Week, the Roſe-buſh in Leaves, Trees bud and Gemm. In *February* Gooſeberries in *London* begin to have a Body. In *March*, dull, gloomy cold Weather, blaſting all the Buds, and ruining the Spring. From *Eaſter* to *June* the 26th, cold, wet, exceſſive Rains, great Inundations (this a Day of public Faſt on that Account.) The Rains rotted the Hay, the Spring till now at a ſtand. This Rain was moſtly from the E. N. E. as the fair Weather was from the W. unuſual with us. In *May* an extraordinary Flood. From *June* the 26th, to *July* the 6th, fair; then the Rains returned. From the 10th it rained inceſſantly 36 Hours, Wind N. E. The 12th to the 17th fair, Wind N. W. The 17th, to *Auguſt* the 14th, both Night and Day heavy Showers daily; it laid all Barley and Oats; Wind S. W. or W. To the 23d, fair Weather, Wind N. E. The 24th, and to the End, moſtly rainy, Wind chiefly N. or N. E. To the End of the Year variable, Wind moſtly N. W. and N. E. by N. *December* the 24th, three Tides in the *Thames* in one Day. From

A. C. 1696.

A. C. 1696. 1697. the 1ſt to the 11th, a hard Froſt. No Snow this Winter two Inches Deep. Mr. *Say*.

*April* 29th, *Cheſhire* and *Lancaſhire*; *May* the 4th, *Hertfordſhire*; *June* the 6th, *Monmouthſhire*; *June* the 9th, *Herefordſhire*; fell ſhocking Tempeſts of prodigious Hail, &c. *Phil. Tran.* --- At *Mansfield* in *Germany*, *January* and *February* were intenſely cold. The *Hungarian* Fever, with a Quinzy, prevailed; and fatal Spotted Fevers, accompanied with great Proſtration of Strength the ſecond or third Day, and carried them off the 7th. The fifth Day Men had a bleeding at their Noſes, and Women their Menſes; both were ſure Signs of Death. Such as were ſeized at firſt with a Delirium, recovered. Some had their Spots repululat a ſecond time within the Month; all theſe died. Some Dead looked as though alive, and the Sweat dropped off from them. Several who recovered of the late Plague, had their Bubos open and diſcharge afreſh. All Medicines were uſeleſs, only ſeveral Bliſters laid on ſundry Parts of the Body at once, were found highly uſeful. *March*, and Part of *April*, were unſettled, cloudy, ſnowy, rainy, froſty, clear, &c. *April* the 1ſt indeed, and *May*, began with hot Summer Weather, but followed by great Storms of Hail, eſpecially the 21ſt, which did much Damage. On the 27th Sleet Snow, and an Eaſt Wind to the End. Summer was oft cold, with frequent Rains and very changeable Winds. *Auguſt* clear, but very cold. *September* the 10th, to *October*, great Rains and ſhifting Winds. *November*

*vember* cloudy and ſnowy. *December* mild and rainy, but ended cold. *Ambroſe Stegmann.* --- A. C. 1697.

About *London*, no Sun nor Stars to be ſeen from *January* the 1ſt to the 17th, except on the 9th and 11th; from the 15th to *February* the 11th, a hard Froſt, with ſome ſmall Remiſſions. *March*, to *April* the 11th, cold North Eaſterly Winds, Gooſeberries not yet budded. The 13th, Rain; and by the 18th, Trees green with Leaves, though no Spring before. The 29th to *May* the 4th, cloudleſs, intolerable ſultry fainting hot, both Day and Night. Thence cold to the 25th; wettiſh to the 19th, which was a froſty Night: Fair and hot to the End, Wind North. *June* ſeaſonable enough. The 20th a high Wind and Rain. the 21ſt exceſſive cold. *July* the 16th and 17th, Froſt and Mildew blaſting the Corn. *Auguſt* to the 10th, ſtill calm; daily Rain till the Corn grew in the Ear as it ſtood. The 12th, Froſt to *September* the 10th; dry Sunſhiny Weather, excellent Harveſt. The 28th, great Hail in the Night. *October* a pleaſant Month: The 8th a great Wind. *November* the 25th, Ice three Inches thick. *December* the 12th and 15th, hot; the 12th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, Miſts, hot and moiſt: From the 10th to the 30th, all as hot as *Auguſt*, though cloſe Weather, that one could not bear the Bed-Clothes; yet there were Froſts before, and Snow 12 Inches deep. Fatal Small Pox, and Purples. *Say.*

*January* much Snow in deep Drifts: All this Month Ice upon the Water, which on the 1698.

26th

A. C. 1698. 26th was eight Inches thick, *i. e.* within two and a half as thick as at any time on the Canal of *James*'s Park in 1740. Yet on the 29th, Lightning, and five Claps of Thunder. *February*, Wind N. E. almoſt all the Month, and little Sunſhine, except ſix Days the ſecond Week. The 14th, great Storm, and Lanes blown up, with Snow ſeveral Yards deep the whole Month, while the Fields lay bare. The 26th Ice four Inches thick. *March* the 24th and 26th, Thunder and Lightning, warm Sunſhine all Day, with ſulphureous Clouds, hot Evening. *April* the 11th, Thunder, followed by Showers. The 22d, ſnowed hard from Morning to Noon, then a little Sunſhine, then ſnowed again very faſt, then Sunſhine followed with large Hail, as in *April* 1740. The 25th, Showers of fierce great Hail, with Thunder and Sunſhine mixt. The 27th, Thunder, and a Storm of Hail after. A cold Month. The 30th, the firſt Cuckow, Gooſeberries not bloſſomed ſtill. *May* the third, a great deep Snow over all *England*. The 15th, Woods like Winter. The 17th, Great Hail. The 31ſt, Wheat very low; cold Weather. *June* the 3d, cold, yet great Lightning and Thunder, loud and near, with fierce large Hail three Inches deep on the Ground. The 16th, in a warm rich Soil was the firſt Wheat Ear ſeen near *London*. The backwardeſt Spring in 47 Years. *July*, firſt Part very wet. The 15th, Evening great Rain. From the 18th to the 26th, cloudleſs Sunſhine. The 9th, Rain, with a great deal of red Lightning with unceaſing Thunder.

No

No Gooſeberry Tarts till *July*. The 30th, Apple Trees in ſmall Bloſſom as in the Spring. *Auguſt* the 13th, 14th, and 15th, Froſts yet; the latter Half the pleaſanteſt Time in the Year. The 6th, one Clap of Thunder, with a Shower of the biggeſt Drops known. The four laſt Months had ſcarce two Days together without Rain (except from *July* the 18th to the 26th) the wetteſt Seaſon known, whole Fields of Corn ſpoiled even in *Kent*, much more in the North. Horſes were turned into the Peaſe and Barley. The earlieſt Wheat not cut till the middle of *September*. In *Kent*, *September* the 29th, Barley ſtanding uncut there, much lay in the Swaith till *December*; that which was brought in was ſoaked with wet, and almoſt uſeleſs. Much Corn in the North ungot at *Chriſtmas*; and in *Scotland* they were throng reaping in *January*, and beating the deep Snow off it, as they reaped the poor green empty Crop. Bread made of what was got would not ſtick together, but fell in pieces, and taſted ſweet as if made of Malt. *October* the 3d, much Lightning, and pretty much Thunder. The 15th, 16th, and 17th, extreme cold Nights, Wind N. N. W. The 30th, a great deal of Rain and Snow, Wind N. E. *November* the 17th, Lightning and Thunder. *December* warm. The 7th, a hot Steam. The 22d, Wheat ſown, which proved as forward in Harveſt as any. The Seed-time was ſo wet that there was hardly above half a Crop ſown this Year. I have been the more particular on the account of this Year, which, upon the whole,

A. C. 1698.

A. C. 1698. whole, was the coldeſt from 1695, that my *Journal* began, to 1742. Mr. *Say*. A terrible War abroad; Scarcity, Dearth, Famine, and Diviſions, between the Contenders for Liberty or Slavery at home. The Poor were compelled to feed on uncommon and unwholſome Things. In *October* began that very fatal and contagious Spotted Fever, which prevailed over all *England*, and made ſad Havock of People. But for the Symptoms of its Hiſtory and Cure, we muſt be obliged to Foreigners the next Year. 1696 and 1697 were both bad and dear Years. *December* the 22d, a terrible Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning at *Halliſax*. *Auguſt* the 28th at *Sudbury* in *Suffolk* were three Suns ſeen, the Sky of a light azure blue; the Circles were white, and a large red fiery half Moon, with its Horns turned upward. *February* the 26th, 1699, three Suns were ſeen at *Canterbury*. In 1626 five were ſeen at *Rome*. *April* 1702, two were ſeen at *London*. *February* the 22d 1721, and *March* the 22d, 23d, 26th, 1722. *Phil. Tranſ.*

1699. At *Breſlaw* was a cloudy, rainy, windy, cold *January*. The latter end of *February* no better. *March* began terrible, with Snow, and hoar Froſt, till a milder Spring came in. In the End of *January* came Spotted Fevers, and ceaſed not before *April* the 14th, but returned in *May* more fatal and epidemic, with a ſuffocating Catarrh in young People, and thoſe of ſanguine Conſtitutions. They went ſoreſt with intemperate People, eſpecially Brandy Drinkers, and theſe that had contracted a bad Habit

Habit of Body from unwholſome Food, be- A. C.
cauſe of the great Scarcity. They were ſeized 1699.
with a Heavineſs, Shivering, Cough, Inflam-
mation or ſwelling of the Throat or Jaws.
Then came a ſudden Proſtration of Strength,
ſmall, weak, quick, and inequal Pulſe. The
Heat following the cold Fit in ſanguine Peo-
ple was over the whole Body, eſpecially the
Head, with a Head-ach, redneſs of the Face,
ſparkling or ſtaring of the Eyes, Watchings,
Delirium, Toſſings, and great Thirſt. Theſe
whoſe Blood abounded with viſcid Serum, had
a much milder Sort, which deceived both Pa-
tient and Phyſician as though there was no
Danger, when the Malignity was the ſame.
Their Thirſt was moderate, their Toſſings not
ſo great, but their Weakneſs and Propenſity to
Sleep were very great; they were talkative,
had a Pain at the Heart, the Tongue either
covered with Slime, or chopt, or ſcabby, or the
Jaws as it were burnt up with Heat. Few
People of a melancholy Temperament were af-
flicted with it, only after Meat or Medicine
they had Murmurings in their Hypochondria.
Choleric People in it deafned every body near
them with their Noiſe; their Bodies were ſo
intenſely hot that it burnt one Hand to touch
them. All had a dejected Appetite, and loathed
Food; their Heat was ſenſibly encreaſed, ſo
as their extreme Parts were ſcorched, and ſe-
veral ſharp Pains began to vex them. On the
4th or 11th Day, Spots like Flea-bites appeared
on the Breaſt, Back, Loins, Arms, and Legs,
without the leaſt Mitigation either of Fever, or
its

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its Symptoms. Sometimes the Spots were larger, the redder the better; the citrine, livid, or violet Colours, were the worſt, but the black worſt of all, eſpecially if a bleeding of the Gums about the upper inciſory Teeth accompanied the black, citrine, and livid Spots. Neither Urine nor Fæces were the ſame in all. An open Belly about the 7th Day, followed by a good Sweat, portended a Solution of the Diſeaſe. Some voided Worms by Stool. Such were worſt who either vomited a Mixture of Humours and Food, or had Belchings without throwing up any thing, attended with Nauſeating and Cardialgia, eſpecially if a Hiccup brought up the Rear. Sweating at firſt was uſeleſs; but after the 4th, 7th, or 11th Day, they had better Fate. Some eſcaped by an Hemorrhage. The Fever was rarely at an End before the 14th, 21ſt, or even the 40th Day. In ſome it terminated by an Abſceſs, but oftner by a Sweat, Looſneſs, Swelling of the Anus, or other Parts of the Body, by miliary Eruptions, Scabs of the Feet, or Jaundice. Bleeding was uſeleſs; if taken from the upper Parts of the Body it was fiezy, if from the lower, florid, fluid, and ſoon coagulated. Vomits given at firſt prevented Heavings after. Laxatives appropriated to Malignity were uſeful. The Cure ſucceeded beſt with Diaphoretics, as Bezoar, Myrrh, Diaſcodium, volatile Salts, *&c.* Camphire, and all hot Things, were hurtful; for they cauſed an inſuperable Diarrhea and Inflammation of the Bowels. An open Body was ſerviceable to the Choleric. *Miſc. curioſa.*----

*Jannary* the 5th, a terrible Earthquake with amazing Effects at *Tungahouſe*, and the *Batavian* Rivers. --- At *Auſburg* this Year in *January*, Wind E. or S. the Air temperate, tho' there were frequent Snows, but they melted as they fell ; but before the Equinox, fell a great Snow, and the Cold continued very long, till within *May*, then it ended in long Rains, followed by a clear Eaſt Wind. Then unſettled Weather and changeable Winds, though chiefly South and Weſt. In the Spring Spotted Fevers, ſometimes accompanied with watery miliary Puſtles, and in ſome with Malignity, with Shivering, Proſtration of Strength, Headach, Pain of the Back, and a ſmall Thirſt. And though this Fever run over its Stages without Effloreſcences, yet it was fatal in ſome from a Delirium, either when neglected at firſt, or treated unſkilfully, or the Patients were not regular. It was cured by Alexipharmics, Bezoardic Tincture, Extract of the Bark, and keeping Warm, with the Uſe of Diaphoretics. Coſtiveneſs and Drowzineſs were not hurtful. *Luc. Schroch.* A ſmall Comet ſeen at *Paris*, like that of 1698. --- *January* began perfectly warm ſome Days. Wind S. W. the 1ſt, 14th, 15th, 18th ; N. the 19th ; the 27th ſcarce a Cloud, as pleaſant as Midſummer, eſpecially the firſt Part, Bees played about, the Birds ſung ; the reſt N. E. Winds and Morning Froſt. *February* the 7th and 12th, terrible Storms, yet warm Winds. *March*, no *March* Weather ; from the 2d to the 19th, Wind N. E. but gentle ; the 24th, Thunder and

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A. C. 1699. and Lightning, high Wind, with Storms of Hail; the 25th and 27th, hot; the 30th, violent Storms of Hail, with loud Thunder, yet very cold. *April*, firſt half very cold, forced to put on again the Winter Cloaths thrown off in *February*; laſt half flying Clouds, and Honey Dews. The 22d and 29th, hottiſh; the 28th loud Thunder. After a warm *February* and *March*, the Beginning of *April* was cold, and there was a general Cough among Horſes all over *England*, *France*, &c. ſcarce one eſcaped, yet none died; no lying Snow, except on *October* the 31ſt, and ſcarce any Ice that would bear. *May*, to the 10th, hot; to the 23d cool, Northerly; the 19th, thick Miſt like Night. *June* and *July* after, nine Summers ſince the great Earthquake over all Europe, ſucceſſively ſo cold as not to be diſtinguiſhed from the Winters (which were generally mild, one or two excepted) Now begins the firſt of ſeveral hot Summers. Theſe two Months were ſo hot, that Wheat began to be cut the 1ſt of *Auguſt*; and though there was but half a Crop ſown, yet it fell from 9 and 10*s.* a Buſhel to a reaſonable Price, and continued ſo for ſeveral Years. *June* the 22d and 23d, ſultry hot, like Summers of old; the 24th, ſultry, and abundance of Thunder, the Sky being clear, only a few fleecy Clouds, and ſometimes a few ſmall Drops from one; intolerably hot; to the End kindly to the Wheat, but Oats and Barley poor for want of Rain. *July* as hot, little Graſs, no Rain, Wind generally N. E. till latter end, then S. W. the 27th,

Rain. *Auguſt* the 11th, Nuts full; the 28th, fell out of the Huſks. *September* moſtly ſultry hot, beyond what any Month had been for nine Summers before this; the 19th, Sun eclipſed ten and a half Digits; the 18th, ſown Wheat already green on the Ground; the 22d, much Thunder and Lightning, loud and frequent; the 24th, dreadful Wind, with much Thunder, loud and near. *October* the 2d, very loud Thunder; the 4th to the 31ſt, warm, cloudleſs Sunſhine, and very calm, as pleaſant Summer Weather as in any Month, Wind chiefly N. E. and ſome little S. Mr. *Say*. --- This was the firſt plenty Year ſince 1694, which had a ſevere Winter, Spring firſt warm, then exceſſive cold; the Summer was tolerable, a plentiful Harveſt, and a wet *October*. 1699 was not only the hotteſt, but drieſt Harveſt of many Years; for in *Scotland* ſome of their Moſſes took fire from ſmall Sparks, and burnt till after *Chriſtmas*. *February* the 7th, a Hurricane, Wind W. N. W. A. C. 1699.

At *Mulchus* on the Borders of *Heſſen*, the Winter to *March* the 10th, was moſt inconſtant, Wind N. and cold, or S. and great Snow, or foggy, cloudy, rainy. Spring more temperate and dry, Wind E. few Showers. Now ceaſed in Winter the malignant Fever which took its riſe from the black Spots on the Wheat of 1699, that had damaged it, and made it unwholſome, cauſing a Nauſea both in Man and Beaſt. There was alſo a great Scarcity and Dearth. In *February* a contagious ardent Fever ſpread among all Ages, Sexes, and Conſti- 1700.

A. C. 1700. tutions; it began with a Cold and Shivering, followed by an inſufferable Heat, Thirſt, Watchings, violent Head-ach, and other Pains, eſpecially of the Joints, which made the Sick lie like Paralyticks, without uſing either Hand or Foot. Some had an involuntary Diſcharge of both Excrements; others ſlight Delirium. Some had bilious Vomitings; others a Diarrhea. Some bled profuſely at the Piles; others at the Noſe. Many had a terrible Cardialgia, and all had a great Proſtration of Strength. The Cure was begun with bleeding, and followed by Diaphoretics, fixt Bezoardics, red Coral, Crabs Eyes, Contragerva Root, Sealed Earth, Camphire, *&c.* This Method ſucceeded, but Purging and Vomiting did not; after the Powders, Bliſters were applied. For their Thirſt, Veronica Tea or ſmall Beer, with Spt. Vitriol. *Miſcel. curioſ.* ---- Sucking Children were ſeized with Catarrhous Fevers; others with ſuffocating Catarrhs, who all recovered by pectoral Balſamics, joined with Diaphoretics, Laxatives, and proper Emetics. In the End of *January* a very mild kind of Meaſles came in; they ſcarce wanted any Medicines, but ſome few had fixt Bezoardics, diſtilled Waters, and Papaverinis; or a Cough and Hectic enſued. The ardent malignant Fevers this Seaſon were neither ſo many nor dangerous as in 1698 and 1699. From the Summer Solſtice, to the autumnal Equinox, very good Weather, and a plentiful Harveſt, after the Dearth. The different Phaſes of the Moon made no Change in this Fever, as in 1698 and 1699. It ceaſed when

when Summer came. After the Equinox, was a moiſt rainy Seaſon to the End of *October*; and to the Winter Solſtice moſt unconſtant. The Small Pox, which before were few and mild, now became more general, malignant and confluent. ---- *Miſcel. curioſa.* ---- *April* the 27th, terrible Thunder and Lightning at *Leeds*. ---*November*, *December*, *February*, *March*, and *January*, all like Summer, warm pleaſant Sunſhine, ſuch as I never ſaw before, except perhaps *January* and *February* 1696, *November* the 26th, Snow, Wind frequently N. E. yet warm; the 30th, Snow laid 8 or 9 Inches deep; *December*, the two middle Weeks perfectly warm; *January* and *February*, no Difference between the Summer in warmth, but the Length of the Days, Wind variable; ſome ſtormy Days, ſome little Froſt and Rains and Hail, Wind changeable. *March* the 8th, 9th, *&c.* burning hot and dry, yet the Wind moſtly between N. E. and N. W. by N. the 18th, Ground chopt, and Duſt flying as in Summer; no Rain till the latter end. The 30th, Hail like ſmall Nuts. *April* the 5th, to 16th, exceſſive hot, Swarms of Bees caſt. Month ends very hot, Wind S. or W. Spring very forward. *May* the 9th, Thunder, Gooſeberries large, Peaſe a Week in Bloſſom; the 18th, full large Hartichoaks. The 21ſt, after a few Days cold Rain and North Wind, the Month ended very hot; Wind N. the 7th; from the 16th to the 27th, N. E. the reſt Weſterly. *June*, firſt Half, Summer Weather; latter Part uncertain rainy Weather. *July*, fair to the 10th, ſtormy

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A. C. 1700. Weather, and much Rain, yet it ends very hot. The 31ſt, Lightning followed by Rain. *Auguſt* the 1ſt and 3d, Wind and Rain; to the 16th, glorious Summer Weather; variable to the End. The 31ſt, after the Rain, Trees and Meads delightful as in the Spring. *September*, various, but bad to the 9th, that Day Hail Storms; the 18th, great Froſt, deſtructive to every Thing it could hurt, eſpecially Grapes; the 23d and 24th, much Rain; the 26th, glorious Sunſhine and hot Day, dreadful Thunder and Lightning at Night, with pouring Rains, a Tempeſt firſt remote, then near, loud and long. *October* ſet in ſtormy, then fine Sunſhine Weather to the 19th; after that various Rain and Froſt. *November* had ſeveral pleaſant Days; the 11th, 14th, and 19th, hard Froſt, thick Ice; the 20th, to 29th, Summer Days. *December* ſet in with Froſt and Snow; the 7th, Ice bears; the 8th, a hard Froſt, then Rains; the 13th, dreadful Storm; the 15th to the 18th, mild, though various; the 24th, to 29th, Sunſhine and fine; the 31ſt, Froſt. Mr. *Say*.

1701. The laſt Summer, Harveſt and Winter were pretty temperate, and ſeaſonable at *Breſlaw*. *January* this Year was changeable; *February* quite frightful, with Clouds, ſhifting Winds, cold and Snow; *March* milder, but often rainy, ſtormy, cloudy, Hail, ſhifting Winds; *April* moſtly inclement from the like Changes of Winds, Cold, Hail, Clouds, Snow, and Rain; *May* moſtly foggy, cloudy, and rainy; *June* had its Rain and Thunder. During the laſt Quarter raged a Fever among catarrhous and conſumptive

conſumptive People, or ſuch as lived on a coarſe Diet, or were more expoſed to Cold. They were ſeized with a Horror; then followed a very inequal Heat, Pulſe moſtly weak. The hot Fit laſted 7, 9, 12, or 14 Hours; after which ſome had Sweats; whilſt that dropped off, the Fever either ceaſed or remitted. Some before the hot Fit was quite off, were ſeized again with a cold Fit the ſame Day; they were troubled with Vomitings, eſpecially when the Fever was riſing. The ſecond Day during the hot Fit, came another cold one, and at the ſame Hour as at the firſt, and then another hot, which ſenſibly encreaſed, but far ſhort of that ſcorching intenſe Heat of the firſt Day, nor did it continue ſo long. The third Day had the like Faræ as the firſt, and the fourth the ſame with the ſecond; but the 14th or 20th Day it ended in a Diarrhea. In ſome it turned to a double Tertian, or was ſucceeded by a Scabbineſs all over the Body. Gentle Laxatives on the ſecond or fourth Day, or any other of the milder Days, were given; toward the End Alexipharmics, Alcaline Salts, and Nitre, were uſed; no Bleeding uſeful. At the ſame Time another Fever prevailed, whoſe Fits were worſt every third Day, as the other were every ſecond Day. *Miſcel. curioſ.* ---- Sir *David Hamilton* gives us the Hiſtory of a miliary Fever, which as only ſome Conſtitutions are liable to it, and we have no Account of its Riſe or State of the Air, cannot be juſtly ranked in the Claſs of Epidemics, for four, ſix, eight, or ten Years at once, is unrea- A. C. 1701.

A. C. 1701. ſonably long for the Reign of an Epidemic in the ſame Place, without its ſeveral Alterations (whatever Title ſuch Diſeaſes may have to the Tribe of Epidemics.) For I have met with no Inſtances of the ſame permanent invariable State of the Air, be it good, bad, or indifferent, for eight or ten Years together. For the ſame Reaſon I have overlooked ſeveral Treatiſes wrote on the Scurvy, Hippo, Conſumptions, Gout, *&c.* as not coming within my Deſign, or the Claſs of Epidemics. ------ *December* the 31ſt, Froſt, and laſted to *January* the 8th, yet Ice but two Inches thick, being covered with Snow firſt ſix Inches thick, and by the eighth Day Day ten Inches; then a Mixture of Rain and fine Days, Snow and Froſt. The 17th and 18th, windy, with flooding Rains, a terrible Storm, with great Loſs at Sea, and Damage at Land; thence to the 26th, Rain, Wind, and Snow; Froſt to the End. From the Quantity of Snow and Rain, and Suddenneſs of the Thaw, came the great Flood, which made low Grounds like a Sea. *February* various Weather, Wind, Hail, Rain in abundance, with ſome pleaſant Days toward the latter End; the 6th, a dreadful Storm with Lightning, and one Clap of Thunder, Spring backward. *March*, firſt Half Rain; more ſober and calm Seaſon to the 12th; the reſt all Sunſhine, ſtill calm, no Wind this Month, but pretty hard Froſts from the 20th to the End, yet mixt with Heat either Morning or Evening of the ſame Day, Wind W. viering to S. W. *April* a pleaſant Month but dry and froſty, ſo as the Spring came but ſlowly

ſlowly on; the 10th, the Cuckow; the 13th, A. C.
the Nightingale; the 9th, 12th, Froſt, but ſoon 1701.
hot; the 16th to the 19th, Snow or Hail every Day, and very cold, Gooſeberries only in Bloſſom. *May* the 1ſt, Elms juſt budding at *London*; the 10th, white Froſt, no Rain ſince *April* the 29th, Ground very dry; the 16th to 22d, Thunder, with fine Showers, the Month ends with ſome ſtormy Days. *June* lovely Weather; the 5th, 25th, and 30th, Thunder; the 25th, long and loud, all flooding Rains; the 30th, little or no Rain, continually rolling Thunder. Several Days ſultry hot. *July*, ſeaſonable, great Part ſultry hot, no Rain; but the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, Lightning, with dreadful Thunder, and ſhort but ſmart Showers; latter Part various. *Auguſt*, intolerably hot Night and Day, with much Lightning and Thunder. A hot Month, though with frequent Showers, yet ſome white Froſts. *September*, hot ſtill, and little remarkable, a Mixture of hot Sunſhine, with dull Miſts, or miſſling Weather, leſs Wind than uſual, the 4th and 6th excepted. *October*, ſome Froſt, exceeding cold, but the reſt pleaſant glorious Weather; Ice at the End Inch thick; the 16th, remarkable for a prodigious Number of Beetles driving in a great Fog, as thick as Bees to the Hive. *November*, warm generally, and pretty dry, eſpecially from the 8th to the 22d, Wind S. W. *December*, firſt twelve Days dull (four Days excepted) the 15th to the 21ſt, hard Froſt, Ice four Inches thick; the 26th, terrible

A. C. 1701. 1702. Storm, followed by abundance of Rain the 26th and 27th. Mr. *Say.*

A Southerly moiſt Conſtitution till after *March* the 11th; then a clear Eaſt Wind to *April* the 1ſt; then a ſtrong South Wind, and often Snow and Sleet, ſucceeded by frequent Rains till after the 1ſt of *May*; then an Eaſt Wind brought clear Weather, but the Spring was very dry, late, and ſlow. *June* ſet in with a South Wind and great Rain, a few clear Days excepted. *July* began very hot, but Thunder, Lightning, and cool Rain ſoon followed; after that a temperate Air. From the Riſing of the Dog-ſtar was a N. E. Wind, clear, and hot Weather; then changeable Winds to *September* the 24th, that a ſtrong South Wind prevailed to *October* the 5th, that an Eaſt Wind and Diverſity of Weather followed. *Auguſt* moſtly clear and hot. In *November* began an early Winter with Froſt and often Snow, but ſoon thawed by mild Air and Rain. This Variety of Froſt, Rain, and Snow, with South Wind, chiefly finiſhed the Year, which was moſtly ſo, but *December* moſt. In the Spring prevailed Diſorders of the Breaſt; but Catarrhs and Arthritics were epidemic and fatal to many aged and infirm People. In *April* and *May*, were ſeveral eruptive Fevers, begining with a Shivering, great Weakneſs, Pain of the Head without Delirium. Cured by mild Alexipharmics, and Diuretics. Some of them Quotidians began like Continuals, but on Intermiſſion a Vomit, then the Bark cured it. *Auſburg. Luc. Schrochius.* --- To the latter end of

of *February* very rainy and floody. *February* the 3d, a dreadful Storm did great Miſchief; latter end of *February*, pleaſant Weather, with a Mixture of Froſt and Snow. *March* the 5th to the 24th, in *Hertfordſhire* ſuch unſeaſonable Heat as in *July*, Wind E. N. E. moſtly, no Clouds or Rains; the Ground all Duſt; no ſuch *March* from 1695 to 1741; the 24th and 25th, at Night high Winds, and Storms of Hail; the 26th ſo cold as to freeze within Doors. A forward Spring before, now backened to the Middle of *April*. After the 22d, fine large Dews which brought it on again. After this perpetual dry Weather. Hay Harveſt in the Beginning of *May*; all *June* fine Weather; *July* the 16th, Wheat cut; an excellent Summer to the Beginning of *October*; on the 6th of it, after ſome rainy Days, a great deal of Lightning and Thunder very loud, with fierce Storms of Rain; to *November* the 8th, fine Sunſhine Weather, with froſty Nights; thence to the End of *December*, continual Rains and Wind, except ſome ſmall Froſt that cloſed *November*. Mr. *Say*. --- In *Yorkſhire*, &c. the Mercury fell exceeding low in all Barometers. In *November* the Weather broke, and there was little beſide continued Rains to *April* the 6th; the firſt Attempt of Tillage was made on the 10th, when the Weather was ſo intolerably ſultry hot, that in about ſix Miles Compaſs, 37 or 38 Draught of Oxen were killed; the like in other Places. A. C. 1702.

The South Wind and mild Weather continued to *January* the 18th; ſevere cold Clouds 1703.

A. C. 1703. and Snow, with an East Wind to the 26th; then North and South Winds in their Turns, till a South Wind with its gentle Showers prevailed. This cold Spring hindered Vegetation, till a mild Season hastened on the fruitful Year. Coughs attended most Diseases this Season; Quotidians that began like Continuals, and Tertians, were pretty frequent. After proper Evacuations the last gave way to the Arcanum Duplicatum in bilious Habits; to the fossile Unicorn when an Acidity prevailed; and to the Bark in case of Viscidity. But where Worms in Children attended it, Cinabar, Sealed Earth, and Mithridate, were added. There were also periodical catarrhous Fevers: They were cured by mild Diaphoretics and Alexipharmics. The Dog-days began clear and moist; ended clear and hot, but rainy at last. Then Tertians were attended with crystaline Pustles, which, if not prevented by Alexipharmics, quickly turned mortal. After this the Weather was very inconstant, the Wind being S. or S. E. in their Turns. About *September* the 8th, the South Wind brought much Rain and a frightful Air. Came a Dysentery, with severe Gripes, and bloody Stools, which were soon cured by toasted Rhubarb, Lig. Laud. and mild Astringents. A humid Southerly Constitution prevailed till after the Solstice; then a clear East Wind, severe Cold, and malignant Fever, ended the Year. *Luc. Schroch.*---This was a very mortal Summer in *England*. *December* the 20th and 28th Earthquakes in *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*. ---The rainy Season that began in *November*, continued

continued till far in *February*, when from the 14th to the 28th, fine ſunſhiny Weather; the 17th to the 23d, hard Froſt. The greateſt was this Year with ſome little Snow. All *March* and *April* (a few Storms in the firſt excepted) was lovely mild ſunſhine Weather, hot and dewy, often ſultry hot, an early Spring. *May* the 4th to the 11th, continual cold Rains, Wind N. E. as it was S. E. in the Winter Rains; the 11th to the 16th, hot Sunſhine; the 16th, exceſſive hot, with much Thunder and Lightning, and ſoaking Showers; the 16th to the 21ſt, pleaſant; to the 30th, abundance of cold Rains. *June* the 1ſt to the 5th, pretty good Weather; the 5th to the 18th, not a Day free from Rain, dark bluſtering diſmal Weather, like *November*. Bees that were ſwarmed in *May*, ſtarved with Cold and Rains. All Roads flooded. The 18th, 19th, and 20th, good Weather; to the 24th ſtill worſe, cold, wet, much Hail, Roads never worſe in any Winter; to *July* the 28th, fine Summer Weather, no Rain; to the End all Rain; the 31ſt, from nine at Night to nine in the Morning inceſſant dreadful Thunder and Lightning, much Hail. *Auguſt* had no Rain. Never was ſuch Crops of Hay and Graſs every where, except in the Marſhes. Intermitting Fevers ſo general, no Family without them. *September* began with nipping Froſts; the 11th, terrible Thunder and Lightning; after this much Rain. *October*, mild to the 23d, though very wet and bluſtering Weather to the End; the 22d, calm Sunſhine, the

A. C. 1703.

A. C. 1703. Thunder was heard roar all Day five Miles diſtant from the Shore; the 23d, bright; the 24th and 25th, Steams; on the 26th, began that memorable Hurricane, or dreadful Storm, which as far exceeded all others, as ſtormy were above a common Gale. This Nation ſuſtained more Loſs at Sea by it, then ever it had by any Engagement with an Enemy. Wind ſhifting from S. S. W. to N. W. it was followed by a length of dry Weather, which was happy, all Houſes being ſtript, and only covered with Deal Boards, till Tiles could be got, the Demand then for them was ſuch, that they were 30*s.* per 1000. Mr. *Say.*

1704. This was a temperate favourable Year throughout, but the Malignity of the Spotted Fever continued to make ſad Havock of the Citizens of *Auſburg*. Nor was *Pruſſia* free from it, and that not ſo much from the Violence, as Neglect or Male-treatment of the Diſeaſe, which was attended with Shivering, Proſtration of Strength and Appetite, Pain of the Head and Back, bilious Taſte in the Mouth, Anxiety of the Precordia, watery, bilious, or bloody Stools, Cough, *&c.* In the Spring, Jaundice, Quotidian, and Tertian Fevers put in. All which Diſeaſes being from the ſame Cauſe, required no different Methods of Cure; for in all, the Arcanum Duplicatum was of greateſt Benefit. From *June* to *October*, Dyſenteries were moſt epidemic, ſcarce one Family or Perſon eſcaped it; and it killed as many as the malignant Fever did, though none miſcarried who were properly managed. The Cure conſiſted in the Uſe of

of Rhubarb and Brandy, or Rhubarb with Coral; then Abſtorbents, and if obſtinate, Aſtringents. If Gripes attended it, Lig. Laud. or Theriac. Celeſtis. --- The Cauſes of this fatal Epidemic, were Plenty of unripe Fruits, new and muddy Ale, the Fetor of the *French* Camp beſieging the City, the Vermine or Plague of Flies, the exceſſive and long Heat of the Summer. The reſt of the Year was more comfortable from the Temperature of the Air, and raiſing of the Siege, *&c. Luc. Schroch.* ----- *January* ſets in with a hard Froſt, Ice three Inches thick; the 19th, ſtormy Weather; the 20th, a very great Storm, with a Tempeſt of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail in *Cornwall*; grand Fleet with the King of *Spain* driven back, and 11 leſſer Ships loſt on the Back of the Iſle of *Wight*, Wind long at S. W. and warm Weather; the 31ſt, the Spring forward. *February* the 11th, the firſt Rain worth Notice. Since the great Storm, Weather exceeding dry. This Shower was ſucceeded by clear hard froſty Nights and Sunſhine Days, Wind chiefly North Eaſt. No more Rain till *June*; then a little. *July* and *Auguſt*, exceeding dry; the beſt Salt Seaſon *Yarmouth* had of 20 Years, it made itſelf as in ſouthern Countries. *September* began ſtill dry, then much Rain by ſtormy Showers, laſt four Days glorious Summer Weather. *October*, great Scarcity of Water for Cattle; remarkably warm, and no Ice; the ſecond Week a little Rain; the 21ſt Day, and following, Wind at N. N. W. a Storm, the higheſt Tide I ever ſaw. *November* begun with diſmal Rain

A. C. 1704.

and

A. C. 1704. and Wind, but very warm; the 8th and 9th, a great Storm, then ſome fine Days, but ſqually; the 23d, a little Ice. *December* begun dull, but from the 4th to the 14th, almoſt warm Sunſhine, but ſome Nights Froſts; afterwards Sunſhine, but bluſtering, Wind N. N. W. till Chriſtmas, then good to the End; the 31ſt, a rainy Night. Mr. *Say*. A moſt droughty Year, Graſs burnt up.

1705. To *June* the 1ſt, very uncomfortable, cold, ſnowy, rainy, windy, late Spring, Wind often E. the reſt S. from *January* to *April*. Tertians prevailed, but cured by Emetics, Cholagogus and the Bark. In *March* Pleuriſies came in, but gave Way to Diaphoretics and Pectorals, without bleeding. In *April*, *May*, and *June*, ſcarlet Fevers of a mild Kind; they required only Diaphoretics. *June*, clear and cool to the 8th Day, rainy to the 11th, hot to near the End, then cooler. Dog-days exceſſive hot and dry, but followed by a moiſt cold Seaſon, cauſing Catarrhs on the glandular and muſcular Parts of the Neck. The reſt of the Year moiſt and changeable; hence obſtinate Coughs, catarrhous Pains of the Head and Teeth, both much diſpoſed to Hectics. Tho' Abſorbents only were the Cure in all. *Luc. Schroch.* --- The Winter to *March* exceeding dry, only *February* begun with a little Rain. *March* to the 15th, mild, and dark with Fogs and cloſe Weather; the 19th, Storm at N. E. continues cold; Extremity, ſeveral cold Hails, no Rain, a backward Spring. *April*, clear Sunſhine, Wind N. N. E. and S. E. till the latter end;

the 20th, two loud Claps of Thunder to the W. without Rain. Month ends with a few Showers. *May* the 1ſt to the 8th, ſome Showers, but generally dry and calm all the Month, Wind S. S. W. S. E. the 8th to the 15th, exceeding cold, both Day and Nights; it killed the Fern. *June* hot, with little Rain, Wind Eaſterly. *July* fine Weather, with ſome Thunder about the Middle. *Auguſt* the 11th, a dreadful Storm or Hurricane, S. W. 800 Sailors loſt; News full of Loſſes by Sea and Land. Great Drought in ſome Places, no Rain ſince *May-day*, in others none ſince *Lady-day*. But from *Auguſt* the 15th, all ſhowery and wet, much Corn grown and ſpoiled. Month ends cold, as *September* begins cold and rainy, yet generally every other Day hot; the Middle pretty dry and hottiſh; the 18th to the 23d, hot and dry Wind. N. E. the 23d, ſhowery; the 24th, great Tempeſt at *Yarmouth* of Rain, Lightning, Thunder, loud near and often for half an Hour from 4 to 5 P. M. latter end fair and Sunſhine. *October* the 1ſt to the 4th, the ſame; the 6th, Rain; the 7th to the 19th, calm and glorious Sunſhine; to the 24th, cold N. E. dry bluſtering Weather; clear, cold, airy, Sunſhine, to the End, Wind N. E. *November* the coldeſt I remember, Wind N. W. and Sunſhine, with Froſt and Snow lying unthawed from the 15th to the 19th; the 19th, Rain, S. S. E. ſqually ſtormy Weather; it ends variouſly with Sunſhine, Froſt, Sleet, with pretty much Rain by Squalls, *i. e.* Showers with a Guſt of Wind. *December* extremely wet, ſo that

A. C. 1705.

A. C. 1705. that in general, more Rain fell this Month, and the latter end of the laſt, than in all the Year; hence great and frequent Storms the 6th and 7th, 8th and 9th, 19th or 28th. The 29th New Stile, dreadful Storm in *France*, Tides roſe up in the *Loir* 25 Foot extraordinary, 118 Ships, 6 of them Men of War, ſhor'd; the like in *Ireland*. Half of *Limerick* was drowned, the Ships came on to the Key, *&c.* ſuch a Flood as never was ſeen. Mr. *Say*. In the End of *February*, and moſt of *March*, Coughs and Difficulty of Breathing prevailed in *England*. The Seaſon was very cold, humid, and Eaſterly, not very froſty. *April* the 1ſt, a mock Sun. *June* exceſſive hot and dry. The Tempeſt *Auguſt* the 11th, was followed by much Rain, yet ſo great was the Drought before, that in *September* all Ponds were dry, and Graſs burnt up. *Derham*.

1706. *January* began tolerably well. *February*, an E. or N. Wind, and cloudy. Hectics and Coryzas prevailed, but taken off by Abſorbents. About the Spring Equinox, South Wind, with Quotidian and Tertian Fevers prevailed, but quickly taken off by an Emetic and the Bark. From *April* the 15th to *Auguſt*, a very hot and dry Year. Every where Coughs and Coryzas afflicted all Ages. Dyſenteries epidemic and fatal among Children from too much Fruit, Malt-Liquors, and the great Drought affecting Cows Milk. The reſt of the Year was more temperate, only the Wind very changeable, yet very healthy. *Luc. Schroch.* --- During the exceſſive Heat and Drought of this Summer,

Summer, ſome looſe idle Fellows in *Yorkſhire*, A. C.
thruſt a dead flead Horſe into the Top of a poor 1706.
Woman's old wide Chimney, with his Head
down, where it continued all the Summer till it
rotted, ſtill dropping its inſufferably ſtinking putri-
fied Juices. This occaſioned a moſt fatal Spotted
Fever in that Street only, whereof died a great
Number. But the poor deſolate Widow (whoſe
Cauſe none would eſpouſe) leaving both Houſe
and Street, eſcaped both the Fever and Death,
which juſtly fell to the Lot of the Offenders,
or ſuch as ſhould have redreſſed her Wrong.
In *October*, exceſſive Rain and Floods in *Den-
beighſhire*.---*December* the 14th to *January* the
3d, the Sun not thrice ſeen; the third a fine
Day; the 3d to the 7th cloſe; the 7th S. E.
very cold; the 8th, ſnow'd all Day; the 9th,
Froſt with ſome Snow; the 10th, an Inch
and a half; the 11th, cold Thaw, Sleet, va-
rious Weather, but moſtly cold; Froſt and Snow
to the 25th, that it ſnowed all Day, three
Inches deep; wet Weather to the End. *Fe-
bruary* dry, with fine Sunſhine, and froſty
Mornings. *March* began the ſame; the 8th to
the 14th, bluſtering and very cold; latter end
more moderate, with three foggy Days, yet
hot at Noon, and Sunſhine. *April*, to the 9th,
exceeding cold, with Squals of Wind and
Rain; the 9th to the 23d Sunſhine, yet coldeſt,
no *April* Weather; the 23d, hot Sun, cold
Night, near the End a Parelion; a very dry
Month. *May*, to the 4th, Rains, and ſome
Thunder; the 3d to the 20th, very dry; the
20th, fine ground Showers, thence ſhowery for

A. C. 1706. Part to *June* the 8th; dry Weather to *July* the 10th; perpetual Drought (ſome Showers near *London* excepted) till near the End of *Auguſt*, and Beginning of *September*, which was wet and ſtormy; the 15th, Thunder and Lightning to the 22d; rainy foul Weather ſtill; Wind S. W. 14 Weeks, kept the Fleet from ſailing all that while in the Channel; Wind N. W. to S. W. till the 28th; fine Sunſhine moderate Weather to *October* the 8th, that Day rainy; the 8th to the 20th, moſtly fine Weather; miſty to the 24th; the 25th a great Storm, S. S. E. eight or nine Veſſels aſhore at *Yarmouth*, moſt in Wreck; the 29th, a Meteor drawing a Tail of Light, ſeemed about a Yard after it, toward the latter end, gliding ſlowly a great while; the 26th rained exceſſively; ſo much fell before *November* the 4th, that Roads were never worſe; the 5th, Froſt and Sunſhine, Wind W. the 6th and 10th, much Rain; the 8th, Sunſhine; the 10th to the 12th, ſuch Rains, that the Poſt got not into *Yarmouth* till the 14th, that he was fetch'd in a Boat; to the 17th, nothing but Rains, great and long, Wind N. and N. W. to the End fine Weather, Wind S. W. Never were the *London* Bills of Mortality ſo low, as from the Middle of *October* to the Middle of *November*, Chriſtenings much exceeded them. *December* began to the 4th calm, cloſe or Fog; the 4th to the 17th, very wet, all Sorts of Weather, Wind varying, but chiefly S. W. the 18th to the 31ſt, Wind Southerly, moſt Part cloſe, but a few clear Days; ends very cold. Mr. *Say*.

This

This Year, tho' moiſt, and Winds often ſhifting, yet temperate, mild, and healthy till *March* began with four Days Snow, quickly followed by an early Spring, but ſoon check'd by a cold Eaſt Wind, cauſing catarrhous Diſorders in the Head, Ears and Jaws, as alſo Quotidian and Tertian Fevers, which began like Continuals, but were ſoon cured, and as readily returned on Cold catching, or the Uſe of Malt Liquors. In Harveſt were Continuals, Wind South. *December* began with early Cold, and much Snow, but a South Wind melted it; the reſt was cloudy and ſtormy, but not very unhealthy. *Luc. Schroch.* ---- In *Eſſex* the Year began with very dry cold Weather, Hay very dear. In *January*, cuticular Eruptions, with great Itch, were very rife, followed by an epidemic Meaſles to the latter end of *May*. *July* the 8th, a moſt memorable exceſſive hot Day; many Horſes on the Road died. In *November* and *December* the Air being moiſt, and often cold, Coughs were epidemic. In *April* Horſes had dangerous Coughs. A cold wet *June*, Hay ill got, and much was loſt or marr'd; hence it grew dear, though there was great Plenty of it. *May*, *June*, *July*, *Auguſt*, all very dry in *Italy*. *Auguſt* the 9th, in the County of *Down* in *Ireland*, the Day being calm, cloſe, ſultry, and hot, there was terrible Thunder and Lightning. This Summer a new Iſland was thrown up from an immenſe Depth of the Sea near *Santorini* in the *Archipelago*, about 28 Leagues North of the Town of *Candia*; it was uſhered in by an Earthquake, followed by a *Volcano*

A. C. 1707.

A. C. 1707. breaking out in the Bottom of the Sea with terrible Noiſe and Smoke, hideous Flames throwing up into the Air, Rocks, Aſhes, Brimſtone, and Earth, to a great Height, and ſuffocating Stench, both of Sulphur and dead Fiſh thrown up. The like had happened ſeveral Times before, as in the Years 726, 1427, 1650, and driven the Inhabitants to ſeek Shelter in other Iſlands. *July* the 3d and 26th, great Floods in *Ireland*. *November* the 16th, a froſty Morning, a calm fair Day, Wind N.W. at Night a great *Aurora Borealis*; the ſame *February* the 5th, and *March* the 30th. *Phil. Tranſ.* --- Moderate Weather to the End of *February*, Winds often ſhifting, though chiefly S. and to W. in *January*; the 2d, 3d, and 4th, high S. W. and N. W. *February* the 3d, Southerly to the 5th; W. S. W. the 5th; then W. the 4th to the 9th; S. W. the 2d to the 10th; S. W. or W. S. W. the 4th. *March* began with Weſterly and ends with Eaſterly Wind; dry and cold on the whole: Meaſles rage in the Country. *April*, Wind chiefly N. E. ſometimes Weſterly or S. E. warm with Fogs at firſt, often Haizy, yet often Sunſhine Days; the 21ſt to the 29th, the only *April* Showers; a ſickly Month, ſudden Deaths by Quinzies, and other Ways, Raſhes frequent, but not dangerous. *May*, to the 22d, Wind N. or N. E. gentle Breezes, haizy Air, often Sun-beams; the 3d Week a little Rain, yet duſty. *June*, Wind moſtly S. W. with little Rain. *July*, to the 6th, Wind S. W. blowing Weather, and ſmall Showers; the 7th and 8th, the hotteſt

in

in 46 Years; many of Prince *Eugene*'s Army died of Heat in their March from *Italy* theſe two Days, Wind S. W. the 11th the ſame; Lightning at Night; the 14th to the 17th, much Rain, ſmart Showers; the 17th a Tempeſt, Thunder great and loud, Lightning, Rain, and Hail; the 1ſt to the 17th, Wind moſtly S. W. to the 23d N. E. or S. E. then S. W. or N. W. to the End; the 31ſt, Thunder, Lightning, and Rain near *Yarmouth*, Wind W. Now Gripes, attended with violent Cramps, mortal to ſome in 24 Hours. *Auguſt* the firſt Half cold, Wind N. E. S. W. and N. W. ſtormy the 5th; the 8th to the 12th, good Harveſt, calm Sea; the 12th, ſudden Shower of prodigious Drops of Rain; the 18th to the 25th, a dead Calm ending in a Fog; the 21ſt to 31ſt, chiefly Eaſt Wind; the 27th, dreadful Lightning at Night. Intermitting Fevers with a Looſneſs rife. *September*, Wind chiefly W. ſometimes N. and out to N. E. near the End, often blew hard; the 3d to the 5th, very cold; the 6th to the 11th, hot; the 11th to the 17th, moſt cold; the 21ſt to the 26th, mild; the 23d to the 26th, almoſt continual Rains by Intervals of flying Clouds with Wind; the 27th, the Sea roars terribly. Fevers, with Pain, continue. *October*, the Beginning and End Weſterly Winds; the 5th to the 21ſt, moſtly N. E. moſtly blowing hard, many dark Nights; the 18th to the 22d, calm; the 3d, 6th, 23d, and 30th, pretty much Rain, the reſt dry. *November*, alternate Winds and Calms, with dull and pleaſant Weather; dry to the

A. C. 1707.

A. C. 1707. 19th, then ſome Hail, Snow, and Rain; the 23d, 24th, and 25th, calm with Fogs; the 26th and 27th, ſmall Showers The 14th and 15th, Wind S. W. to N. W. The 8th, a high Tide flooded all the Deans like a Sea; at the ſame Time dreadful Lightning. with Thunder and dark Clouds to N. E. with great Squalls. *December*, Wind Weſterly to the 15th; Southerly after. The 3d and 4th, blew hard. The 14th only was Froſt; the 26th, Rain. Mr. *Say*.

1708. This was a ſeaſonable mild Year till after *September* the 1ſt; then 16 clear Days with little Rain. Then after ſeveral Changes of Wind it ſettled 14 Days in the North; after this a warm S. Wind, with much Rain; then an E. Wind with very great Snow, followed by clear good Weather. After that, to *December* the 11th, cold ſnowy cloudy Weather; then clear, cold to the End. In *November*, after ſo many and ſudden Changes, began Catarrhs of the Head and Breaſt, which were ſo epidemic, that very few eſcaped. It began with Chilneſs and Shivering, followed by a Feveriſh Effervescence, intenſe Pain, or Stupor of the Head, Loſs of Strength, and often of Appetite, often a Strangulation of the Jaws, or ſpurious Pain of the Pleura; all gave way to Warmth, reſolvent, attenuant, abſorbent, and demulſcent Medicines, *&c. Luc. Schroch.* ---- *January* a moiſt, wet, rainy, variable Month, Wind between E. and S. W. by S. the 28th to *February* the 12th, Froſt; the 9th and 10th, Snow ſix Inches deep, Wind N. E. to N. W. by N.

Ice

Ice three or four Inches thick before the Snow; A. C.
the 12th, begins to thaw; the 15th, a little 1708.
Rain. From *January* the 26th, to *February* the
21ſt, no more Rain; *February* ends with S.
E. Wind and Spring Weather. No more Rain
to *March* the 6th, calm Wind, moſt S. W. the
3d, N. E. the 6th, ſhowery; the 7th, ſqually,
N. E. the 8th and 9th, Froſt, Ice; the 10th,
Snow Morning, ſleety Afternoon, S. E. the 7th
to the 16th, chiefly N. E. the 19th to the 26th,
Wind S. W. the 26th and 27th, E. the 28th
and 29th S. the 30th and 31ſt N. E. N. W.
the 10th to the 14th, no Sun. No general
Rains, but flying Showers of Rain, Sleet, Snow
in many Places. *April* the 1ſt and 2d, rainy;
the 3d and 4th to the 7th, Sun gleams hot;
the 4th to the 8th, hoar Froſt; the 12th, hot
like *July*; the 2d to the 28th, no Rain. A
glorious Month Day and Night, though with
ſome cold Days; Wind S. W. the 5th and 6th;
N. W. the 23d, 24th, and 25th; all the reſt
N. E. ſometimes S. E. near the End. A dry
Month, not much Wind. *May* a dry coldiſh
Month, Wind the 1ſt Day S. W. to the 9th,
N. E. to the 13th, S. S. E. the 16th to the
20th, S. W. *June* the 1ſt to the 22d, cold
Eaſterly or Northerly Winds. Firſt Week dry.
Cold Rains to the 17th or 21ſt; the 16th to
the 24th, Claps of Thunder with Rain; it ends
with ſmall Showers. A cold Seaſon both Day
and Nights. Fevers attended with Pain in the
Side. Mortal prodigious Swarms of Gnats like
Clouds, from every taller Buſh in the Hedges.
*July*, Wind moſt Weſterly, or variable from

A. C. 1708. the 1ſt to the 12th; thence S. E. to the 16th; then Weſterly to the Month's End. The 9th, Thunder; the 16th, dreadful Thunder and Lightning, eſpecially in the Night, and much Rain. To this, no Summer but cold or wet; next Week, very hot, Wind W. very hot blowing Weather to the End. The Chafer or *May*-bug (or Locuſts) peculiar to the Month of *May*, were frequent all this Month, and ſeemed but half grown. Fevers ſtill rage. *Auguſt* the 2d to the 4th, very hot, dry the firſt three Weeks, Wind N. or Eaſterly to the 10th. Heat, Drops. A flying Fog or Miſts, but moſt Sunſhine. The 13th to the End, moiſt; the 13th to the 16th, S. E. but chiefly S. W. from the 16th to the 30th; the 30th and 31ſt, very rainy; the 22d to the 30th, Thunder and Lightning. Fevers ſtill continue, but turning to Intermittents, are leſs dangerous. *September* the 1ſt and 2d, E. S. E. N. the 4th, Weſterly; Weather temperate, yet faint; ſome ſmall Rains. Fevers encreaſe. The 3d, the Sun eclipſed; the 5th to the 21ſt, Wind Southerly; the 11th, 60 Families down of the Fever in one Street, and the Place conſiſted but of 2000 Souls. The 6th, 9th, and 10th, loud Thunder, Lightning, and Rain; the 12th, the ſame. The laſt Half generally dry. The third Week, Fevers encreaſe not. The 16th to the 23d, bright Days and Nights; laſt three Days, ſqually Northerly Winds. After the Middle of *September*, when the Heats are over, they begin at *Yarmouth* to cure Herrings; and 'tis ſaid upon kindling the Fires to begin, the Fever quickly diſappeared. *October* the 1ſt to

the 20th, cold both Day and Night, Wind Northerly, but moderate, except the 14th, 15th, 19th, and 20th; thence to the End, moiſt and Southerly. The 1ſt, 11th, 16th, and 18th, Ice; the 30th, hot; S. S. W. *November* the 1ſt to the 11th, dry ſtill; the 11th to the 13th, Driſles or Squalls; little Rain; the 19th to the 20th, dry; the 23d to the End, Snow laid two Inches deep; the 25th, 26th, and 27th, hard Ice, Wind E. N. E. *December* to the 19th, dry, blowing Weather, eſpecially the 1ſt, 2d, 4th, and 5th, Wind E. and S. E. the 6th to the 17th, mild Southerly Seaſon; the 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 23d, and 24th, miſty foggy Weather; the 19th, a dark Day; the 23d, a Halo, with Fog, rainy Evening; the 25th, Eaſterly miſling Rain all Day, blows hard at E. N. E. in the Night; with this Wind, began one of the moſt remarkable Winters for Cold, that had been upward of 58 Years. This laſt was the coldeſt Summer and Spring and Harveſt, upon the whole, of any in 47 (1698 excepted) Mr. *Say*. A. C. 1708.

The Winter began with Wind, Rain, Snow, and Fog. From *January* to *April*, was the greateſt Froſt all over *Europe* that had been in the Memory of Man (only a few ſhort Breezes of South Wind, and temperate Air between.) In many Places the Earth became quite barren. The Huſbandmens Labour and ſown Seed were loſt. Fruit Trees either blaſted or brought forth little Fruit, and that either wormy, or blaſted with red and black Specks. Vines were dead to the Roots. The very Rocks and Stones mouldered down to Sand. 1709.

The

A. C. 1709. The Severity of the Cold killed much Cattle, and many People were frozen to death. Never were ſo many People cut off by Apoplexies, or ſeized with Vertigos, Arthritics, Pleuriſies, all inflammatory Diſeaſes, Hemorrhages, and Conſumptions. *April* was hot like Summer. *May* very cold from N. and E. Winds and Rain. Summer and Harveſt more regular, temperate, and healthy in *Lubeck*. In other Places, from *March* the 20th, variety of Winds and Air, with frequent cool Rains, mixt with clear warm Days. From theſe Morning Showers, came Fruitfulneſs of the Earth, the Sky being clear, and Sun hot, as ſoon as the Showers were over. The whole Year was very healthy, only ſome Quotidians and Tertians in the Spring and Summer, with a Delirium, Pain of the Head, Back, Vomiting, Bleeding at the Noſe, *&c.* but of very eaſy Cure. There were ſeveral hectical Heats, either alone, or joined to all other Diſorders. *Luc. Schroch.* This was a wet Year in *England*.

Let us now look a little Back to the Perambulation of a greater Epidemic than any of theſe of late Years. In 1702, after the unfortunate Battle between the *Saxons* and *Swedes*, began the Plague near *Pinezow* or *Pinzow*, in 1703; it appeared here and there toward *Cracow* and *Ruſſia*, and had already made great Havock near the *Hungarian* Mountains, called *Crapack*, till it went Eaſtward to the upper *Volhinia*, and again Weſtward to *Lemberg* the Capital of *Ruſſia*, which loſt a vaſt Number of its Inhabitants, but many ſaved themſelves

ſelves by flight. During 1704, it raged violently in theſe two Palatinates. In Autumn it ſpread in the neighbouring Places which lie to the Weſt and South, beginning in a Village called *Radymno*, on this Side *Yariſlow*; then invaded other Places ſituated between the Rivers *Sun* and *Volodorara*. It ſpread till it came towards the *Samber*. In 1705 it left *Lemberg*, and went N. and W. in great *Poland*, through *Yariſlow*, *Sieniawe*, *Zamoſt*, and other adjacent Places, and continued in that Part of the Country, as far as *Poſon* all that Year. In 1707 it entered the royal City *Warſaw*, where in Summer it deſtroyed a vaſt Number of People. In 1708 it came nearer toward *Poliſh Pruſſia*, and broke out in *Thorn* the latter end of *Auguſt*, where it continued till the Beginning of next Year, and ſwept off great Numbers of Men. A. C. 1709.

This alarmed *Dantzick*. Public Faſtings and Prayers were ordered. All Commerce with Places infected, or ſuſpected of Infection, was forbid. And all Import of Effects from ſuch Places, eſpecially Wool, raw Leather, Furs, Beds, *&c.* All Travellers or Strangers were examined, and not permitted to enter from thoſe Places. In a Word, all neceſſary Precautions were uſed from *July* the 11th, 1708, to *February* the 27th, 1709, yet the Diſtemper gradually inſinuated itſelf; for in *March*, died out of one of the Diſtricts of the old Town, ſeven Perſons. The eighth had ſome Bubos about her, ſuſpected to be venereal, was ſent to the Hoſpital, where the Diſeaſe ſoon infected Children in the ſame Room; it ſoon overſpread the

A. C. 1709. whole Hoſpital, killed the Surgeon, his Wife and Children. Then the Diſeaſe ſpread in the outer Parts and Suburbs of the Town. In *June* our Author's (Dr. *Joh. Chriſtophi Gottwald*) Daughter died of it. His Wife was ſeized, and difficultly reſtored. In *Auguſt* it overſpread the whole Town; then all Hands were at work to provide for it. Care was taken that the Poor would be well ſupplied both with Food and Phyſick, and all Neceſſaries; that the Streets and Dwelling-houſes ſhould be kept clean; that the Dead ſhould be quickly buried; that the Peſt-houſes ſhould be opened and well ſtored with all Sorts of Neceſſaries, Servants, and Overſeers, *&c.* In *Auguſt* and *September*, it raged moſt. It encreaſed and decreaſed in the ſame Proportion; for in *June* died 319; in *July* 1313; in *Auguſt* 6139; in *September* 8330; in *October* 4932; in *November* 1961; in *December* 584. Few People of Rank and Quality died of it, in compariſon of the common and ordinary ſort. Of the Magiſtrates died two; of the Judges two; of Divines a third Part; of Phyſicians and Apothecaries none; of Surgeons in ordinary two; of Subordinates, eſpecially belonging to the Peſt-houſes, a vaſt Number. The principal Citizens, and Officers of the Garriſon, eſcaped pretty well; but the Garriſon, Handicraft, and common Tradeſmen, as well Maſters as Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, and Labourers, ſuffered greatly. There died in all 24533. Daily public Prayers were continued; the City Gates kept open. Plenty of Proviſions and all Neceſſaries

ſaries for Man and Beaſts. Trade, though moderate, was not interrupted ; Communication, Exchange, and Markets, tho' leſſened, yet not cut off, tho' no Poſt went. --- A pannic Dread ſeized the Inhabitants before it reached us. The Forerunners of it were Swarms of Spiders in 1708. *Auguſt* the 11th, while the Plague raged, a ſtinking Miſt like a thick Cloud, of ſhort Duration, of a blackiſh yellow, like the Smoke from Oyl of Vitriol and Oyl of Tartar mixt, moved from one Place to another over the Town, emitting a violent Stench. In *October* a blue fiery Globe came at 11 at Night from N. W. ſhot toward and fell over-againſt the Town, with a great Light. In *July* Crows, Jackdaws, Swallows, Sparrows, and Storks, all fled till *November* after, *&c.* A. C. 1709.

The Diſeaſe encreaſed and decreaſed gradually ; the Middle was the worſt and moſt violent. At firſt the Bubos were more common than the Furuncles, Carbuncles, and Vibices. The Petechie were more common afterwards than thoſe ; though during the whole Time of the Contagion, they were never fully ſeparated, ſo as to appear ſometimes one without the other. At laſt the Petechie and Carbuncles went off, but the Bubos continued laſt of all, as they were the firſt of the outward Signs, laid deep in the Skin, were at firſt hard, immoveable, and round. They grew longer after, and might be moved. They looked not red till they were drawn and ripened. They were moſtly in the Groins, Armpits, and about the Neck. Moſt of them came with

A. C. 1709. with violent cutting and pricking Pain, with other heavy Symptoms, as Pain of the Head and Back. Cool Shiverings followed alternately by Heat, Anxiety, Faintneſs, and often bilious Vomitings. The Symptoms milder or ſeverer, according to the Degree of Malignity. The Furuncles appeared more in the Fleſh Parts, to the Number of 5, 7, or 9, on the Body. Sometimes they were red, and ſwelled to a greater Height than Bubos, with violent Pain and diſturbed Reſt. The other Symptoms the ſame as in a Bubo, both attended with a Fever, and Pain in the Back and Belly. Carbuncles and Anthraces were more pernicious, of ſundry Sorts, and ſtrange Figures and Species. They often began with Shivering and bilious Vomitings; then Reſtleſneſs, ſudden Loſs of Strength, Pain in the Head, Back, Anxiety, burning Heat, Thirſt, *&c.* The Petechie being always dangerous, were much more ſo here. There were four Sorts of them (as of the Carbuncles and Anthraces) theſe like Flea-bites, like Lentils; others large round Spots here and there. Some like the Meaſles, ſpread over all the whole Body. Some had them mixt. In ſome they appeared not till after Death. Many ſad and fatal Symptoms appeared with them all, as Pain of the Head and Loins, Vomiting, Looſneſs, Palpitation of the Heart, great Anxiety, Faintneſs, Shivering in all Parts of the Body, which were often followed by Heat or Sweat, Deliria, Epileptic Fits, Lethargy, hypocratic Face, ſtaring Eyes, bleeding at the Noſe, immediate menſtrual Fluxes, *&c.* Now for the Vibices, Melopes, or Plague Stripes, they came at laſt, for Death

Death waited on them, which often came unexpectedly. They ſhot like Lightning from the Breaſt to the Face, in Strokes of ſundry Colours, blue, green, brown, and yellow; firſt to the Noſe, then to the Forehead. Now the Sick were terrified, their Eyes grew ſtiff, their Tongue trembled, their Speech gradually ceaſed, great inward Anxiety and Confuſion. Two had five Bladders in the Beginning; they recovered. The hopeful Symptoms were, Pain of the Head, a ſmall Shivering or Cold, a tolerable Heat, nauſeating of Victuals, Thirſt, Belly diſtended with Wind, Anxiety, Dejectedneſs, Pains and Stitches behind the Ears, in the Temples, and on the Shoulders, Heavineſs in all the Limbs. The dubious Signs were, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortneſs of Breath, Anxiety of the Heart, Faintneſs, Looſneſs, Vomitings, Dryneſs of the Throat, Reſtleſneſs, a Continual Fever, Delirium, *&c.* The fatal Signs were, Sleepineſs and Lethargy, Palſy, Epileptic Fits, Cramp, bleeding at the Noſe, irregular Menſes, Abortion, ſudden Loſs of Strength, Rigour and Shiverings through all the Limbs, burning Heat, ſtaring and watery Eyes, conſtant Inquietude, with great Anxiety, outward Coldneſs of the Limbs, and inward Heat, with Dryneſs of the Tongue and Throat. Bubos in the Beginning of the Contagion, or on the left Side, were worſe than after, or on the right Side. They needed not always be drawn, for ſometimes they would not be forced; and in others, good Emolients diſcuſſed them: Nor was it ſafe to lay Bliſters on them before A. C. 1709.

A. C. 1709. before the 5th Day. If they happened near a Carbuncle, it was a good Sign. Carbuncles which ſeparated not quickly were dangerous. Theſe on nervous Parts were more painful than on the fleſhy. If the Sick were inſenſible of them without Heat and great Laſſitude, they died the 5th Day. Carbuncles well the 5th or 9th Day, were good, if the Sick kept from Cold; theſe beſides Petechie or Spots, were mortal. Of Spots, the Pulicares were mildeſt or beſt. Such Spots as came not out before the 5th Day, were fatal. All the Lenticulares and Purpurate, were mortal. Occult Spots, or Vibices, were ſure Death. All Hemorrhages, or Evacuations, if attended with Loſs of Strength, and Trembling Pulſe, were mortal; though regular Menſes without Bubo or Furuncle, were not. If the Diſeaſe at firſt affected the Senſes or nervous Parts; or if the Sick were lethargic or drowzie; or if they relapſed after the 5th or 7th Day; or if on the 3d Day after they begun, they ſeemed ſtrong and talked much, with an inward Fearfulneſs, all theſe were dangerous and fatal. Pale clear Urine which changed not ſoon, was dangerous. A bloody putrid Urine, let it look never ſo well otherwiſe, yet if it had on the Surface, round about the Glaſs, a pale red Circle, was a Sign of Malignity. Lixivious Urine, half concocted, in ſmall Quantity, without Sediment, was fatal.

As to the Cure, a good wholſome moderate Diet was recommended. Pot Herbs, Garden Fruits, flatulent Food, ſalt and high ſeaſoned Meats, were forbid; and Drams: But few noticed

noticed ſuch Rules. The ſimple internal Me- A. C.
dicines of greateſt Eſteem were, Angelica Root, 1709.
Calamus Aromaticus, red Myrrh, Sulphur, Nitre, Rue, *&c.* Of Compounds, Tachondel Chalk, Theriaca, Mithridate, peſtilential Vinegar, Morſels, Troches, Gunpowder. The following preſervative Arcanum, was ſent from *Thorn*, greatly extolled, but without Merit: Take Hepatic Aloes ʒvj. Sealed Earth ʒiv. Venice Treacle ʒvj. beſt Rhubarb ʒij. Oriental Saffron ʒjß. Zedoary ʒij. red Myrrh ʒiij. Agaric ʒj. Roots of Gentian, Tormentil, Dittany, Angelica, Caſtor, Camphire, of each ʒjß. mix; pouder all, and pour on them a Pint and Half of beſt *French* Brandy, extract the Tincture in a warm Place, in a well corked Bottle. Doſe 12 Drops as a Preſervative; but if infected, a Spoonful, and ſweat after it. But both for Prevention and Cure, our Author uſed his own Eſſence of Woods, Saffron, Aloes, and red Myrrh, drawn in Spirit of Wine, and adding to it Mixtura Simplex. Others uſed Acetum Antominii, mixt with Bezoardics. He gave this Bezoardic Powder at Night, a Knife pointful at a Time: Take Roots of Tormentil, Scornozera, Butterbur, Cumfrey, round Birthwort, Gujac. aa. ʒij. Turmeric, Zedoary, aa. ʒß. Myrrh ʒj. white Coral, Sea Shells, aa. ʒjß. Yellow Amber, Red and White Sealed Earth, Vipers Fleſh, Crabs Eyes, Bole, Calcined Hartſhorn, aa. ʒiv. Diaphoretic Antimony ʒvj. Nitr. Anodyn. min. aa. ʒij. Miſ. pulv. Doſe from ϑj. to ʒj. Where there was the leaſt Appearance of the Diſeaſe, he gave his Sulphur

A. C. 1709. Minerale Confortans, with a Bezoardic. Such as conſtantly, or often attended, or were converſant with the Sick, uſed proper Vinegars, or chew'd Lozenges. To take off the ill Scent of Rooms, they ſmoked them with Red Myrrh, and Saltpetre, boiled in Vinegar, and poured on hot Tiles; or with Juniper-berries, or Gunpowder. Evacuations were hurtful. A Laxative diſcreetly given once in two or three Weeks, was not amiſs. Bleeding, vomiting, and ſpitting, pernicious. In the Cure he ſought firſt to extinguiſh the peſtilential Venom by Bezoardics and Sudorifics. As, at firſt his preſervative Eſſence was given ſix Times in 24 Hours, from 25 to 75 Drops, or every 12 Hours a Paper of his Bezoardic Powder, or the Bezoardic Senn. with the Bezoardic Wagneri, or either of them mixt with the Specific. Cephalic. *Michael.* or Antihectic. *Poterii*, with Myrrh, Yellow Amber, Flowers, or Lac. Sulphur. Nitr. Antim. Sulphur. Minerale. He ſometimes uſed Saffron, or Diaſcord. diſſolved in Reſtringent Waters and Syrups. He found the following Mixture uſeful. ℞. Ag. Scorzoner, ſcord. Tormentil. Millefol. aa. ℥ij. Acet. Bezoard. ℥ß. Eſſent Liquor. ʒij. Mixtur. ſimpl. ʒj. Elix. Pptis. ℥ß. Syr. Symphit. Ferneli. ʒij. M. in three Doſes; with this they ſweated and drunk nothing cold. And after the Sweat, took a cordial Powder like that of *Zwelfer*, or his mineral Sulphur, mixt with the Magiſtery of precious Stones. If ſleepy, he added the volatile Salts; if watchful, a mild Anodyne; if convulſed, Cinabarines. For Hemorrhages, Martials, and Tincture of Antimony.

Antimony. Outwardly, when firſt taken, the Limbs were quite ſtiff, and as it were benumed with cold, Friction with warm Cloaths, and Bags of warm Oats were applied. For Reſtleſneſs and Delirium, Anodynes were uſeleſs, but Leaves of Rue, Willow, Plantine, Scordium, and Wild Thyme mixed with Salt, and moiſtened with Roſe Vinegar, and laid warm about the Head, did good. Vertigo, and Pain of the Head, were eaſed with ordinary Species, Procucuph. Diſp. *Berolin.* or with one Part mixt with a quarter of a Part of Nitr. Antim. and Leaves of Rue, Purſlane, and Endive, of each half a Part, is to be tied about the Head. For Dozing and Sleepineſs, a Bliſter was laid to the Neck, and a Sternutatory blown up the Noſe. A Looſneſs was ſtopt by Treacle, Mithridate, or Orvietan. mixt with Vinegar, and ſpread on Leather or Linnen, and laid warm to the Navel. Bleeding at Noſe was moſt difficult, Lint moiſtened with Vinegar of Roſes, was put up the Noſtrils; or Rue and Red Roſes ſtampt and ſprinkled with Barberry Vinegar, and put between double Linnen, and laid on the Neck. For the Dryneſs of the Throat, Barley Water, with Salt Prunella, and Syrup of Mulberries. For Loſs of Strength, and Dejection of Spirits, were uſed Cephalics and Cordials, with Bezoardics, or Confectio Alkermes, or de Hyacinth, with cordial Waters and Corroborants, as Elix. Citr. Granator. Moror. Cydonior. *&c.* And Ptyſanas and Milk Whey, or Emulſions of Almonds, Peony Seeds, Carduus, or Columbine, or Hartſhorn Gellies with

A. C. 1709.

A. C. 1709. Barley Water, or Rheniſh Wine, or with Syrup of Sorrel, Citron, Currants, *&c.* or Sulphur Minerale Epithems to the Head, Heart, and Pulſe. To mollify the Bubos, they uſed Cakes of black Pepper mixt with Vinegar and Oyl of Roſes, or of white Lillies. Or theſe Cakes mixed with Honey, Figs and Wheat Flower, and applied warm in a Pultis, or Camomil Flowers, freſh Butter, and Linſeed. To draw them, they uſed roaſted Onions, roaſted Figs, or Leaven mixt with Vinegar, white Muſtard Seed, and powdered Canthariides; after that they uſed a Plaiſter of Turpentine Oyl, Tar, and yellow Wax, *&c.* Some took them out by Cupping, Bliſters or Exciſion. But Carbuncles were more difficult. At firſt the Emp. Defenſivum applied about it to prevent its Progreſs, did good. Then to eaſe the Pain, and bring it to Separation, they uſed Cauſtics, Scarification, Ung. Egypt. Baſilicon, *&c.* At laſt Digeſtives to cleanſe and heal it. The Poor he ordered to waſh round the Carbuncle as yet untouched, with Aqua Calcis; then Empl. Apoſtol. *Zwelf.* Over the Carbuncle, and over that a Pultis, thrice a Day, of Camomil and Bean Flowers, Linſeed and Barley boiled in Milk: This drew it forth well, the Eſchar ſoftened, and began to ſweat, and ſoon came to Separation; at leaſt the Ointment, or Digeſtive, with a defenſive Plaiſter, cleanſed it. --- I have been the more tedious and particular on this Plague, for it reigned longeſt, and ſpread fartheſt of any in this Century. We ſhall meet with it again at *Copenhagen* in 1711. And in *June* 1713, we find it at *Vienna*

*Vienna* and *Poſon* in *Hungary*; and in 1714, at *Styrea* and *Jadenburg*. In 1715 was a Fever at *Carniola* little ſhort of it. It travelled from Place to Place for 14 Years, till the moſt rigorous Froſt and Cold of 1716 extinguiſhed it quite. The Cow Plague, which came out of *Hungary* into *Italy* round about two or three Years, for we meet with it in *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Holland*. At laſt it fell on other Animals, as Horſes, Swine, Fowls, *&c.* A. C. 1709.

As the Winter at the Cloſe of 1708, and Beginning of 1709, were the ſevereſt we have had ſince the great Froſt of 1684, and in many Things reſembled that which ended in 1739, and began in 1740, I ſhall here give a more particular Account of it, eſpecially as both began on the ſame Day, and with the ſame Winds; and the rather, becauſe that of 1709 was more deſtructive of the Fruits of the Earth; and the Spring that followed ſhewed upon the whole, that the Cold was of longer Continuance, and greater, than that of any other Year ſince 1698.

After a cold and dry *October* and *November*, *December* alſo continued dry to the 19th, Wind S. E. and ſometimes S. W. to the 24th. From the 6th to the 17th, mild, with frequent Fogs or Miſts from the 15th to the 24th. On the 23d was a Halo about the Sun, with a Fog and rainy Evening; the 25th and 26th, Wind E. N. E. high, boiſterous, moſt ſeverely cold, hardeſt Froſt, and little Sun, with Flights of ſmall fleecy Hail or Snow; the 27th ditto, E. N. E. Flights of ſmall Snow, cold to Extremity, little Sun, blew hard; the 28th, N. E.

A. C. 1709. 3. a great Storm at Night; the 29th, blew hard from N. E. 3. it froze Water, Urine, Ink, &c. within Doors, and good Fires in the Rooms, and all Liquors in Cellars; Sun and Clouds alternately; the 30th, S. W. freezed ſeverely in the Houſe, dreadful Cold; at Night N. E. 3. the 31ſt, an unuſual Degree of Cold, Wind E. 4. a Storm, Spittings of Snow, coldeſt Wind with Snow, ſeveral Ships were ſhored, and 5000*l.* worth of Wreck ſold for 60*l.*

*January* to the 7th, Wind between E. and N. W. by N. from that to the 20th, between S. E. and S. W. by S. to the 27th, E. N. E. and N. the 27th, W. and 30th. The reſt of that Time between W. and S. W. to the 28th; the 29th, S. W. and to *February* the 13th, 14th, and 15th, S. E. the 16th, N. the 17th, 18th, and 23d, N. W. the 19th to the 23d, S. the 24th to *March* the 2d, E. S. E. N. E. *March* the 2d, S. W. the 3d, S. E. the 4th, S. S. E. the 5th, S. the 6th, N. W. to the 13th, N. E. the 13th, S. the 14th to the 17th, N. W. the 17th, S. E. the 18th and 19th, S. W. the 20th, W. S. the 21ſt and 22d, N. E. to the 26th, N. the 26th, S. E. the 27th, E. N. and the 28th and 29th, N. E. the 30th and 31ſt, S. E. *April* the 1ſt and 4th; the 2d and 3d, E. to the 14th, S. W. to the 17th, N. W. the 17th, S. W. the 19th and 20th. S. E. to the 25th; N. E. the 25th; the 26th, S. W. to the 30th; N. E. the 30th. *May* the 1ſt, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 21ſt, and 30th, N. the 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 22d, 23d, and 31ſt,

31ſt, N. E. the 6th, 7th, and 10th, S. W. the 9th, E. the 13th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 27th, and 29th, S. E. the 19th, W. S. the 24th, N. W. the 28th and 29th, S. *June* the 1ſt, 2d, 12th, 5th, 6th, and 20th, S. the 3d, 19th, to the 29th, S. W. the 7th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, S. E. the 28th, E. N. 12th, E. S. the 9th to the 11th, N. E. the 16th and 30th, N. the 18th, W. S. the 17th and 29th, N. W. The Winds were often very high, and ſtormy, as *January* the 1ſt, 3d, 12th, 15th, 24th, and 25h; the 1ſt and 2d Weeks of *February*, &c. A. C. 1709.

This Weather in four Days time, froze over the *Thames*, notwithſtanding the Motion of the Water by Tides and ſtormy Winds; many Booths were built on it. The Thermometer, *December* the 31ſt, was lower than it had been in 18 Years before; little leſs next Day. It was much the ſame from *February* the 12th, to the 15th. Several Thermometers ſunk within the Bubble; others at 90, or colder than the middle State of the Air under the Pole. Urine froze under the Bed, though there was a good Fire in the Room. Bread and Meal were all Ice. Bottled Beer in deep Cellars froze. A nine Gallon Barrel of ſmall Beer ſet in the Chimney Corner to thaw, afforded a Gallon of Ale; all the reſt was dead Water. Ships in great Numbers came a-ſhore in *Yarmouth* Road, not meerly by the Violence of the Wind, but from the Impotence of the Sailors to find their Hands, and from the Impoſſibility of ſening the Cables, which were thick caſed with Ice. ----- The latter end of the ſecond

A. C. 1709. Week, and Beginning of the third, countleſs Thouſands of Bra Geeſe by Flights of five or ſeven Minutes Diſtance, were continually making to the Southward to find open Waters, creeping low and ſlowly along the Shore, as the weakeſt among them were able to fly, ſome of which they were often dropping. But the Moment they came to the Mouth of any River they aſcended ſtrong and ſwiftly into the Air, whence they might take a View of the Waters many Miles into the Land; and when they obſerved they were all Ice, deſcending and creeping again as before; though the farther South, the ſeverer the Winter; for this extreme Cold reached not only the Northern Countries, but over *France* alſo, and fiercer by their Accounts than here; even *Portugal* itſelf felt the Severity of it. Ink froze in my Pen, tho' by a good Fire, that I could not write a Line at once. The Ice was ſaid to be a Foot thick at Land, but on the Coaſt, where it never freezes ſo hard, it was eight Inches. *January* the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, were Thaws; from the 22d to the 28th, Froſt again, but leſs cold and milder, yet freezed two Inches in a Night. Froſt again from *February* the 8th to the 20th; from that to the End, Thaw; yet the Ice of the firſt Froſt ſtill remained for all theſe Thaws. And indeed *February* the 12th to the 15th, froze five or ſix Inches. From *February* the 26th to *March* the 6th, hard Froſt. Thus far no Appearance of a Spring, even in the South. From *December* the 25th, 1708, to *March* the 12th, 1709, above 50 Days

Days Froſt; many of them ſuch as happen not in many Years; 50 Days the Wind ſome where in the E. at moſt N. E. 30 Days blowing hard, and above half of theſe dreadful Storms or a Scout of Wind. About Days more the Wind N. or N. W. yet ſome of the coldeſt Weather was perhaps *December* the 30th, and *February* the 12th, when the Wind was S. W. whoſe Effects was only to bring back the Vapours that had come from the N. E. and had crowded them together againſt theſe that were ſtill coming in a Heap over the Iſland. In the End of the 4th Week of *May*, it ſtill continued cold, the Elms yet naked in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. *May* the 19th, Hawthorns juſt begin to blow, and on the 21ſt, Elms to be green. Wheat now 10*s*. a Buſhel. At the End of *May*, little Appearance of a Spring in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. Take the five Months from *December* the 26th incluſive, and it was much colder in the ſame Space of Time in the Years 1739, and the following Spring of 1740, as the Effects demonſtrated. In 1709, Wheat did not begin to ear till paſt the Middle of *June*, though the Weather in that Month was Summerleſs. But upon the whole it was not ſo cold as in 1698. *June* the 17th, Wheat Ear breaking its Encloſure, Haw-thorn ſtill in Bloſſom, but fading; the 25th, Wheat not all eared. The firſt Half of this Month was fine Weather, the latter wet, a great deal of Rain the laſt three Days. From *Chriſtmas* 1708, to *June* the 16th, 1709, Wind E. 100 Days, moſtly N. E. 20 Days more N. and N. W. hence A. C. 1709.

the

A. C. 1709. the Cold. First Half of *July* was wet, Wind S. W. from the 17th to the 24th, E. S. E. or S. E. the 24th, S. W. to the 28th, W. or N. W. the 22d and 28th, N. the 29th and 30th, S. E. the 31st, S. W. the last four Days were Summer indeed. *August* was a mixt, Part very hot, and Part as cold. On the 8th, Barley and Oats first cut in the South; the 27th, Wheat cut. Wheat over the Kingdom was generally destroyed on the N. E. Side of the Furrows. Now raged a malignant Fever and very mortal in *Harwich*, &c. from the Communication with foreign Parts. Wind to the 10th, 12th, and 13th, S. W. the 10th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 30th, and 31st, N. W. the 15th, 16th, 17th, 25th, and 26th, W. the 18th, 20th, and 24th, N. the 23d, E. the 19th and 29th, N. E. *September* had much Wind and Rain, Wind chiefly between S. E. and N. E. the 7th, 20th, to the 26th, S. W. the 10th, 17th, and 26th N. W. the 16th and 29th N. *October* had some Windy, and many dead calm Days in it, no great Rains. Wind the 1st and 2d, S. the 3d to the 5th, W. the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 21st, N. the 7th, 9th, 17th, 18th, and 27th, N. W. the 11th to the 17th, N. E. the 19th and 28th, E. N. the 20th, E. the 29th and 30th, E. S. *November* began and ended cold, but was mostly mild, Wind chiefly W. or S. W. Little Rain. *December*, Wind mostly from S. to W. a few Days excepted; yet the Year concludes near as cold as the last, for on the 31st it froze within Doors, Wind S. The first Half of this Year was as cold as any for the

the laſt 60 Years. In 1698 the Cold continued till *September*: This Year only to *June* or *July* at fartheſt, *June* being rather fine than hot. A. C. 1709.

Was very temperate in the general, only in the End of *March* were three inſufferably hot Days. From *April* the 7th to the 11th, North Wind, ſleety and cold; then ſix Days exceſſive Heat, with Eaſt Wind cooled by after Rains. In *June* ſeveral unſeaſonable ſharp and cold Storms, from which Viciſſitudes of Weather, Catarrhs and Arthritics were not unfaſhionable. The Harveſt was leſs changeable, the Year was fruitful and healthy, the Winter late. In the latter end of *October* and *November*, were great Floods. The Winds after were very variable, but moſtly South, the Air foggy, thick, moiſt, vapid, often ſtagnant, long without Sun, and very unwholſome in *Carniola* and *Auſburg*. *March* the 1ſt, began and reigned two Months, an Epidemic which miſſed few, and raged fatally like a Plague in *France* and the Low Countries, and was brought by diſbanded Soldiers into *England*, viz. a catarrhous Fever, called the *Dunkirk* Rant, or *Dunkirk* Ague; it laſted 8, 10 or 12 Days. Its Symptoms were a ſevere, ſhort, dry Cough, quick Pulſe, great Pain of the Head, and over the whole Body, moderate Thirſt; Sweating and Diuretics were the Cure. Bleeding very pernicious or fatal. This was a very moiſt, Southerly, and unſettled Conſtitution in *England*. 1710.

Firſt Week of *January*, moderate Weather from the 3d to the 7th, with conſtant Rokes and Weſterly Winds. The ſecond Week ſpits

A. C. 1710. a little Snow, Wind varies, but Eaſterly moſt; the 10th Day was a Pillar over the Sun when ſet, moving to W. and pointing down to the Sun ſub Terra for about two Minutes. The third Week was dark Eaſterly Winds. The 12th, 13th, and from the 19th to the 24th, Froſt, Ice one Inch and a half thick; then perpetual flying Thicks and Fogs, with calm Weather, and great Dews, Wind Eaſterly.---- *February* begins with South Winds, and mild, moſtly foggy and a little Wind. From the 4th to the 25th, moſt Eaſterly. Little Rain theſe ſix laſt Months, though wetting all Day at Times. --- *March* begins wet, brings on an early faſt Spring. The 3d, Gooſeberry Leaves; the 10th, Buſhes all green; Currants knot their Flowers. The two firſt Weeks warm; the third, cold Rains. Pretty much and often Rain to the End of the Month, Wind moſt Weſterly. The 27th to the 31ſt, Northerly. Spring advanced little ſince the 12th. ----- *April* began hazy. The 6th, warm with frequent Lightning in the Evening, but the Spring delayed by Eaſterly Winds, and cold Days, and Nights extreme cold, eſpecially the 16th to the 19th; the 24th to the 27th, hot; the 28th, ſhowery Day. Spring backward; Currants not yet out of Flower; Apples blow not, ſeveral Things blaſted. --- In *May* Eaſterly Winds moſtly prevailed, and though pleaſant enough, yet unkindly, the Ground exceeding dry and chopt; Barley and Peaſe burnt; Vermin devour all Fruit, and leave the Trees naked as in Winter. The ſame it was in

many Places in 1741, and 42. --- *June* the 1ſt, Wheat Ears opened their Encloſure. Wind from the 1ſt to the 24th, moſt Weſterly; the 13th, much Thunder at Noon; the 17th, Duſt not a Day ſince *April* the 28th; Abundance of local Showers in the two laſt Weeks. The Rains to the North of *Norwich*, the Duſt to the South. The ſecond Week very cold; the ſecond Day only hot. --- *July* began dry and duſty, but the 5th and 6th had a great deal of Rain to lay the Corn; the 14th, Thunder; Wind chiefly S. W. to the 20th, which was the firſt very hot Day, followed by N. E. cloſe the 24th, 25th, and 26th; the Middle, Windy. *Auguſt* began miſling; the 8th, much Rain; ſeveral Squals on other Days, ſome very fine Days intermixt; the 16th, Thunder; the 23d, ſultry; the 25th to the End, often Fogs, little Wind; laſt Half, clear Nights, Wind Weſterly. --- All *September* clear Nights, ſome Rain by Squals; the firſt Half, Wind Weſterly; laſt Half, Eaſterly. --- *October* generally mild, ſeveral glorious Days in it; the 10th, dreadful Storm to the Northward, high Spring Tides, Wind with the Moon in Perigee; firſt Half, Wind Weſterly; laſt, Eaſterly. --- *November* moſtly warm and dry, Wind little, and moſtly S. W. From *November* the 30th, to *December* the 3d, a continued Storm from S. S. E. to S. S. W. the like from the 6th to the 10th, eſpecially; the 9th, that Night a dreadful Storm of Wind, with Floods of Rain. Moſt of the whole Month was open Weather. Three Weeks Wind S. W. then Southerly, little Wind,

A. C. 1710.

A. C. 1710. Wind, gray Dews; the 28th to the 30th, Wind freſhens at E. The firſt Week of *December*, and firſt Week of *May*, the Thermometer was at the ſame Height. *London* now was very healthy, and *Norwich* very ſickly of the Small Pox and Spotted Fever, whereof died the firſt Week 48, the next 78; and their uſual Buryings in a Week are 20.

1711. *January* the 1ſt to the 12th, moderate Weather, and little Wind, moſt N. W. and W. thence N. W. ſometimes N. E. blowing freſh and hard to the 18th; the 16th, 17th, and 18th, Squals of Hail; from the 18th, to *February* the 4th, moſt ſevere Froſt, freezing often within Doors, and in the Chambers. Ice on the 5th Day above three Inches thick on the Coaſt; yet thawing or giving at times, Wind N. E. moſtly. --- *February*, Froſt ſevere to the 5th; Thaw to the 8th; yet the old Ice remains three Inches thick. Mixt Froſt and Thaw to the 13th, old Ice ſtill half an Inch; the 15th, Snows, ending in Rain; the 16th, Froſt; the 20th to the 27th, all Froſt; the 24th, Moon in Perigee, a very high Tide, Wind N. W. blows hard with Squals of Hail; the 17th, Primroſes blow thick.---*March* began with the ſame Winds, and pretty much Rain the firſt two Days; ſmall Showers at Times from thence to the 10th, with hazy Sunſhine, Wind Weſterly, and pretty mild. Gooſeberry Leaves opening the 10th, but ſtood at a ſtand to the 18th; Wind from the 10th to the 18th, N. E. with ſome Froſts, Snow, and Sleet; the 22d, 23d, and 24th, Wind

Wind variable, and much Rain; Rain leſs to the 27th; to the End, Fogs and Eaſterly Winds; the 27th, Gooſeberries and Currants begin to bloom. --- *April* to the 10th, Southerly, or S. W. Winds. Gooſeberries and Currants come into full Bloſſom. The reſt of the Month the Wind oft N. E. or variable, with vaſt Quantities of cold Rain. Currants remain only in Flower. The Codlings in Bloom, and many of the Blooms blaſted, The 18th, at *Norwich*, a dreadful Tempeſt of Thunder, Lightning, and Rain, from 7 in the Morning, to 11; the 21ſt, Thunder. Black Thorn blown; White only budded. The fatal Small Pox which had raged at *Leoſtoff* till now, are pretty much over. --- The three firſt Days of *April* and *May*, firſt equalled the Warmth of ſome Days in *December* laſt. *May* was moſtly calm, Wind pretty equally divided between N. and S. moſt of it fine Summer Weather, but not hot till the Cloſe. Spring in all its Glory about the 19th, but Apples not out of Bloom till the 26th. ---- *June* began as *May* ended, with cloudleſs Sun, and Star-light to the 7th, Wind E. the 7th, a dreadful Tempeſt of Thunder with prodigious Hail; the 18th, Thunder and Showers; the 19th, Moon in Perigee, very high Tide; a cold Week; the 25th, infinite Swarms of Gnats, Showers at Times, Wind moſt E. or Northerly to the 21ſt; ends Weſterly.---*July* began with Northerly Winds and ſhowery; the 10th to the 19th, fine Weather; firſt Part hot, eſpecially the 15th and 16th. The five next Days very cold, Wind N. E. the

A. C. 1711.

A. C. the 21ſt to the 28th, ſhowery at *London*.----
1711. *Auguſt*, various Weather, Half Northerly, Half Southerly Wind, the laſt chiefly in the Middle of the Month. --- *September* the fineſt Month ſince *May*, eſpecially the latter Half, Wind moſtly S. W. but S. E. the nine firſt Days, and four laſt. This is the Month of Herring Fiſhery at *Yarmouth*, of which this was a rich Year.---*October* ſqually Weather; the 2d to the 12th, warm; the 14th to the 16th, hot; the 16th, P. M. at 11, a Halo; the 12th, Rain and Wind; the 18th and 19th, gray Dews or hard Froſt; the 23d, Rain; the 26th and 27th, Rain, Wind, and Darkneſs. --- *November*, moſtly S. W. Winds, warm with a great deal of Rain; great Damps on Glaſs; the 15th, Froſt; Wind the 24th to the 29th, E. S. --*December*, Wind between W. and E. by S. to the 19th, ſome fine Weather; the 9th to the 13th, Fogs, and little Wind; the 17th to the 19th, ſqually; thence Snow and Froſts to the 29th, Ice three Inches, giving at Times, Wind N. W. to N. E.

1712. *January* began mild, with Weſterly Winds to the 6th; the firſt Eve, a Southerly Rain; to the 22d, cloſe Days and dark Nights, mixt with ſome fine Days, Wind N. to E. ends with Weſterly Winds; ſome Froſt and ſqually Weather; the 21ſt to the 26th, blowing freſh at Night; ends moderate --- *February* begins with N. W. Winds, Hail and Snow at Times; thence variable with cold northerly Winds, ſome Snow, and often Squals, with Rain and white Froſts; ends with ſmirry Rains. Gooſeberry

berry Leaves juſt beginning to open. On the 8th, ſmall Hail. Hoar Froſt and Snow laid on the Ground. A Froſt. The like Froſt and haily Snow began the 9th Day, Wind in the Morning N. W. Noon, N. W. In the Evening of which were the moſt remarkable Paraſelene I ever ſaw. The Moon being nearly E. S. E. between two and three Hours high, there was a large Circle about it, and a little higher to Sight than the Body of the Moon. On the outward Edge of the Circle were five Mock Moons, and a Tail from each outwardly, which ſurrounding the whole Horizon (at a Diſtance from the Earth, pretty near equal to that of the Moon) joined each other. About the S. there was another Spot of Light, or Mock Moon, and to N. W. another, or at leaſt a brighter Part of the Circle ſometimes appearing; the Sky all haizy. I ſuppoſe the Air frozen. The Halo round the Moon ſtill remained at 10 o' Clock. The Moon in Conjunction with Saturn, which was viſible above it. The Halo extended itſelf to the Conſtellation of Gemini. The S. Moon Dog covering one of its Stars, while the other appeared at a like Diſtance from it, as the Moon did from Saturn. Several Perſons obſerved the like Paraſelene the Evening before, and ſome Mornings after. No Quantity of Rain this Month.----- *March* began with Wind and ſqually Weather; the 4th to the 12th, clear froſt, with Snow lying four Inches deep, with a very cold Thaw; the 13th and 14th, Ice out of the Sun one Inch and a half, Wind N. W. or N. E. Eaſterly A. C. 1712.

A. C. 1712. to the End of the Month, ſometimes to S. chiefly to N. little Rain; the 26th, it rained all Day. --- *April*, Rain and Sleet, P. M. Eaſterly; the 2d to the 5th, S. W. with ſome free Showers; the 3d, 4th, and 8th, Halo's about the Moon; the 6th to the 15th, Northerly to W. or E. to the End variable; the 16th, P. M. fierce and free Showers; the 18th and 19th, hot Days, Wind N. much Lightning; hot and fine Weather to the End, Wind chiefly N. E. the 26th, P. M. 5. Thunder, and a Shower.--- *May*, moſtly a fine Month, Day and Night, Wind Weſterly and Southerly from the 4th to the 14th, the laſt two Days S. W. the reſt moſtly N. E. the 4th, Elms in Flower; the 14th to the 16th, Evening Showers; the 9th, 10th, 22d, Thunder. -------- *June*, fine Weather; S. W. Winds begin and end the Month; the Middle N. E. generally little Wind; the 1ſt, 16th, and 21ſt, Thunder; the 1ſt, loud, with great Hail; the 16th, with pretty much Rain; the 21ſt, with fierce Rain; thence ſhowery to the 27th, and again the 29th. --- *July*, moſtly S. W. Wind, hot Weather, a glorious Month. It began with Wind and Showers. The 1ſt, Thunder; the 8th, great Rain at Night; the 15th, the ſame at *Norwich*. This Month, and all *Auguſt*, in the Country, ſore Throats were univerſal; attended at *London* with Dizzineſs and Pain of the Limbs: To few mortal. --- *Auguſt* the 1ſt, rained hard from 3 P. M. till Night; the 2d to the 6th, haizy Sunſhine, Wind S. W. the 1ſt to the 18th, variable; the 18th, fierce Showers;

Showers; to the End, Wind moſtly N. E. A. C.
the 29th, rain'd hard, P. M. *April* Showers, 1712.
with loud Thunder; the 12th and 13th, all the Cliff from *Pakefield* to *Leoſtoff*, and all the Ebb Sand from thence to *Yarmouth*, covered ſo thick with ſmall long black Flies, that they might be diſcerned at the Diſtance of half a Furlong or more, lying in ſome Places near an Inch deep. Theſe ſeem to be the Flies that are produced from the Lice on the Hops, and with which my Beans were covered --- *September* the 3d, Rain 24 Hours; the 6th, all the Morning, and Showers other Days. Wind to the 3d, N. E. thence Weſterly to the 14th, with leſs Rain; fine Weather the 3d Week, North-eaſterly Wind (ſome Squals and Spittings the 2d Week) the 20th, rained all Night till 7 in the Morning; the 26th and 29th, Rain till 2 or 3, P. M. the 26th, Rain and Wind all Night; from thence a very wet and bad Seed-Time, Wind ſometimes Eaſterly, but moſt N. W. or from that to S. W. with ſome Storms. *November* (as well as *October*) was all a very rainy Month, and little Wind, except the 16th; the 17th, variable, moſtly W. the 13th and 14th, great Dews on Glaſs; yet ſome hard Froſts; the 17th, Lightning, from 4 to 7 in the Morning; the 18th to the 20th, glorious Days and Nights, Barometer generally at much Rain. ---- *December*, to the 8th, hard Froſt, Ice one Inch and a half, yet ſome wet Evenings; little Wind, and Calms through the Month. Wind variable, and moſtly E. eſpecially the laſt Half, with Fogs Night and

A. C. 1712. Day the 23d to the 25th; the 15th and 16th, Froſt, with Hail and Rain; the 17th, Snow one Inch and a half; the 18th, P. M. three Inches more Snow fell.

1713. *January* the 1ſt to the 5th, Froſt, Ice three Inches; then hoar Froſt to the End of the Month, mixt with Rain and ſhowery Weather, Wind from N. W. to S. W. and ſometimes S. E. with many fine Days and Nights. the 1ſt, 2d, and 6th to the 18th, the 26th to the 31ſt, little Wind; the 25th, a Storm at S. W. the 20th to the 23d, blowing Weather. Barometer 29³·---- *February*, to the 7th, Wind and Rain every Day; the like the 9th and 10th; the reſt from the 8th to the 16th, fine Days and Nights; the 19th to the 23, Rain, Sleet, Hail; the 22d, very great Rain; the 24th to the 28th, moſtly dry, Wind chiefly Weſterly; the 23d and 24th, Eaſterly. Gooſeberries begin to look green, and Currant Buſhes conſiderably ſtarts.---- - *March* the 3d, Gooſeberry Blooms juſt appear. 1ſt Week ſhowery, with Eaſterly Winds; thence Eaſterly, and moſt N. E. to the End. By theſe cold Winds the Gooſeberry Blooms were blaſted. At the End of the Month, the Spring had made no Progreſs; or rather, every Thing ſeemed to go back. --- In *April* the ſame N. E. Winds prevailed, except from the 15th to the 21ſt; ſo that the Spring was ſtill kept back. Both Leaves and Blooms blaſted at the End of *April*. The Black Thorn ſcarce blowing; all Trees naked. The firſt Half ſqually of Hail and Snow; the laſt, dry. --- The N. E Winds continue

continue to *May* the 6th; but fine Days and Nights from *April* the 28th to *May* the 8th. The reſt of the Month variable Winds, and ſtirring Weather; a wet Month upon the whole; the 16th, Thunder, with Rain and Hail; the 30th, Thunder, and the 31ſt, with fierce Showers; the 9th, Hawthorn and Pear in Bloom; the 19th, Apples in Bloom, and ſome Gooſeberries; the 29th, Winter Apples in full Beauty; the ſame in 1742. ----- *June* had little Rain, Wind variable, but moſtly Northerly; the 20th, the Hawthorn ſtill blowing. --- *July*, Wind generally N. E. the firſt Part, and the laſt Southerly; the 2d to the 16th, frequent Showers; from the 15th to the End, great and much Rains ſeveral whole Days. --- *Auguſt* began with great Rains, and ſtormy Weather, Wind Weſterly to the 10th; fine hot Weather to the 13th, 14th, and 15th; Fogs early. A moſt glorious Sun and Moonſhine to the 23d; on the 24th, Fogs rained as it were from the Trees; the 20th to the 25th, Wind N. E. to S. E. thence Weſterly and variable. ------ *September* began with ſqually blowing Weather, Rain, Hail, and Snow, Wind N. from the 4th to the End, Eaſterly, not much Wind, but moſtly hot Sunſhine, glorious Weather; the 14th to the 18th, remarkable Dews; the 20th to the End, ſqually at Times, Wind N. E. to S. E. ----- *October*, except the 3d, 4th, and 30th, not much Wind; from the 2d to the 11th, Eaſterly; thence to the 19th, moſtly Weſterly; to the End N. E. or W. The Month began ſhowery; the 8th, 10th,

A. C. 1713.

A. C. 1713. and 20th, Rain all Days; the 17th to the 24th, very much and great Rain; ſhowery Weather to the End; the 30th, Hail lay on the Ground. ---- The ſame Weather continues to *November* the 10th; the 4th, 5th, and 16th, rained all Day much, Wind variable, moſtly from the N. near the End, leſs Rain, Wind N. W. and W. with hard Froſt, and Fogs, the Stars in the Zenith appearing. Calm. ---*December* the 1ſt to the 7th, moſtly Fogs; the 10th, 11th, and 12th, fine Days; the 13th, great Fog; the Weather ſo warm, that Primroſes blow; the 20th to the 26th, great Dews; the 17th, P. M. hor. 9. 45 M. through a white Cloud before the Moon, there appeared a whitiſh Circle, which ran by Degrees into a flammeous red, which was ſurrounded by a Circle of well defined blue, and that by another obſcure Circle, whoſe Colour is not mark'd. The whole appeared not to the Eye above two or three Yards wide. The Thermometer ended this Year, and began the next as high as it is moſtly in *May* or *June*. Primroſes, Lettice, and Hartichoaks, grow as in Summer, (the like in 1723) their Foliage being cut down in the latter end of *November*, ſhot a Foot in Length in ſix Weeks time. Gooſeberry Leaves open. The next Winter much alike.

1714. We are now entered on a Set of dry Years, which continued to the End of 1719; the laſt four were exceeding hot and dry, preceeded this Year by an uncommon Height of the Barometer continuing many Weeks together, notwithſtanding

withſtanding the greateſt Rains I ever remember. All *January*, the Mercury ſtood almoſt invariable at ſettled dry, commonly mark'd ſettled fair. As the Weather is moſtly cloſe when the Mercury is higheſt, ſuch was the State of this Month, the greateſt Part cold, but little Froſt, Wind ſometimes S. W. but prevalently E. and N. E. the 6th, ſome Flights of ſmall Snow; the 18th, 25th, and 29th, ſmall Showers.--- Firſt Half of *February* generally fair and mild like *May*; the 14th to the End, ſqually Weather, with ſome white Froſts, Wind N. the 17th, Gooſeberries in bloom; the 19th, dreadful Storm at N. and with this a very high Tide, overflowing all the Deans; the 15th, Morning, Wind S. W. blowing hard, P. M. ſqually, N. W. 3. hor. Morning 5. N. W. P. M. 6½ N. W. or W. N. W. ſmall Storm, then Northerly from P. M. 5½ to 6¾. a great Number of Ships in the Road ſunk, ſhored, or driven from their Anchors; and Houſes ſtript. The Mercury ſunk the moſt ſuddenly that Afternoon that ever I obſerved, and roſe as quickly 6½ Degrees when the Storm was over at 8 o' Clock. ---- *March*, glorious Days and Nights from the 1ſt to the 12th, yet hard Froſt in the Morning, Wind Southerly; then ſtill warmer Weſt Winds, and ſhowery Weather, with clear Nights; the 20th to the 31ſt, Wind Northerly, yet ſundry pleaſant Days. Graſs grew ſo faſt, that my Graſs Plot was mown the 13th and the 31ſt; the 16th, Currants ſhot an Inch long, yet the Wind Southerly; the 26th to 31ſt, Wind N. E. the Leaves of the Gooſe-

A. C. 1714.

A. C. 1714. berries were blaſted. I had obſerved the Caterpillars on them in the Depth of Winter, and now appeared thick. --- The Beginning of *April*, the Weather ſet in ſo cold with Hail and Snow lying two Inches thick, that on the 3d it froze within Doors. This Froſt laſted four or five Days, the Nights cloudleſs; yet from the 9th to the 12th, 15th, and 17th, warmer by the Thermometer than it often is in *May* or *June*, eſpecially the 12th, Wind S. W. and Southerly; the 19th to the 28th, Wind N. E. dry Weather, variable Winds and Showers to the End, with ſome Fogs. --- The firſt Days of *May*, warm as thoſe in *April*; from the 4th to the 6th, Wind N. W. with ſqually Weather; to the 24th, Eaſterly Winds, and moſtly very dry, cold, and clear. Gooſeberries and Currants not all out of Bloom; the 19th, diſtant Thunder, with Hail and Rain; the 27th, rained almoſt all Day. The Artichoaks which were fruited in Winter, were now no bigger than large Apples. --- *June* began dry; the 1ſt to the 3d, N. E. then Weſterly and ſtormy from the 6th to the 10th; the reſt of the Month N. E. and dry, not very hot yet. --- *July*, Currants began to ripen, and Gooſeberries next Week. Wind ſometimes Weſterly, but chiefly at E. this Month; the 2d, 10th, and 20th, remote Thunder; little Rain before the 12th and 13th; the latter Half ſhowery, and a great deal the laſt Week; the 24th, new Corn brought to the Mills; the 2d, numberleſs Butterflies hanging about the Gooſeberry Buſhes, or riſing from them; on the

the 7th, the Air ſwarmed with them. Their Wings were red, ſpotted with white; the Spawn of the Silk Worm Caterpillar. --- *Auguſt* the 9th to the 12th, great and fierce Rains; 7 P. M. 2. very loud Thunder, with prodigious Showers of fierce Rain, flooding cloſe Gardens in five Minutes, and laſted all the Afternoon more or leſs; much Lightning, the Sky clear. At the ſame Time at 17 Miles S. W. was a dreadful Storm of Hail five Inches about, with 20 Icicles depending on ſome of them, and near an Inch in Length; the 20th, Gooſeberry Leaves full of ſmall Caterpillars on each Leaf of ſome large Buſhes; laſt Half of *Auguſt*, ſhowery, Wind chiefly to W. the firſt Half to E. the laſt but variable; no great Heat. ---- *September*, variable Wind and Weather, Wind generally Weſterly; the 24th, Sea roars loud; the 25th, blows hard; the 26th, a prodigious high Tide overflowing all the Deans Land left by the Sea. Silkworm Caterpillars in great Abundance on Buſhes. Red Primroſes blow frequently.---- *October* all mild, Wind moſtly S. W. Lettice which ſow'd itſelf, now fit to be got on the 23d, and very fine; the 26th, ſow'd Lettice, which at the End of the Year was green and unhurt by the Froſt. Caterpillars ſtill abound; the 29th, found a great Number of their Eggs on a dry Stick under a Gooſeberry Buſh, and ſeveral ſmall Caterpillars at the Root of the Tree. Theſe Vermin continue all *November*, which was one whole Month of mild, calm, and dry Weather, beginning with vaſt Dews

A. C. 1714.

A. C. 1714. all Day ſeen on Glaſs, with low creeping Morning and Evening Fogs, glorious ſunſhine Days, and clear Nights; yet the 5th, 13th, 20th, 26th, and 27th, hard Froſt; the 24th, Mercury 30½ high; the 28th, Primroſes blow, Wind variable; the 7th to the 18th, chiefly at E. the reſt moſt S. or Southerly. --- *December* began mild, S. W. the 7th to the 9th, hard Froſt, Ice 1½ Inch; the 16th, rainy, the 11th to the 18th, Froſt, and ſome Snow; the 20th, 26th to the 29th, hard Froſt; the 31ſt, green Sallad in Perfection in common Earth, which next Week was killed with the very Primroſes that were almoſt in full Blow; the 28th, the Sun being an Hour high, appeared a Sun-Dog or Parhelion, the Sky full of flying Clouds.

1715. *January* to the 5th, hard Froſt, Wind E. N. E. blowing hard; the 2d, 3d, and 6th, froze within Doors; the 9th and 10th, hard Froſt; the reſt of the Month S. W. Winds, and moderate Weather. Some cloſe, and many bright Days, mixt with Fogs and ſmirry Rains. Lettice ſown in *December*, came up thick; the 21ſt, Caterpillars of a dirty Colour lie on the Ground at the Roots, or hang on the Buſhes of the Gooſeberry. The Currant Buds eaten by them, or by the Froſt. --- *February* began warm with a terrible Storm of four Hours Continuance, from 1 to 4 M. untiling Houſes, throwing down Chimneys, Gable Ends, and Barns in abundance, and forcing Ships from their Anchors, though an off ſhore Wind at W. The ſame Day a dreadful Hurricane at *Dublin*, *Hamburgh*, *Lubec*, *Roan*, &c. the 19th, Noon, to three next Morning, Storm eſpecially

cially on the North Seas, and the higheſt Tide I ever knew at *Yarmouth*; but ſaid to be the higheſt at *Hull* of 32 Years paſt, Wind from W. to N. W. A moderate Month; the 5th, 8th, 21ſt, 22d, and 28th, Froſt; the 22d, Ice 1½ Inch, Wind generally W. A. C. 1715.

*March* began and ended with Eaſterly Winds, the firſt N. E. the laſt toward S. E. but from the 5th to the 24th, chiefly W. or variable. The Month generally variable, with ſoft Showers at Times; the 29th, large Halo about the Moon; the 7th, Ground dry to the Diggers, Currant ſhoots ſcarce an Inch long. ---*April* came in and went out with Southerly Winds; the 16th to the 21ſt, N. E. free and ſoft Showers at Beginning; the 16th to the 24th, dry; ends with Squals or large Rains; the 11th, the Hawthorn blows, the largeſt I ever remember it ſo far North; the 20th, Currants ſhoot from 5 to 11 Inches; the 25th, green fatty Caterpillars already appear in vaſt Numbers on ſingle Leaves; the 22d, a total Eclipſe of the Sun. The earlieſt Spring known of many Years. ---- *May* the 1ſt, 9th, 10th, and 11th, Lightning and Thunder, with ſome Showers. The two firſt Weeks, Wind S. W. with Wind, Rain, and ſome Hail at Times. The third Week variable from N. W. to S. E. Showers the 4th, ſome Hours; ends dry. The whole rather temperate than hot; the 14th, the Spring in all its Glory; the 7th, Lightning; the 28th, much Thunder, Lightning, and ſome Showers in the Evening. ---- *June*, moſtly ſhowery; ſome dry Days, followed with large Rains; the 11th, 12th, 20th, 24th, 27th, and

A. C. 1715. and 30th, Thunder more or leſs, ſometimes with a great deal of Rain; the 11th, Currants begin to ripen in *Norfolk*; the 26th, Butterflies impregnate the Night Air, the Produce of the Silkworm Caterpillars; Wind variable the firſt Half; the 14th to the 21ſt, Eaſterly; the reſt S. W.--- *July*, the Wind variable; the 2d to the 9th, vaſt Rains and Floods; the 1ſt, 3d, and 9th, Thunder. The 3d and 9th of this Month began a kind of Rain which continued through the Year 1716, *&c.* ſuch as is not uſual ſo far North, falling not by Showers, but by Spouts from the Sky, in ſuch Quantities, and with ſo great Force on particular Spots of Ground, that in ſeveral Places it carried away the Soil into the Sea; and in one Place on the 3d, the Rain which fell on one Field, bore away 100 Feet of Ground, and about 30 Foot Depth into the Sea, and left on the Beach the Bed as it were of a deep River, as at *Scalgap*, to the South of *Pakefield*, a like Gap in the Cliff, of a Furlong perhaps in Length, might be originally cauſed in the ſame Manner. The Soil is Sand and Gravel. Some of theſe Rains fell in Showers of numberleſs minute Spouts, with Interſtices between. Others in ſingle Spouts more plainly ſeen, where they fell into the Sea. And even as far North as *Tinmouth* Bar, they fell with ſuch Force into the Sea, as to daſh the Water of the Sea half Mod high into the Air. The reſt of the Month, eſpecially toward the End, was ſhowery. Hot and dry about the Middle, ending cold; from the 17th to the 25th, Wind W. thence to the End, various.---*Auguſt* began

gan with South Winds, and ſhowery Weather, A. C.
and ended with S. E. At *Saxmundham*, the 1715.
2d, with Showers of plentiful Rain, P. M. exceeding hot. Aſcending the Hill beyond *Stratford*, there was the moſt beautiful, yet awful Reflection of a purple Light all over the Valley that lies North of the Road, that ever I ſaw; and when I came on to the Hall near *Colcheſter*, there ſeemed in the Sky over me a River of running Water, moving ſwiftly in a narrow Line among the Clouds, which made me move on with all the Speed I could to reach *Colcheſter*; but it had no other Conſequence than a ſmall Shower in the Evening. The next Day a great deal of loud Thunder. The reſt of the Month had ſome Showers, but more Fogs, eſpecially toward the Cloſe. -----*September* was a glorious Month, Wind moſtly Weſterly, little Rain, but ſome Rokes or Fogs the 5th to the 7th; then blowing Weather the 7th to the 10th; Middle very hot, with large Dews; ends with Showers the 25th to the 27th; the reſt fine. At my Return from *London* the Middle of this Month, I found my Garden full of a ſecond Brood of the Pinhole Caterpillars, eſpecially the Currants. At the End of this Month, a black Hairleſs Caterpillar eat up whole Fields of Turneps. --- *October*, Wind chiefly S. W. the firſt Half, warm Weather, with a great deal of Rain or large Dews; the 17th, hot and faint; the 18th, ſultry Heat; the 20th, P. M. 7. 8. exceſſive hot; thence Rain, and warm, or hot, to the End. Caterpillars ſwarm. Roſes, Violets, and white Primroſes, as in the Spring, and

*Brompton*

A. C. 1715. *Brompton* Stocks of this Year's ſowing; double and ſingle Colliflower; Artichoaks plentiful, not uſual at this Time in *Norfolk*, where they are never planted in thoſe Years for a ſecond Crop; the 22d, ſow'd Lettice, which *November* the 3d, appeared thick in common Earth; the 24th and 25th, prodigious Neap-tides, with a high North Wind, and N. W. with much Rain.---*November*, Wind S. W. firſt Half; the 2d to the 8th, warm; the 10th and 11th, Froſt; the 13th and 14th, very cold; the 11th to the 15th, Eaſterly Winds; the 16th to the 20th, N. W. the 21ſt to the 26th, E. thence N. W. frequent Rains to the 18th; the latter end larger Rains, with Hail and Snow, and colder Weather. 1ſt P. M. 10. three Circles round the Moon, the inner and outer white, the Middle of a Sky Colour; theſe preſently vaniſhed, and others ſucceeded more diſtinct, the Moon in the Center with a Bar round it: Then a bluiſh Circle dying away into the white, from that turned yellow or a fiery red. See *December* the 10th, 1713. --- *December* introduced a very ſevere Winter, after an exceeding mild Autumn. The 1ſt, N. W. mild; the 2d, N. W. hard Froſt; the 3d, E. S. rain'd all Day; the 4th, E. the 3d to the 15th, E. N. E. E. N. hard Froſt; the 15th, S. Froſt, a little Snow; the 16th, N. Froſt, ſpits Snow; the 17th to the 21ſt, E. E. S. 2 and 3. hard Froſt; the 21ſt, E. and N. E. 3. Froſt, ſnow'd faſt and ſmall all Day and Night; the 22d, E. N. Froſt, ſnow'd all Day; the 23d, N. E. 2. Snow fell in Drifts, Fields naked, it made four Inches deep at a Level; to the 30th, E. and N. E.

N. E. Froſt ſevere; the 30th and 31ſt, N. W. Ice ſix Inches on the Coaſt. A. C. 1716.

*January* the 1ſt, N. E. 2. thaws a little; the 2d, N. Froſt, E. Noon S. W. Snow; the 3d, N. Froſt, N. W. the 4th, S. W. Spittings of Hail and Snow; the 5th, S. ſpits Snow all Day, Froſt, ſnow'd three Inches at Night; the 6th to the 10th, hard Froſt, clear, Wind E. or E. N. the 10th, E. N. Froſt, ſnow'd, the Thermometer near as low as in 1709; the 11th, E. N. Froſt, ſpits Snow, Ice eight Inches; the 12th to the 15th, N. E. hard Froſt, Snow at Times; the 18th, S. W. Froſt relent. Noon 4 to 9 ſnowed, N. E. the 19th, S. E. the 20th, Froſt, ſnow'd all Day; the 20th and 21ſt, N. E. ſnow'd all Day; the 22d, S. W. thaws. Froſt the 23d, W. S. hard Froſt, ſpits Snow, gives, Froſt; the 24th, E. Morning Froſt, Snow, Fog, Thaw; at Night, Rain; the 25th, S. E. ſmall Rain; the 26th, S. W. Fog, Thaw, Froſt; the 27th, S. E. Froſt, Fog; P. M. wetting Fog; the 28th, N. Fog, S. W. P. M. Fog; the 29th, N. E. P. M. Froſt; the 30th, N. E. Froſt, much old Ice, new 9 Inches; the 31ſt, N. Froſt, P. M. Thaw, wetting Fog. The 16th, Spirits as low in Thermometer as in *December* the 31ſt, 1709. --- *February* to the 8th, N. E. or N. W. often foggy, cloudy, wetting, ſmirry; the 8th, S. E. Hail, Snow, a ſmirry Froſt; the 9th and 10th, S. E. hard Froſt; the 11th, S. W. Froſt, old Ice ſtill thick on the Water; the 12th to the 14th, S. W. Fogs, Spittings of Snow or Rain; the 15th, W. clear, Snow moſtly gone; the

16th

A. C. 1716. 16th and 17th, clear, S. W. Spittings and Miſt at Times; the 18th, N. W. S. W. N W. the 19th, hard Froſt, N. W. N. E. S. E. the 20th, S. E. N. W. to the 27th, N. W. moſtly clear; the 27th, N. W. Snow, Sleet, Hail, ſqually; the 28th, W. clear; the 29th, W. a ſmall Shower. The firſt Half of this Month was cold, the reſt more moderate, but with a Mixture. From the Beginning of my Journal in 1695 to this, *July* the 14th, and *Auguſt* the 9th, 1718, and *July* the 4th and 27th, 1719, were the hotteſt by my Thermometer, and *December* the 31ſt, 1708, *January* the 1ſt, 1709, *February* the 12th, 13th, 15th, and *January* the 10th and 16th, 1716, were the coldeſt. But this Storm at *Norwich*, was far ſhort of that in *Scotland*, where on *Clyde*, Horſes, Carts, Carriages, and Waggons, went over the Ice 11 Weeks, the Snow very deep, yet lovely Weather of the ſort, and went ſweetly without a Drop of Rain, or Squal of Wind, but by the Heat of the Air, thaw'd, and a moſt rich Spring followed immediately. 1708 there, was little ſhort of 1709, in Severity, for the Froſt began the third Week of *January*, Snow the 24th; and both laſted till far in *March*, with terrible N. and N. E. Winds. ---*March* the 1ſt, N. Froſt, Squals of Rain, Hail; the 2d, N. W. Snow two Inches, Froſt, Snow; the 3d, N. W. Froſt within Doors, Squals of Snow and ſmall Hail. Froſt and many Caterpillars, for all the Severity of the Winter; the 4th and 5th, N. W. clear, Night of 3d Rain; the 6th, N. W. a ſweet Day, ſtrange Auro. Bor. at Night; the 7th, S. W. ſweet;

ſweet ; the 8th, N. W. good ; the 9th and 10th, N. W. N. N. E. Squals of Snow and Hail. Gooſeberry Leaves juſt open, yet the Trees look naked ; the 11th, N. E. good ; the 12th, N. 4. ſmall Rain at Times, ſqually ; the 13th, N. clear ; the 14th, N. clear, E. S. S. the 15th, N. W. hard Froſt ; the 16th, N. W. W. N. ſmall Showers ; the 17th, N. W. the like ; the 18th, N. E. Rain at Night ; the 19th, N. ſmirry, yet clear ; the 20th, N. W. clear ; the 21ſt, N. W. fierce Squals ; the 22d, N. W. gray, ſome little Hail, S. E. W. the 23d, N. E. little ſmirry, Halo about the Moon ; the 24th, N. N. W. a dull Day ; the 25th, N. E. the 26th, E. W. ſpits ſmall Hail ; the 27th, W. N. the 28th, Froſt, thick Ice, N. the 29th and 30th, E. E. S. the like to *April* the 2d This Month moſtly cold. On the 24th, Blooms on ſome Gooſeberries. Currants open. --- *April* the 2d and 3d, S. and clear ; the 4th, N. miſling Morning, S. W. N. the 6th, N. clear ; the 7th, S. E. Fog ; the 8th and 9th, E. S. S. E. Froſt, clear ; the 10th, E. S. clear ; the 11th, S. E. the 12th, N. clear, N. E. E. N. S. W. the 13th, S. clear, Fog, S. S. E. ſpits, S. W. the 14th, S. E. clear, Fog in the Valley ; the 15th, S. clear ; the 16th, S. E. drops clear, Hail two Inches in *Norfolk* ; the 17th, N. ſmall Rain, N. W. S. E. a Halo about the Moon ; the 18th, N. W. Morning ſmall Rain, S. W. to the 27th, N. N. E. N. W. N. E. clear and cloudy, ſome Smirrs ; the 27th, N. N. W. E. S. E. haizy ; the 28th, W. 3. ſqually, Rain and Hail,

A. C. 1716

A. C. 1716. P. M. Rain ſmall; the 29th, W. Morning Rain, W. S. 3. N. E. clear, W. 2. S. E. The Middle of this Month moderate; ends warm. --- *May* to the 15th, Wind N. E. E. E. N. or N. cold, dry, and mixt Weather. On the 10th, a Parhelion; the inner Part of a Flame Colour, the outer faint white. Saw not the like ſince *April* 1704. The 15th, S. E. the 16th, S. Thunder, S. Rain; the 17th, N. foggy, S. W. clear, S. E. Rain, W. and E. N. Rain, N. W. with great Rain; the 18th, S. Thunder; the 19th, N. W. Morning S. E. ſhowery, Thunder; the 20th, S. W. W. S. W. the 21ſt, W. N. E. the 22d, S. W. E. N. the 23d, S. E. cloſe, rainy Night, Wind N. the 24th, N. hot, N. S. W. ſmall Showers; the 25th, N. 3. cloudy, S. W. the 26th, W. ſhowery, N. W. Thunder, with Hail and Rain; the 27th, 28th, and 29th, Showers and Thunder, often cloudy; the 30th, S. the 31ſt, N. By the Journal from *Holland*, it appears, that the very wet and tempeſtuous Weather at *Yarmouth*, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, did not reach *Holland*. This whole Spring, the Aurora Borealis, which had now continued about 17 or 18 Years, came to their Height both in Frequency and Frightfulneſs, and have ſenſibly declined in both ever ſince. *June* began in like Manner with N. W. Winds and ſmall Showers at Times, followed by the like Showers, and S. W. Winds to the 10th, at *Yarmouth*, but not a Drop of Rain in *Holland*. Whirlwinds prevailed moſtly all the reſt of the Month; the Weather moderate. The 8th, a Parhelion; the

the 20th and 21ſt, loud Thunder, and fierce Rain at *Yarmouth*, with hard Gales at E. S. E. that damaged Ships. Notwithſtanding the Rains of *May* the 17th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and the *June* Showers, at the Beginning of *July*, all the Ponds near us were dry, which had not failed in nine Years before. 1704 was remarkably dry; and this Drought which began with 1714, and continued till 1719 incluſive, dried up the very Rivulet which riſes at this Springhead. The Winds this *July* were Weſterly, moſt with Showers and ſqually Weather; the 6th, Thunder; the 11th, loud Thunder; the 10th, a Halo about the Sun; the 25th, a Cord of Light of a pale Colour, running from N. to S. about 10 Yards long, Sky clear. --- *Auguſt*, Wind variable, firſt Half N. E. dry, with ſome ſweet Smirrs; the 14th and 15th, pretty much Rain; the 16th, dry every where, but dropping Showers at *Yarmouth*; the 19th, a ſmall Halo, c. Sol. --- *September*, all Weſterly Winds, with ſqually Weather. The Barometer ſunk from 30 $\frac{1}{8}$th the 1ſt Day, to 29 $\frac{2}{8}$ths by the 5th Day; to 28 by the 14th; the 5th, ſudden furious Rains and Wind; the 7th, obſcure Halo about the Sun; the 8th, Thunder; the 11th, Lightning; the 12th, a Calm. The Mercury and the Wind fell together, Auror. Boreal. Halo round the Moon, haizy. From E. N. Lightning. Shooting Star E. the 13th, S. W. clear, gray Morning, Streamers and a Halo round the Moon. P. M. 9. S. W. 3. Midnight 3. and ſo roſe to a Storm on the Eaſtern Coaſt, fatal to a vaſt Number of loaden A. C. 1716.

C. Colliers and other Ships. But moſt fatal to *Leoſtoff* and *Ipſwich*, *Yarmouth* and many other Places. Terrible wreck of Fiſherboats. It was remarkable that the *Thames* ran dry for the Space of ſeveral Miles: At *Weſtminſter* and *Limehouſe*, the People walked over it on Foot for 14 Hours, there being only a narrow Gutter in the Middle, Wind there W. S. W. In the Sea S. S. W. to S. E. at Times. One *Grainger*, an expert Sailor, and others that rode at Anchor beyond *Southwould*, obſerved that their Ships never parted all Night, and were loſt by expecting more Water on the Sands than they found. And in *Yarmouth* Road the Ebb was obſerved to run 12 Hours. The Reaſon of which was this: The South Winds had continued ever ſince the 1ſt Day of the Month, and held back the Tides from the Channel quite beyond the Mouth of the River, where the two Tides uſed to meet, and even beyond *Yarmouth* Road; then blows ſo that an entire Tide was loſt from the River, which therefore ran its Bed dry. The like is mentioned in *Hollingſhead* in the Reign of King *Henry* the Iſt. See *Speed*'s Map of *Bedfordſhire* for the like in the Courſe of the River *Ouze*, a like winding River, which I mention leſt any ſhould think that a River navigable for large Barges for the moſt Part of 100 Miles backward, perhaps according to the Courſe of the River, and running a great Part of it on a level Bed, ſhould be able by its own Waters to ſupply a Defect of the Sea Water, which muſt run ſwiftly off where there is ſo great a Fall from

from high to low Water mark below Bridge. A. C.
To give a clearer Idea of this Storm, I will 1717.
give a particular Account of the Changes of the Wind, and the Mercury from the 12th to the 15th. The 12th I left my own Barometer at 29 2', and found a Friend's, five Miles off in the Country, at 28-6, which generally worked 7 too low. It fell to 5, the Wind at S. calm. In the Evening, W. calm, 29-6. My own was marked next Day 29-3 to 5; my Friend's where I was 28-8½ to 7. The 14th Day my own 28-2, and below; my Friend's 27-9-1, *i. e.* 1-10th below all the Marks. Morning 11-27-8½, and continued to one a Clock, P. M. when the Mercury ball'd as uſual upon the Turn of a Storm at 5 P. M. it roſe to 28-1-10, at Night 28-4. The 15th Day, 29-4, my own; my Friend's 28-6-7½. But on the 13th Day my Barometer 29-3-5; my Friend's 28-8½. So that the Mercury fell from the 13th to the 14th at Noon, and roſe next Day 9-10th, yet the Wind continued to blow hard all the 15th and 16th, W. The Month concludes with ſqually Weather. W. and N. W. to the 23d; then moſtly S. W. or W. the 24th, Moon riſes with a Halo; the 26th, P. M. j. The Sun has an imperfect Halo. Part of *September* and *October*, the Ground and Plants in Places ſeem covered, and the Air impregnated with that ſmall red ſpotted Fly called the Ladies Bird, or Lady Cow (Scarabæus Punctatus) the like in *September* 1723, and in *July* 1737. In this and ſome following Months, the Meaſles run

A. C. 1716. through every Family in *Leoſtoff*, as before at *Yarmouth*, but mortal to none. ------ *October*, South Winds continue, the Weather temperate the firſt three Weeks, with often rather than much Rain; yet on the 2d it rained near 24 Hours at Times, but not hard; the 4th the like, but leſs; the 3d P. M. 4. Clouds move three ſeveral Ways; the 4th, Auror. Boreal. the 14th, a large imperfect Circle about the Moon; then Irides or near Circles 17 near it; the 14th to the End, moſtly dry, Wind N. W. W. S. E. 6. large Halos and near the Moon; the 24th and 29th, hard Froſt.--- *November*, four Weeks before the 17th, generally dry and calm, Mercury from 30 to 30½; the 19th to the 24th, abundance of Rain and Weſterly Winds; the 18th and 19th, leſs Showers; the 19th, Mercury 29½; the 20th, Morning at 7 Rain pretty much, S. E. 1. Morning at 10 N. W. 4. a Storm, Wind roſe at once like Thunder, with a fierce Squall, ſoon W. 3. Mercury 7 to 12, 28-7½, and raged to 11, when it balled at 4 P. M. 28-9½ rain'd; P. M. 10 rain'd hard, 29-1-21 Rain; the 7th and 22d, Wind W. 3. the 23d, early till 7, Rain, Calm, P. M. 8. fierce Squall, a Storm, N. N. W. 4. Mercury that Moment balling and riſing. --- *December* the 1ſt to the 9th, Flights of Hail, Ground juſt white; the 2d, 3d, 5th, and to the 11th, all Froſt; thence cloſe Weather. Some Thicks and Fogs to the 18th; thence variable to the End; the 26th, P. M. 7. Auror. Boreal. *&c.*

*January*

*January*, few Froſts, variable Winds, a dry Month, ſome thick and foggy Days, many pleaſant Sunſhine; the 8th and 9th, Lunar Halos; the 30th, an Iris cloſe round Jupiter Nocta; the 24th, Chidley's Way of Light, or the Sun's milky Way, according to *Halley*, obſerved from N. 7 to 8 bruſhing the Tails of either Fiſh, and paſſing between the Conſtellation of Aries, the Head of Cetus, and the Shoulder of Taurus. The Centre in or near the Sun's Way. The next Evening very plain. Its Form is a Pyramid of Light. *February*, ſaw Mercury every Evening from the 2d to the 7th, and 7th to the 8th; the 3d or 4th, Lunar Halos; the 5th, Aur. Boreal. N. W. at leaſt at firſt. When the Vapours ſeem'd to be ſpent, or the Coruſcations or Obeliſks vaniſhed, there remained a clear Aurora to N. and by W. always; the 2d to the 9th, Froſt five Weeks this Dry and Calm; the 9th to the 16th, Rain, Wind ſhifting. Barometer 30. *January* the 7th, continued a good Part of the Month near ſettled dry 30-4, and ſo to *February* the 8th; the 17th to the 28th, calm and dry, with Fogs and Rokes. Only one wet Week theſe two Months. *March*, variable Froſts, Fogs, Sleet, Rain, yet no conſiderable Quantity; the 6th, an imperfect Halo to N. W. of the Sun; the 3d, one cloſe round Jupiter; the 7th, 9th, and 12th, Lunar Halos; the 29th, Gooſeberries ſome in bloom, ſome not ſtarted; the 29th, P. M. 8. an awful Sky to W. with dark Clouds ſeparated by Rays

A. C. 1717.

A. C. 1717. of Light, and extending far up toward the Zenith in dreadful Streams. Before the A. M. 10 to 11, in a fleecy Sky and milky, two Parhelia appeared. The Mock Sun to East, brightest at first, tinged of a flammy Colour, afterwards a white Spot, with the Tail running East, and bending a little. The Westermost was higher and obscure. Its Knots seemed to be both just without the Circle. A Circle drawn through each would have run a little below the Sun. When the Mock Sun disappeared the upper Circle was Flame-coloured, the Halo always imperfect, and continues at Times till the Air was too hazy; the 30th, Auror. Boreal. --- *April* the 1st, clear Sky, and a Parhelion. At P. M. 6. two more. The Month begins dry and cold; so continues cold to the 12th, with squally Weather, and various Winds; the 12th, a Halo P. M. 8. Rain; the 20th, Gooseberries and Currants in Blossom only. Squally, and various Winds through the Month. --- *May* begins as *April* ended; the 4th Codlings bloom; the 18th, Rain, and a Halo; the 13th, Sun dives into a black Haize; the 14th, a Halo, P. M. the 15th, Air milky, thickening, Sun shines like Blood; the 16th to the 19th, much Rain; the 20th to the 25th, Smirrs at Times, and cold Northerly Wind. Caterpillars abound this Week. The 26th, Rain early; the 28th, Thunder, a temperate Month. --- *June* begins dry and sultry hot; dry from the 7th to the 21st, 9. Thunder and Lightning, with a free Shower;

Shower; the 15th, Showers, noble Rainbow; the 29th, Thunder; latter end ſome free Showers, Ground ſtill dry.---*July*, the firſt Week ſome Showers; the 9th, Rain at Night; the reſt of the Month hot and dry; Barometer on the 6th, 30.1, roſe in following Days to 30.5, and continued high all the Month; the 11th, landed in *France*, and ſaw not a Cloud till the 20th Eve; the 22d, at *Verſailles*, loud Thunder at Noon, dreadful at *Paris*, but ſaid to have been earlier at *London*; the 27th, great Thunder with Rain between *Paris* and *Clermont*; the 30th, Rain.--- *Auguſt* the 1ſt, at *St. Omers*, ſhowery; the 2d, at *Dunkirk* early; the 3d, at *Dover*, Rain at Diſtance at W. the 5th, ſqually; the reſt generally dry, cloudleſs Sunſhine to the 16th; at *Ipſwich*, Evening Showers; the 17th, the like; the 18th, at *Leoſtoff*, ſhowery; the 19th, at *Yarmouth*, Lightning, followed by Rain; the 20th, Barometer 29.2, Rain and Wind at Night, S. E. 3. Morning 9 to 10, a Flood of vaſt and furious Rivers running over all *Yarmouth* Key into the Haven, the Alleys running like Rivers; Noon clear, Barometer 29.0. P. M. 2. 29.2; Noon 1, little Wind, S. E. about 2, black Cloud to N. and N. W. inſtantly the Wind changed, and blew at N. 4. 4. (a more than common Storm) furious Rains, P. M. 3 to 10, then N. W. 3. In this dreadful Storm 14 Ships were ſtranded in 8 or 9 Miles; many were blown out of the Road, and great Numbers unmaſted. The Storm to Senſe ſeem'd

A. C. 1717.

as

A. C. 1717. as great, if not greater, after the Mercury roſe. --- *September* began hot for the Seaſon, little Wind at N. E. with Fogs and cloſe Weather; the 3d, loud Thunder, and continual, with Lightning and Rain, yet a great Part of the Time without Rain; the 7th, ſqually; thence ſmirry to the 21ſt, Mercury high; the 21ſt, Rain early; thence to the 29th, moſtly dry; the 30th, Rain by Squals. --- *October*, a warm Month, and the Roads dry, notwithſtanding the Rains in *September*, and even a great deal of Rain the 26th and 27th of this Month for 30 Hours, ſo dry was the Ground before; on the 4th, *Auror. Boreal.* ----- In *November*, little Wind till the laſt Week, and generally S. W. or S. E. through the Month. The 6th to the 9th, Rain; the 21ſt, 28th, and 29th, Froſt; the 21ſt, ſmall or thick Rain all Day; Evening W. N. 3. Hail or Rain; a great Dew on all Glaſs. The 23d, Barometer 29.5 2ds. M. (Morning) 5 a Clock, S. W. but Evening, Rain, 9 to 10, dreadful Squals of Rain, W. 3. Noon, Mercury 28.9, Wind, Rain, and dreadful Flaſhes of Lightning; from the 23d, at Night, to the 27th, Mercury 28. the 28th, 29th, and 30th, Wind ſtill 3 deg. A Burr about the Moon, and one about Jupiter. ---- *December* a mild Month, Wind chiefly Weſterly, yet ſome Days hard Froſt, with a little Snow; the 14th, the higheſt Tide of 35 Years paſt, doing great Damage, but the Night Tide was worſe than the Day. Moſt of the laſt three Weeks was ſtormy and rainy. The Reaſon of the high Tide was the W. N. W.

Wind, which blew a Storm for almoſt all laſt three Weeks, was now met, and raiſed by a Storm at S. W. on the Eve before, which had poured in the Waters of the Channel againſt Dams. The Wind ſtill remained N. W. to the Northward. The 17th and 26th, *Auror. Boreal.* The Month ends ſtormy. A. C. 1717.

Here Dr. *Winteringham* begins to be a little more particular in the Weather. Thus far the ingenious and Reverend Mr. *Say* favoured me with a ſhort Abſtract of his Journal, which is the moſt particular I ever ſaw; ſcarce any Thing eſcapes his Notice in the Air, Earth, or Water. But, though ſo extenſive, yet being written in Characters of his own, I could not read it. He ſays, he began his Journal early in his Youth on ſome ſmall Occaſions; as to contradict ſome common, groundleſs, and ſuperſtitious Obſervations; to compare one Year with another; to remark the Variety of Seaſons in this Iſland; and to obſerve that in moſt oppoſite Seaſons, (if not ſo to an Extremity) by the timely Intervention of Showers in the drieſt Springs, or Heat and Sunſhine before and during the Harveſt, after cold, wet Summers, we uſually have the ſame Quantity of Graſs and Corn, as in other Years; and even in a Series of Years, in ſome one of which we have had double or treble the Quantity of Rain that fell in other Years. Nor did he obſerve the State of Health in human Bodies ſo much affected with theſe Changes as might have been expected. But as Obſervations

tions of this Kind were not his chief Deſign in keeping a Journal, he was not ſo exact in it, except when very remarkable; and theſe more conſpicuous he tranſcribed for me out of his 50 Years Journal; but finding them ſwell under his Hand, far beyond the Bounds of a Miſſive, ſo I never had it. As he was at a Loſs to account for the Cauſes to which we ſhould aſſign the great Sicklineſs of ſome Places, which has not at all, or very inconſiderably affected the Towns or Country adjacent, ſuch as that at *Amſterdam* and *Yarmouth* at the ſame Time in 1727; in the latter of which they had buried *Com. Ann.* for 12 Years paſt 370 Yearly; but now in 16 Weeks *i. e.* from *Aug.* the 1ſt, to *Nov.* the 30th, they buried 548. And in ſix Weeks of the ſame Time at *Amſterdam*, they buried weekly 600; the Mortality was at its Height in both Places in the ſame Week. The Mortality at *Yarmouth* was from a Fever, confined to the Town only. The *Amſterdam* Bill of Mortality for that Year was 13775; for 1726 was 9275. The Mortality there reaching into the next Year, kept their Bills ſtill high, *viz.* 11164. But in 1732, 1734, they fell to between 7 and 8000. The *London* Bills the ſame Year, 1727, were only 28418. The *Paris* Bill 18952. At the ſame Time, *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, *Haerlem*, &c. ſeemed to be free. His Journal, he ſays, was more particular in 1726 and 1727, becauſe they were the hotteſt Years from 1680 to 1744; yet in neither of thoſe hot Years, the *London* weekly Bills never once doubled

doubled before the laſt Week of *February* next Year, wherein were two ſuch Bills as they never had ſince the laſt great Plague; yet the firſt was no more than 889, and the other 927: But they quickly ſunk under 400. But there have been Bills vaſtly higher ſince then, as theſe from the Catarrh of *January* and *February* 1732. From which, and other Inſtances of this Journal, he thinks the State of Health is more uniform in *London* than in leſſer Towns. But upon theſe Occaſions he had obſerved, that theſe Mortalities were chiefly among the Aged, Females, and Infants; and the preceeding Years had been moſt favourable and healthy. He ſuppoſes, that ſuch as died in theſe Weeks, were ſuch as had been kept alive by the Kindlineſs and Favourableneſs of the Seaſons beyond the ordinary Courſe they could otherwiſe arrive at. What he more ſtrictly obſerved, was, to enquire whether the Returns of melancholy Diſorders, Trouble of Mind, and Suicide, were to be ranked among the Number of Epidemics of certain Seaſons or not? And upon a curſory View, he found that 1704, 1706, 1714, 1725, 1732, 1733, and 1734, theſe Diſorders were more frequent, and came after exceſſive Heat and Drought, after a like Exceſs of Wet; eſpecially if theſe hot and dry Seaſons came to be exchanged for dry and cold, or if the Diſtemper came not from Fevers, or ſome Difficulty in the Perſons Circumſtances, or Diſappointment in their Expectations. Another moſt uſeful Thing he has remarked from

Journals

Journals of 60 Years (which future Obſervations muſt confirm or diſprove) that if the Mercury in the Barometer, during the whole Month of *January*, keep at, or above 30 Inches, 'tis a Sign that next Spring commences a Set of dry Years. The ſame I find confirmed from my Journal for 30 Years paſt. If this hold, 'tis one of the greateſt and beſt Diſcoveries made by Weather Glaſſes; it far exceeds that made by an aged obſervant Perſon, that for as many dry Days as were in *February*, as many rainy Days ſhould happen in Corn Harveſt, which then moſtly falls in *September* and *October*; but this holds not always in my Journal, though it does twice or thrice in four Years, which may be found on further Tryal. Theſe Things however ſuggeſt to me, that greater Diſcoveries may yet be made both as to Health and Weather, by a ſerious comparing of exact Journals and Bills of Mortality for a long Series of Years.

*The End of the* FIRST VOLUME.

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The Printer's Unacquaintedneſs with the Hand, and the Author's Abſence from the Preſs, have occaſioned the following Miſtakes in the proper Names of Perſons, Places, Medicines, and in ſome few Words, Letters, which the candid Reader is deſired for his own Advantage thus to correct.

PAge 41. l. 19. r. Tears, not Fears. p. 67. l. 21. and elſewhere, r. Funcius; Diaconius. Sect. 13. p. 72. l. 21. r. Pomponius Letus. l. 28. Rhodon. p. 103. l. 21. read Mills, not Mines. p. 149. l. 29. r. Boughs. p. 172. l. 13. Biſtort. l. 20. Scordium. p. 77. l. 1. r. Stow, not How. p. 181. l. 18. r. a Gallon. l. 27. r. were much. p. 182. l. 2. let all after Funcius to the end of the Sentence be read before Jul. Palmar. in l. 33. the page before. p. 186. l. 20. r. the prudent Care. p. 189. l. 2. r. Tripoli. l. 15. r. Biſlingua. p. 191. l. 21. make a full Stop after Quince; then add, and Quinces boiled in Water. p. 198. l. 19. r. Saccharin. l. 23. put out the 1 after 9. p. 198. l. 26. p. 450. l. 24. p. 376. l. 34. for Ag. r. Aq. p. 426. l. 27. p. 429. l. 3. for Lig. read Liq. p. 209. l. 24. p. 221. l. 24. r. Palpitation. p. 236. l. 11. p. 422. l. 4. r. Endemics. p. 258. l. 33. p. 373. l. 16. p. 418. l. 18. r. Contrayerva. p. 250. l. 24. p. 414. l. 30. r. Diacodium. p. 219. l. 26. p. 227. l. 3. r. Jul. Palmar. p. 199. l. 10. r. Sang. not Sanq. p. 202. l. 27. r. Fracaſtor. p. 204. l. 21. r. Linctus's. p. 206. l. 12. r. Berberry, not Berril. p. 209. l. 23. r. unequal Pulſe. p. 210. l. 15. r. Acariote. p. 211. l. 3. r. Heurn, not Huccon; l. 34. Heavy-headedneſs. p. 213. l. 21. r. preceeding. l. 31. Seatons. p. 214. l. 3. for Elebories r. Elleborines. p. 218. l. 17. r. Earth. p. 221. l. 11. r. Arthritics. p. 229. l. 2. r. Schenckius. p. 232. l. 33. r. Parey. p. 230. l. 10. r. Tract. 1. p. 258. l. 27. and in ſeveral other Places, r. Defluxions. p. 239. l. 14. r. Lienteria. p. 241. l. 11. for 2000 r. 20000. p. 243. l. 7. r. Ox's a red. p. 246. l. 33. and p. 274. l. 11. r. Exacerbations. p. 247. l. 32. for were r. where. p. 248. l. 32. after Wine, make a full Stop; the ſame do after Mortal in p. 439. l. 32. p. 271. l. 9. r. Mottingham. p. 274. l. 14. r. Superveened. l. 20. r. Chylous. p. 281. l. 29. r. Diaphenicon. l. 32. r. Quercin. p. 282. l. 3. r. Caryophilat. l. 4. Baccar. p. 283. l. 26. r. Spaſmodics. p. 290. l. 16. r. Hedera. p. 291. l. 23. r. Fœnicul. p. 298. l. 23. r. riſe. p. 300. l. 20. for 1960 put 1660. p. 302. l. 4. r. infectious. p. 303. l. 4, 5, r. pituitous. p. 304. l. 31. r. Opiatum. p. 308. l. 34. r. Phthyſical. p. 314. l. 28. r. Inſects. p. 317. l. 17. r. Vertiginous. p. 318. l. 5. r. R. Sulph. l. 28. Cough. p. 319. l. 28. r. Cachectics. p. 324. l. 9. r. Venus. p. 336. l. 16. r. Halo's. l. 26. r. Depuratory. p. 340. l. 18. r. Infection. p. 348, l. 31. r. Diſtention. p. 358. l. 13. r. in ſome Parts. p. 373. l. 2. r. Cacochimics. l. 12. r. Hypericon. l. 33. r. Nine at Night. p. 379. l. 16. r. and a Hole in the. p. 377. l. 6. r. Ens Vener. p. 378. l. 22. r. Diaphoretics. p. 421. l. 17. r. Farce. p. 422. l. 33. r. veer. p. 429. l. 2. r. Abſorbents. In the Prelegomena 3d and 6th are the ſame; and ſo are 11th and 25th.

7 wks
18/11/58